"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy today; fair tomorrow; moderate north winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,866. • • • NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THAW'S ESCAPE PLANNED BY HIM

He Tells on Stand How It Was Arranged, Acting on Alfred H. Lewis's Suggestion.

SANITY ISSUE IS BARRED

State Forces Admission That Butler Got $6,000, Thompson $1,000 for Aiding Flight.

EXPECT A VERDICT TODAY

Four Co-Defendants Sent to Tombs—O'Keefe Discharged—Defense Ready for Writ Fight.

Harry K. Thaw was on the stand for one hour and thirty minutes late yesterday afternoon, during his trial for conspiracy before Supreme Court Justice Alfred R. Page, and told in detail the story of his escape from Matteawan on Aug. 17, 1913, and the events which led him to make the dash for liberty. In the course of his narrative he involved the late Alfred Henry Lewis, author and newspaper editor, stating that Mr. Lewis, who was also an attorney and once Public Prosecutor of Cleveland, Ohio, had advised him that he would commit no crime by effecting his escape if he avoided violence and the bribery of officials and employes.

Thaw named H. A. Hoffman, an under sheriff of Dutchess County, as the man who, at his request, had arranged with ex-Assemblyman Richard J. Butler and others to have the automobiles waiting at the gates of the asylum. Hoffman is now in Vancouver, B. C. During his recital Thaw attempted in every way to shield the men on trial with him, asserting that they were simply hired to perform certain duties and had not entered into a conspiracy.

But on cross-examination the admission was forced from him that he personally paid Butler $6,000, out of which the ex-Assemblyman was to compensate the others for their work. The further admission was obtained that Roger Thompson, the chauffeur who accompanied him to Canada, was paid by Thaw $1,000 in "wages" and in the form of a "gift."

When this testimony was brought out Justice Page remanded four of the alleged co-conspirators, Butler, Thompson, Thomas Flood and Eugene Duffy, who had been out on bail, to the Tombs, pending a verdict by the jury, following a motion to that effect by Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy. The other defendant, Michael O'Keefe, was discharged earlier in the day on the ground that the State had not presented sufficient testimony to implicate him.

Day Unfavorable to Thaw.

It was by all odds the most important and interesting day of this unusual trial—a day which produced developments generally accepted as highly unfavorable to Thaw. His dramatic appearance on the stand as a witness followed a ruling by Justice Page, shutting out all hope of getting the sanity question before the jury, resulted in the carefully prepared plans of counsel for the defense tumbling about their heads like a house of cards. Thaw, the last witness, will be recalled today for further cross examination and the case may go to the jury by noon. A verdict is looked for by evening.

When John B. Stanchfield called Thaw to the witness chair, after a brief consultation with other counsel, a hush fell over the big crowd in the courtroom and all eyes were focused on the prisoner. With head held high, Thaw strode toward the stand. He stopped for a moment to shake hands with a friend who had come all the way from New Hampshire to help him if the court would permit his testimony to be taken. He passed within three feet of his mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, and his sister and half-brother, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie and Josiah T. Thaw. He bowed to them and smiled.

The jurors, it was observed, watched closely every relaxation or tightening of the face muscles. It was noticed that Thaw was sallow and appeared in poor health, but he showed no signs of nervousness or apprehension then because of the ordeal he faced. He wore a sweater pulled well about his neck and carried another sweater over his arm.

While Mr. Stanchfield consulted for a few minutes with ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Thaw sat erect in the witness chair, his hands clasped in his lap. He retained this attitude throughout the direct examination. His eyes, which never fail to attract attention because of their unusual brilliancy, however, roved tirelessly about, directed first at the jury, then at the presiding Judge, then at his counsel, his relatives, and the crowd in the courtroom.

"Yes; I Knew I Was Sane."

During the recital of his story and in answering questions put by his counsel which demanded brief answers, Thaw's voice was firm and even. He waited patiently, and without apparent emotion, while the lawyers fought contested points which he knew were of great importance to his cause, and he followed the rulings of the Justice without protest. When Mr. Stanchfield asked him if, when he effected his escape, he believed he was sane, he answered quietly:

"Yes; I knew I was sane."

But the real test came when Thaw was turned over to the prosecution and Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook began a searching cross-examination. Under the sharp questioning, Thaw fidgeted in his chair, and some of his replies became somewhat involved. Frequently he clasped his hands about his knees and bent far forward. Once he stepped from the witness stand to lean over the Justice's bench and talk to him,

Continued on Page 7.

JERSEY CENTRAL FACES PENALTY OF $4,000,000

Convicted on 185 Counts of Rebating to Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey was found guilty by a jury in the United States court here today on 185 separate counts charging the granting of rebates and concessions to the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company on shipments of coal from Pennsylvania to points in New Jersey and New York.

The Federal Government will demand the full penalty for the offenses. This amounts to about $4,000,000, and a fine for this amount may be imposed when sentence is pronounced later. The minimum fine for the 185 counts is $185,000.

The indictment against the Central Railroad of New Jersey was found on Dec. 1 under the Elkins act. Investigators of the Department of Justice found that the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company had an agreement with the Central Railroad of New Jersey by which it received what were termed on the books as "lateral allowances." These allowances were made only under specific circumstances, which took into account certain amounts of freight hauled, and also specific destinations.

It was charged by the investigators that through this indirect method of favoring a specific coal company the railroad had discriminated in favor of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company as far back as 1871.

It was estimated that the rebates and concessions granted to the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company during the two years over which the investigation was carried amounted to $200,000. Figures for alleged rebating prior to 1913 are not available.

PRESIDENT IN SECLUSION

Handling the International Situation—Will See No Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Notice was served by the White House today that for the next three weeks, beginning Monday, President Wilson would make no engagements to see visitors. The explanation was offered that this course was necessary in order to enable the President to give proper attention to the international questions arising out of the European war. Cabinet meetings will be held on Tuesdays and Fridays, as usual, and the President will consult with his advisers in handling diplomatic matters. Others he will not see.

For several weeks the President has been sitting up late at night reading correspondence between the United States and foreign Governments concerning incidents that have arisen to threaten friendly relations, and what he will undertake in the next three weeks will be a continuation of this work to the exclusion of practically everything else.

One of the President's closest official associates said today that it should be apparent that the President was wise in deciding to abandon his trip to the Pacific Coast.

C. V. MAPES LOST IN 5TH AV.

Chemist Couldn't Hear Policeman Who Sought His Address.

Patrolman Stang of the East Fifty-first Street Station yesterday evening came to the assistance of Charles Victor Mapes, the eighty-one-year-old agricultural chemist, father of Victor Mapes, the playwright and brother of Mary Mapes Dodge, the author, who had become confused upon leaving the University Club for his home, at 140 West Fifty-seventh Street, and had turned down the avenue toward St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. Mapes, who has become deaf in recent years, was unable to understand the policeman's questions as to his name and address, but Lieut. McCallum at the East Fifty-first Street Station learned his identity from the University Club. Mr. Mapes had this address on a card in his pocket. He was taken to his home in a cab by Miss Mary Agnes Hartnett, his housekeeper.

TO OPERATE ON McADOO.

Surgeons Will Remove Treasury Secretary's Appendix Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, entered Providence Hospital as a patient this morning, and tomorrow will be operated upon for appendicitis. No serious consequences are apprehended, but it will be a month before the Secretary can return to his desk.

Secretary McAdoo has suffered slightly from recurrent indisposition, diagnosed as due to trouble in the appendix, but he has not been incapacitated. He was advised to have the source of the trouble removed as a measure of safety, and decided to have the operation performed while he was in good physical condition rather than run the risk of an attack which would weaken him. He was at his desk last night until a few minutes before 7 o'clock consulting with Assistant Secretary Peters and other officials over the Prinz Eitel case, and this morning rode to the hospital in his own car.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's personal physician, and Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy, a local surgeon, will perform the operation. They say that there are no complications. Secretary McAdoo is 51 years of age, and is in excellent physical condition. Mrs. McAdoo rode to the hospital with her husband to see that he was comfortably installed.

CONVICTS BRONX POLITICIAN

John J. Delane Found Guilty of White Slavery.

John J. Delane, a politician in the Bronx, was convicted at 1:10 o'clock this morning by a jury in County Judge Gibbs's Court, of white slavery. The jury had deliberated for five hours and forty minutes, and accompanied their verdict with a strong recommendation for mercy. Judge Gibbs remanded Delane until next Friday for sentence.

Henriette Annette, who was to have been the chief witness against Delane, but who repudiated her testimony before the Grand Jury, on which Delane was indicted, and accused District Attorney Martin of having coerced her into testifying falsely, was held by Magistrate Herbert in the Morrisania Court yesterday in $2,000 bail for further examination on a charge of perjury.

Latest Shipping News.

SAILED—SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, March 11.

FLORIDA, THE CAROLINAS, GEORGIA. SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. Best Trains, Best Service, Shortest Way. Atlanta-Birmingham. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

SERVICE BOARD NEGLECTED DUTY

Gov. Whitman Charges Four Public Utilities Commissioners with Inefficiency Also.

WILL BE SERVED TODAY

Formal Accusations Are Based on the Legislative Committee's Investigation.

MUST ANSWER ON MARCH 23

Hayward, Whitney, Semple, Martin, and a Bronx Democrat Slated as Successors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Steps were taken today by Gov. Whitman to make a clean sweep of the Public Service Commissioners of the First District. Formal charges against Chairman McCall and Commissioners Cram, Williams, and Wood were signed by him and sent to New York by his Secretary, William A. Orr, to be served there.

Under the statute, the Commissioners have the right to be heard before the Governor passes upon the charges, and March 23 was fixed in the summonses, which accompanied the charges, as the date on which the Commissioners must put in their defense. This they can do either by the submission of a written brief or by appearance in person or by counsel.

The charges, it was learned today, follow very closely the evidence brought out by the Legislative Committee and deal almost exclusively with the alleged lapses of the Commissioners with regard to regulation. Hardly any mention is made of their work in connection with the construction of the new subway system, but certain counts dealing with the personal behavior of each of the Commissioners are added to the charges made concerning all of them.

Inefficiency and neglect of duty, it is alleged, have been shown by all four of them in connection with a number of points. Thus they are all held to account for not paying more attention to the informal complaints which were filed with the commission by citizens, and they are asked to explain why they did not exercise personal supervision of the way in which those complaints were handled by the subordinate officials of the commission.

Ignored Informal Complaints.

These charges are founded upon the evidence of Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, and George F. Daggett, chief clerk, who testified that they were left to deal with these complaints as they pleased, and that rarely did any Commissioner ask about them. The Commissioners themselves gave much the same testimony.

A second point on which it is alleged that all four Commissioners showed themselves inefficient and neglectful is their failure to use the legal and particularly the penal powers given them by the public service law to enforce the orders of the commission. They are accused of permitting the railroad companies to violate their orders with impunity, and the charge is founded on the evidence, which showed that the commission had never requested the District Attorney to prosecute any corporation officials for misdemeanor, and had been unwilling to try to enforce the $5,000 penalty, which the law provided, after they had failed in their case against F. W. Whitridge.

A charge closely connected with this, in which also inefficiency and neglect are alleged, deals with the Commissioners' alleged failure to force the railroads to provide reasonable service. A great deal of evidence was brought forward to show that the commission's own subordinate officials were continually finding fault with the service provided, and that a very large number of complaints were received from the public on this head, and it will be this testimony which the four Commissioners will have to controvert or explain.

Still another allegation of inefficiency and neglect against all four is based upon the delays which occurred in the winding up of cases before them. The Governor charges that these were unnecessary, and he cites a number of cases, the history of which was traced in detail before the Legislative Committee and which in some instances ended without any definite order being made.

Where City Lost $40,000.

The one charge that deals with the construction work also alleges inefficiency and neglect, and is made against the Chairman and Mr. Cram and Mr. Williams, but not against Mr. Wood. Colonel Hayward in his examination made a great point of the fact that the Lexington Avenue subway was continued below Fortieth Street uselessly. Chief Engineer Craven called the attention of the commission to the fact that since the dual system, with the diagonal connection at the Grand Central Station, had been adopted, there was no need of this piece of construction, and it was also stated that the contractors were neglecting their other work and concentrating their entire force on this. Yet it took forty days for the commission to order the work to stop, and, according to the evidence brought out, that meant a futile expenditure by the city of $40,000.

Then certain charges are specialized to particular Commissioners. For example, it is held by the Governor that the failure of Chairman McCall to investigate on his appointment the orders that were then in effect and the policy which had deep adopted by the commission is proof of inefficiency and neglect, and much the same charge is preferred against Commissioner Wood, who, according to the report of the majority of the Legislative committee, was not aware there was a service order outstanding against the Interborough.

Chairman McCall must also reply to various matters, which are said to amount to misconduct in office. Thus his use of one of the commission's automobiles for his private purposes is brought up against him, and the Governor wants him to explain the amount of time he devoted to the private prac-

Continued on Page 5.

ROGUE—READ IT. 5c AT ALL STANDS.—Advt.

America's Chance for Leadership

Norman Angell says that two courses are open to us in the present crisis.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

GRABS $5,000 GEMS FROM SHOP WINDOW

Burglar Shoots Actor Who Tries to Hold Him and Escapes into Tenement.

TWO SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Crowds in Eighth Ave. See Youth Hurl Brick in Newspaper Into Store of George T. Ryan.

Among the crowd on the sidewalks in Eighth Avenue early last evening was a well-dressed youth, carrying a newspaper parcel in his hand. He walked along till he came to the jewelry store of George T. Ryan, at 706 Eighth Avenue, on the east side, and near Forty-fifth Street.

In the window was $25,000 worth of diamond jewelry, and the youth stopped to glance at it. Then, despite the throng on both sidewalks, he hurled his package through the plate-glass window. The newspaper contained a brick which shattered the window and several glass shelves inside.

While men and women stood aghast at his effrontery the youth crammed $5,000 worth of gems into his pockets and ran across the avenue. William Nelson, a vaudeville actor, walking with his wife, Mrs. Maud Nelson, had seen the robbery, and of all the throng he alone acted, seizing the youth as he tried to dash past him.

The youth was struggling hard, but Nelson was getting the better of him when another young man ran up, shouting to Nelson an offer of help. Instead he tripped the actor and whisked his prisoner out of his grasp. As Nelson sprawled on the sidewalk the young man he had held jerked a revolver from his pocket and fired one shot. The ball cut into Nelson's left arm and he dropped. Mrs. Nelson knelt, screaming, at her husband's side. Both young men darted into the hallway of the tenement at 707 Eighth Avenue.

Had Route Laid Out.

Ryan had taken up the chase and was close behind. He dashed into the door after the men. They ran into the yard and Ryan followed in time to see one jump through a hole in the fence separating the yard from that of the tenement at No. 709. Ryan followed, but tripped over a board closing the bottom of the opening, and when he scrambled to his feet neither man was in sight. A box set against the fence of 709, which leads along an alley into Forty-fifth Street, showed how the man had escaped, and was evidence they had planned to take that route.

Inspector Dwyer and Capt. Ormsby of the West Forty-seventh Street station surrounded the block bounded by Forty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, Forty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, with policemen and every yard and tenement was searched without finding a trace of the men. But as Policemen Healy and Gilhooley stood in the yard of 709 a youth raised a window on the second floor in the rear of the lodging house at 302 West Forty-fifth Street and called to them:

"I saw 'em go. They ran along the top of that fence to the street. They leaned against the wall of the house to keep their balance."

Healy and Gilhooley tried the same passageway and found that the fence, though from the house it might appear close to the tenement wall, was really fifteen feet away and, their suspicions aroused, they went to the house and demanded to see the youth in the second floor back. Healy carried in his pocket a cap he had found in the hallway of 707. It had the name of a dealer in a West Virginia town. The youth who had called to them said he was Willis Grist twenty-three years old, employed in a laundry as a clerk.

"Where are you from," demanded Healy.

"West Virginia," was the reply.

"Ever wear a cap?"

"No," declared Grist, and Healy pointed to one hung on the wall behind him. "That belongs to my roommate, Edgar Francis."

Grist said he hadn't seen Francis since early morning, but, as he spoke, the door opened and Francis, wearing a derby, which fell over his ears, entered.

The Caps Were Mates, Too.

"I went out about an hour ago for a cup of coffee," he replied to the policemen's first question, and then Healy and Gilhooley arrested them both on suspicion. They examined the cap on the wall and found that it, like the one found in the hall, had come from West Virginia.

Grist and Francis were taken to Police Headquarters. They declared, despite much questioning, that they knew nothing about the robbery, but they were locked up charged with burglary.

The police tried to get Nelson to identify the men, but the actor, after having been helped to Polyclinic Hospital, where his wound was dressed, had departed, giving as his address a lodging house at 232 West Thirty-eighth Street, where, it was said, he had not lived for two years. Apparently, Nelson feared to become involved in the matter.

The police say he told them, however, that the burglar was fair, slender, and dressed in a sack suit. This description, they said, exactly fitted Francis. His comrade was dark, and, Nelson said, stout. Grist, the police said, exactly fitted this description, except that he was stocky rather than stout.

Pieces of jewelry were found in the hallway and the yard, but Mr. Ryan said about $5,000 worth of diamond jewelry was missing.

VANDERBILTS AT CANAL.

Arrive at Cristobal on Yacht Wayfarer—Astors at Other End.

Special to The New York Times.

PANAMA, March 11.—The Vanderbilt party arrived at Cristobal this afternoon on the yacht Wayfarer and will go through the Canal tomorrow.

There is an American multi-millionaire at each end of the Canal tonight as Vincent Astor and his party are at the Pacific end.

ONLY 56 HOURS TO HAVANA. Atlantic Coast Line. "Florida and West Indian Limited." All Florida resorts reached. 4 Ltd. Trains Daily. Office, 1218 B'way.—Advt.

THE MAYOR COMES OUT FOR SUFFRAGE

Tells Brooklyn Women the Cause Is Gaining, He'll Vote for It, and Hopes They'll Win.

CLAPP ASSAILS THE ANTIS

Senator Says Women Are Told to Guard the Home, but Lack the Means to Do It.

Mayor Mitchel, addressing about 3,000 persons at a meeting held last night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music by the Woman Suffrage Party of that borough, promised that he would be among those to vote for woman suffrage in November. In a speech delivered on "Suffrage Day" in May of last year Mr. Mitchel aroused the wrath of many prominent suffragists by saying that he was convinced women did not need suffrage to bring them into public life.

The suffragists in the audience last night were congratulated by the Mayor upon the fact that the bill for an amendment putting the question before the voters had come before the Legislature twice and had been passed upon favorably. This he characterized as a notable advance in the cause. Many men were convinced that women would vote in this State, the Mayor said, and felt that it was only a matter of time when they would begin.

Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota created much laughter among the women by quoting what he termed the "arguments of the country-store oracle." This oracle, the Senator said, sat by the store and solemnly assured his bored auditors that it would not be worth while to give the women the vote, because they would vote as their husbands did, and that they should not have the vote anyhow, because it would cause discord in the home.

"Ever since I began studying public questions, which was when I was a boy," said Senator Clapp, "I have been a most ardent democrat—in the institutional and not the partisan sense. Holding to that principle, it is impossible for me to see why I should hold a right myself and withhold it from others, or why, if I am good enough to vote, my mother or sister or wife is not good enough.

"As a matter of fact we have never yet tried real democracy in this country, and cannot as long as half of the people of the country refuse the other half—the better half—any say in the affairs of the nation. Viewed from the standpoint of democracy the right of a woman to vote is the same as the right of a man. Human progress has enlarged always as the voting power of the people has enlarged, and the burden of proof in the question of the woman's right to vote now should be on the opponents instead of on the advocates.

"It is said that a woman's duty is to safeguard the home, and in that I agree heartily with the opponents of suffrage. But how on earth can women safeguard the home if they are denied the greatest safeguard ever devised?"

Father John L. Belford of Brooklyn said that the franchise was basically a natural right and not one which should have to be bestowed on women. He said the greatest enemies to the cause were women "who are going about and doing extravagant things," but that their methods had never been approved by the main body of women fighting for the vote, and that orderly meetings like last night's would win the fight eventually.

ORDER MORE WARSHIPS TO NEW YORK HARBOR

Two Destroyers Coming to Join the Dolphin to Protect Our Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The anxiety of the Administration over the reports that German steamships at New York were preparing to depart from that port on short notice, possibly to engage in attacks on the shipping of the Allies, was further emphasized today, when the Secretary of the Navy ordered the Destroyers Drayton and McDougal to proceed at once to New York for the purpose of assisting in the neutrality patrol of the harbor and Narrows. They will co-operate with the gunboat Dolphin, which will arrive at New York tomorrow morning, and a coast vessel which has been performing patrol duty in New York Harbor for some time.

The McDougal and the Drayton are now engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. The orders to have them proceed north were sent by Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, which has its headquarters at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, had an interview with President Wilson at the White House tonight. The purpose of the interview was not disclosed. Earlier in the day Mr. Malone was in consultation with officials of the Treasury Department.

COL. HOUSE GOES TO PARIS.

Recently Said That He Might Also Visit Berlin and Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 11.—Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House, Miss McAdoo, daughter of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, and Miss Britton went to Paris this morning.

Colonel House told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent some time ago that he expected to travel in the course of his present European trip much as he had been in the habit of traveling on previous occasions, and that he saw no reason why he should not get to Paris, Berlin, and Italy.

The Misses McAdoo and Britton intend to affiliate themselves in Paris with some Red Cross organization.

REICHSBANK PROFITS GROW.

An Increase of Dividend Due to War Conditions.

BERLIN, March 11, (via London.)—According to newspaper reports, the next dividend of the Reichsbank will be 10.24 per cent., as compared with 8.43 per cent., the last previous dividend. The improvement is due to the heavy discounting of Government bills, and to the abolition of the note tax upon the outbreak of the war.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—Sec—Red—All Dealers, Restaurants. —Advt.

ONE EITEL PRIZE ALMOST SANK HER

Plucky Skipper of British Tramp Did His Best to Ram Her Stern Foremost.

IGNORED ORDER TO STOP

Signaled "Give Her Hell!" and Hoped to Take Her Down with Him—Missed by 15 Feet.

ODYSSEY OF THE EITEL

Never a Shell Fired at Sea Rover in All Her Cruise—Fled from Light of Burning Wine.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 11.—The Odyssey of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich over two oceans, pursued by three of the largest navies of the world, will not be complete until the story is told how in the last few weeks of her voyage she was almost sunk by the last of her many prizes. Not once was a shell hurled at the rover by the pursuers sweeping the seas for her. But the little tramp steamer Willerby, of only 2,500 tons, without a gun on board, came near sending the adventurous German to the bottom, and by the tactics of ramming her, stern foremost.

For the first six months of her cruise, lurking though she was on the edge of the highways of commerce and waiting for her prey, in constant danger of discovery and capture, the danger was never visible. To the officers and crew there was always the straining sense of peril just out of sight, but never once did a hostile funnel break the horizon. And only twice was danger audible. Off the coast of Chile, near where Admiral von Spee's squadron destroyed the ships of Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's wireless caught the warning of heavy ships, and because of her puny armament she turned away. Again, having rounded Cape Horn, the cruiser heard the wireless exchanges announcing the battle off the Falkland Islands.

But the little Willerby brought that danger home to the daring cruiser in the simplest possible way. On Feb. 20, just three weeks ago, the Willerby was steaming, in light ballast, looking for a cargo, when the Prinz Eitel Friedrich was seen making for her. Within good eye-shot, the cruiser broke out the signal for the Willerby to stop, and from this point the Willerby's commander, Capt. Wedgewood, a slim, dark Englishman, takes up the story.

"The Eitel signaled us to stop," said Capt. Wedgewood, "but I paid no attention to him. At first I thought she was just a merchantman like us, but even when I saw her guns I kept on my course, trying to get by and pass on her port beam. But when she got to a point where it was evident she could ram us amidship we did stop. By that time the two ships were so close together that the Eitel had to pass right across our stern.

Full Speed Astern.

"Then I saw my chance. I didn't know all those women and children and citizen men were on board. I only knew she was a German and was trying to capture us. My ship was gone, I knew, and I thought I might just as well send the German down along with me, so I ordered our engines reversed at full speed, backing us straight toward the Eitel, slowly slipping past us.

"'Give her hell!' I shouted to my engineer. 'Give her hell as hard as we can go it!'

"The engineer did his best. The Willerby began to back in good form and the commander of the Eitel saw the danger. The imprisoned passengers on the Eitel saw it, too, and a panic seized them. Poor chance they would have had if trouble came to the Eitel Friedrich. They were locked up below at the approach of every strange ship, and there was no escape in sight for them. Their cries of fear as the panic took them first told me that I was not dealing with an ordinary ship of the navy.

"The Eitel's commander was talking to us with all the English he could command. His guns had been uncovered and unslung as he approached us in the first place and they swung toward us as we backed toward the Eitel. But at that close range they could hardly have stopped us before we did our work. The commander of the Eitel probably knew that, too, for while he threatened to fire many times, he did not do so.

"'Stop or we fire' he shouted from his bridge, but my engineer merely nursed his engine. The imprisoned passengers on the Eitel were making a loud noise by this time and it seemed that the end was near, but somehow we could not get up headway and the Eitel at last slipped past our stern missing us by about fifteen feet. After that there was nothing we could do and we surrendered.

"When I came over the side of the Eitel, her commander called out to me furiously: 'Do you want to kill these people?' But I told him I didn't know the people were there till it was all over."

One of the "people" was listening to the story, reminding Capt. Wedgewood of details and nodding his head in corroboration of vivid touches. He was Capt. Dobbing of the British ship Mary Ada Short, which was captured and sunk two days before the capture of the Willerby. The Captain is a merry faced little man, and while he told of some of his experiences with evident anger at what he considered the harsh treatment he had received, his face constantly broke into smiles as amusing incidents struck his memory.

"I was locked up with the rest of us down below when we sighted the Willerby," he said, "but I was watching every movement through a porthole. And when the Willerby began backing toward us I thought the jig was up, but we had passed the stage of caring then, and I hoped that the Willerby would do what I saw she was trying to do. At any rate, I measured the porthole with my shoulders, and I said to myself, 'If she hits us, I can get through that porthole.' But I didn't have to, and here I am."

Adolph Miller, a young American of German parentage in the crew of the William P. Frye, told of the picturesque features of the wrecks he had witnessed. He saw three or four ships sent to the

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM SERVED ON SMYRNA

Must Surrender in Twenty-four Hours or the Port Will Be Bombarded.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A cablegram from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, dated yesterday and received at the State Department late today, said that the British Admiral commanding the Allied fleet in front of Smyrna had given the Turkish garrison twenty-four hours to surrender.

The port will otherwise be bombarded, it is stated.

WARSHIPS WATCHING FOR THE PRINZ EITEL

British Will Pounce On Her If She Tries to Escape After Being Repaired.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—British warships have been ordered to the entrance to the Capes of the Chesapeake, and are en route to that station to prevent the escape of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich should that vessel choose to make a dash for liberty, instead of adopting the alternative of being interned until the end of the war.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called at the Navy Department this afternoon and is understood to have expressed the hope that if the Prinz Eitel Friedrich should decide to put to sea, some arrangement would be effected in the interest of humanity by which the so-called prisoners brought to Newport News on that vessel would be landed before the departure of the German cruiser.

Representatives of other governments whose subjects were on board the Prinz Eitel also called at the State Department to indicate their interest in the safety of their nationals.

Late tonight, however, all the captured crews were allowed to land without any intervention on the part of the Federal authorities.

TWELVE SUBMARINES REPORTED MISSING

Kaiser and Council to Consider Abandonment of Under Seas War, It Is Said.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from The Hague says:

"A secret report has been sent from Cuxhaven to the Admiralty at Berlin that twelve submarines have failed to report at their base, eight of them being among Germany's newest boats.

"The Naval Council will meet today or tomorrow under the Presidency of Emperor William to discuss whether or not it would be better to abandon the submarine war."

FIND SON OF EX-SULTAN STRANGLED TO DEATH

News of a Political Assassination in Constantinople Reaches Paris.

PARIS, March 11.—The Balkan agency has received the following dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria:

"Advices received here from Constantinople say that Mehemmed Burhan-Eddin Effendi, favorite son of former Sultan Abdul Hamid, has been found strangled in his bedroom. Despite the reserve of the Turkish police, it has been confirmed that the Prince was killed by political enemies."

Prince Burnhan-Eddin was twenty-nine years of age and the fourth son of Abdul Hamid. He held the rank of Lieutenant in the Turkish Navy. During his father's reign he was fourteenth in line for succession to the throne, but it was said that Abdul Hamid designed to elevate him over his thirteen seniors and make him the next Sultan.

In 1909, when Abdul Hamid was dethroned, Prince Burnhan-Eddin was kept under surveillance in the palace for a time, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy for the restoration of absolutism.

With the abdication of Prince William of Wied as ruler of Albania last year, it was reported that Turkey would urge Burnhan-Eddin's appointment to the throne.

SEGREGATION ORDER STIRS GERMAN ANGER

Talk of Reprisals If Submarines Crews Are Not Treated as Prisoners of War.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 11.—In naval circles it is asserted that a searching investigation will be made concerning the report that the British Admiralty intends to withhold the customary, honorable imprisonment conditions from German submarine crews made captive, and that if Great Britain places such Germans under special restrictions retaliatory measures may be adopted.

The naval officials say the investigation will not be made through diplomatic channels, but they decline to specify how their information will be gleaned. They assert that should Great Britain take the action she contemplates this will not affect the submarine war plans in the slightest particular, nor have any influence on the spirit of the crews.

LONDON, March 11.—The decision of the British Government to segregate the captured crews of German submarines and perhaps order criminal proceedings against them for attacks on unarmed merchantmen, has evoked fiery comment from Berlin newspapers.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent quotes the Vossische Zeitung as saying that the British are acting in blind rage. It asserts that if the British Admiralty carries its plans into effect it cannot fail to result in reprisals. The Lokal Anzeiger also says that corresponding counter-measure will be taken by Germany.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cherutos, 10c. Made for most discriminating smokers.—Advt.

EITEL IN DRYDOCK PROBABLY TO STAY; REFUGEES ASHORE

German Cruiser's Captain Begins Repair of Ship, but Insists He Will Not Intern.

DEFENDS SINKING OF FRYE

But Refuses to Give Up American Vessel's Papers—Holds Them for Prize Court.

TAKE TESTIMONY OF CREW

Federal Officials at Newport News Promptly Start an Investigation.

WILSON TO PRESS INQUIRY

Promises That It Shall Be "Most Searching"—Demands for Reparation to be Presented to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 11.—The German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich late this afternoon entered the dry dock of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. While the Commander insists that he does not wish to intern his ship, doubt is expressed here that she will be able to make repairs in a reasonable time and depart.

Tonight she discharged the crews of British, French, and Russian ships she had sunk, having released the American crew in the afternoon. The French crews left here tonight by the Old Dominion Line for New York. A few Russians went with them. The British crews plan to return to England on British ships laden with horses from this port.

With the docking of the vessel the diplomatic stage of her great adventure began. This morning Collector of Customs Hamilton presented to Commander Thierichens of the Prinz Eitel a request for a written statement of the German officer's plans regarding repairs for his ship, the proposed duration of his stay in American waters, and an explanation of the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye. Tonight Commander Thierichens gave his reply as to the American ship, and this will be forwarded tomorrow to the Treasury Department for transmission to the Department of State.

There is good reason to believe that both diplomatic issues will be sharply contested—the right of the German ship to remain for complete repairs in American waters, without danger of being interned, and the acute question of justification of the sinking of an American ship on the high seas, without notice of a blockade and without pretense of the support of a prize court.

The first question was raised this morning when Commander Thierichens told Mr. Hamilton he wanted time for full repairs, after which he would again take to the sea.

Defends Sinking of the Frye.

The graver question was raised tonight when the German officer sent to Mr. Hamilton a statement in which he explained and sought to justify the sinking of the Frye.

There is every reason to believe that Commander Thierichens said nothing in his letter to Mr. Hamilton to indicate a readiness to admit error and pave the way for a settlement. While Mr. Hamilton would not discuss the contents of the letter, the German officer's views are well known. The ship was carrying wheat, which he regarded as contraband because it was not billed to an individual in England. And as he could not tow the Frye to port to place her before a court, he sank her, and merely took off her papers. His view was set forth this evening in a short note in German to Mr. Hamilton.

While the correspondence between the German officer and the Collector of Customs has been most friendly and courteous, a serious difference has already arisen over the papers of the Frye. The general opinion is that the most extraordinary aspect of the cruiser's extraordinary career is that she put into an American port after sinking an American ship. But there is a still stranger aspect to it. The German commander now refuses to surrender to the American authorities the papers of the ship he destroyed.

The papers are important as showing the ship's destination, her cargo, her crew, and the various other points that would establish her rights to sail the seas unmolested. But the German commander takes the position that the papers are necessary to defend the propriety of his act. He is willing to give copies of the papers to Mr. Hamilton, but so far has insisted on keeping the originals. Mr. Hamilton is firmly asking that the originals be given to him and that the German officer content himself with attested copies.

Want Prize Court Trial.

The German plan evidently is to take the matter before a prize court in Germany, where a verdict against the Frye would be regarded as closing the incident. Presumably the United States wishes to present diplomatic demands for reparation. Sworn statements of Capt. Kiehne and the crew of the Frye have been taken by Mr. Hamilton and forwarded to Washington, and this would seem to indicate an unwillingness on the part of the United States to admit the jurisdiction of a German prize court.

Such an explanation fits in with the observation in the American note concerning the German war zone, that the destruction of an American ship could only with difficulty be regarded other than as a departure from the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries.

The American views on interning the German ship were clearly set forth in

Mr. Hamilton's note to the German officer. The discussion of the duration of the ship's stay in American waters, however, will not become definite until an investigation by naval officers, probably Naval Constructor Watt, in charge of the Industrial Division of the Norfolk Navy Yard, has been made.

Formal Notice to Commander.

Collector Hamilton handed the following official communication to Commander Thierichens:

> Sir: I have the honor to advise that, under instructions received from the Secretary of the Treasury, formulated with the advice of the State Department, your stay in United States waters will be governed as follows:
>
> You will be expected to leave United States jurisdiction within twenty-four hours, in accordance with Article 12, Convention 13, The Hague, 1907, unless a further period of time is proved to be necessary to put on board fuel or stores, or to make repairs.
>
> Article XII. of Convention 13 reads: "In the absence of special provision to the contrary in the legislation of a neutral power belligerent warships are not permitted to remain in the ports or roadsteads or territorial waters of the said power for more than twenty-four hours, except in the cases covered by the present convention." This is in accordance with the proclamation of neutrality issued upon the outbreak of war.
>
> If you so desire, you may have fuel and lubricants sufficient, with those already on board, to take your ship to the nearest German port.
>
> You may have provisions in the quantity not more than necessary to bring your supplies to the usual peace standard for the complement of the ship.
>
> If necessary, you may have repairs made, but only to the extent that is necessary, to make the vessel seaworthy, the amount of repairs and the time necessary for their execution to be determined by designated authorities of the United States.
>
> You may land the captured passengers, officers and seamen, after having been passed by the United States immigration authorities as being eligible aliens for landing in the United States.
>
> You may land and forward your mail after arrangements have been completed with the United States Post Office authorities for the proper forwarding of the same.
>
> You will land any Americans among the officers, seamen or passengers from captured vessels.
>
> You are requested not to use your radio equipment in port for purposes of transmission.
>
> In conclusion, I have the honor to request that you furnish me today a signed statement of the circumstances of the destruction of the ship William P. Frye, or any other American ship that has been destroyed by the vessel in your command.

Violated Laws of Sea.

An important point in the note is the plain inference that, whatever may be the attitude of the United States regarding the sinking of the Frye, it is not disposed to visit punishment on the officers or crew of the cruiser. As no blockade had been declared when the ship was sunk, as her cargo at most was only conditional contraband, and as the ship was not contraband at all, the opinion grows that Commander Thierichens not only violated the laws of nations, but exceeded his instructions. This would bring his deed within the realm of personal culpability. But Mr. Hamilton for the American Government has expressed the view that the ship could depart at once before the completion of the inquiry.

"I called on the German Commander this morning," said Mr. Hamilton, "and found him celebrating his birthday. He was most courteous in his reception. After some conversation I presented my letter in person and referred particularly to our desire for a statement from him in writing as to the duration of his stay and his intentions as to interning. He replied that he did not wish to be interned, but wanted repairs so that he could return to the high seas.

The commander said he would later furnish me with a statement about the sinking of the Frye, and this evening he did so. His statement as to time for repairs will come after a careful examination of the ship, which has already begun.

"The 150 sacks of mail taken from the captured ships will be turned over to me and I will give it to Postmaster Mugler, who will send it to New York for forwarding to destinations in South America. Passengers and crew will be landed, if they are eligible, under the immigration laws, and this is being superintended by W. R. Morton, Inspector in Chief, assisted by J. E. Williams.

"As to the sinking of the Frye, I examined the Captain, the First and Second Mates, the Boatswain, the carpenter and the cook—all except two of the crew being present. They made statements separately about the sinking, that substantially agreed with published accounts. Then from their statements I prepared one in writing which all signed. Their statements will be forwarded tomorrow to the Treasury Department as part of my report.

"All the crew of the American ship have come ashore now except two, who are held as German subjects, liable to military service. These men—Charles Frank and Robert Rogee—were formerly in the German Army, and have not claimed American citizenship. Capt. Kiehne tells me is sure they are Germans, and that there is no occasion for further inquiry, especially as they did not object to their detention."

Boy-Ed Not There.

Capt. Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, who was expected here today, did not arrive. The only official German visitors were E. K. Vietor, the German Consul at Richmond, Va., and Mr. Grassau, the local German Consul. They called on Commander Thierichens, discussed the situation, offered their services, and congratulated him on his birthday.

The British Vice Consul, Mr. Kenworthy, today busied himself with the welfare of the seventy British and Russian subjects brought in by the cruiser. As many as possible of these sailors will be put aboard two ships which are about to sail with cargoes of horses for the Allies. The others will be sent to New York, whence they will be returned to their own countries.

More difficulty has been occasioned by the French passengers and crew of the Floride. Many of the passengers have only a few cents, others are crippled, one is tubercular, one blind, and six are held up for other causes. Immigration officials say that few of them could pass the ordinary immigration tests. Pending their transfer to New York for detention on Ellis Island or deportation, they will remain on board the Prinz Eitel, which is held responsible for them.

MAROONED BY THE EITEL.

Thirty-seven Sailors Reach Panama from Easter Island.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 11.—Thirty-seven French and English sailors arrived here this afternoon on the Norwegian steamer Nordic, which had picked them up at Easter Island, where they were marooned by the Eitel Friedrich on Dec. 11, 1914.

They were the crews of the British bark Kildalton and the French bark Jean, which were captured and sunk by the German raider off the coast of Chile on Dec. 8. Three days after, the Germans marooned the crews of the vessels on Easter Island, leaving them plenty of supplies, which were taken from captured vessels. The men were on the island until taken off by the Nordic.

"My ship was becalmed when the Eitel Friedrich came up to us," said Capt. Dagwell of the Kildalton, "and she was towing the French bark at the time. They sent a boarding officer who told me what was going to happen, and then took us all off. Then, after they had landed us on Easter Island, we saw them sink the ship with just one shot.

"We saw several ships pass Easter Island and made efforts to attract their attention, but our signals received no answer until the Nordic came along. It was not unpleasant on the island, although one man died of disease.

"Capt. Brisson of the Jean and seven of his crew refused to leave the island as they were anxious to go to Chile, and decided that they would wait until they could signal a ship going in that direction."

ROGUE—READ IT!
5c. AT ALL NEWS STANDS.—Advt.

WILSON PROMISES A FRYE INQUIRY

President Expected to Demand Reparation for the Sinking of the American Ship.

HOPE OF GERMAN APOLOGY

Some Officials Think the Government Will Disavow Acts of Eitel's Captain.

CAN'T PRESS PIRACY CHARGE

Fact That Cruiser's Officers Were Under Government Orders Saves Them from Punishment Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President Wilson's policy with respect to the sinking of the William P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich is to ascertain the facts first and act afterward. If the facts are as reported by the Collector of Customs from Newport News, the American Government will send a protest to Germany and ask for damages and reparation for the loss of the Frye.

The destruction of the Frye has an important bearing, as was pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, on the question of contraband and the attitude of belligerents toward neutral merchant ships flying the American flag.

In its note to Germany expressing grave concern over the possible effect of the German naval zone and submarine attacks upon American ships, the United States indicated that, while it was ready to concede the right of visit and search, it would be displeased if American ships were destroyed. The case of the Frye presents an actual instance in which an American ship has been destroyed by a belligerent naval vessel.

Promises a "Searching Inquiry."

The following statement was issued from the White House today in connection with the sinking of the Frye:

"The President, when asked regarding the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the German auxiliary Prinz Eitel Friedrich, said:

"'A most searching inquiry will be made, and whatever action is taken will be based on the result of that inquiry.'"

This investigation is being made through the usual channels of the Navy and Treasury Departments, and the facts will be reported to the President and State Department.

Counselor Robert Lansing of the State Department today denied positively and unequivocally the report from Newport News that agents of the State Department had been sent to Newport News to make an investigation. He explained that the investigation was being made by the Treasury and Navy Departments.

The Navy Department tonight issued this statement dealing with certain aspects of the case:

"On the 10th of March the commandant of the navy yard at Norfolk was directed by the department to request the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich not to use his radio outfit while in a United States port, and also not to allow any of his officers or crew to land, and also not to allow any of his prisoners to go on shore without the express permission of the Collector of Customs, to all of which the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich agreed.

"Admiral Beatty, commandant of the Norfolk Yard, quotes the following telegram received from Commander Thierichens of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich:

"'Request concerning wireless station, prisoners and ship crew received. Acted accordingly. Am waiting for Newport News Shipbuilding Company statement about probable time needed for necessary repairs. Shall inform you of result soon as possible.'"

Another complication was added to the many problems arising out of the arrival of the Eitel Friedrich with the refusal today of her Captain to turn over to the authorities of the Government the papers taken from the Frye; but it is understood that he will permit copies of them to be made. These papers are expected to decide the question as to whether or not the Frye's cargo could be held contraband.

So far as Washington has been able to learn, Capt. Thierichen committed a grave blunder in destroying the Frye's cargo and afterward the ship herself. From information given to Collector Hamilton by Capt. Kiehne of the Frye, the vessel's cargo of wheat was not consigned to any belligerent nation, but was to be delivered in accordance with orders by the Captain on arrival at Queenstown. Capt. Kiehne told the Collector the Captain of the cruiser informed him he thought grain was contraband in any event.

Officials were unanimous in their opinion—and it was shared largely by diplomatists today—that the commander of the Prinz Eitel had no right to send the Frye to the bottom. It was considered probable by officials that the German Government, after having been apprised of the facts, would admit the error of the commander and agree to make the usual reparation. Some officials thought sufficient amends, after the payment of damages, would be the court-martialing of the German officer.

The customary notice of twenty-four hours within which the Eitel must depart, was served on her yesterday, but the vessel has until tomorrow to make an application for permission to remain at Newport News until repairs are completed. These, it is understood, will take several weeks.

Capt. Thierichens says he will steam away as soon as repairs are completed; but, in the language of Collector Hamilton, the Eitel is "all in" and will be interned for the remainder of the war.

The Navy Department will make an independent examination of the cruiser while she is in drydock and will decide how much time should be allowed her.

Capt. Kiehne will pay off his crew at Newport News just as soon as the State Department has obtained statements from all of them bearing on the destruction of their ship. The Captain will then come to Washington to report in person. It was said today that unless the Captain of the Eitel turned over the Frye's papers, or allowed them to be examined, the difficulties in arriving at a settlement would be greatly increased.

Piracy Charge Cannot be Pressed.

The owners of the Frye cannot libel the Eitel in any suit to recover damages, and it is not in the power of this Government to restrain the Eitel or its officers if they should decide to leave Newport News within their time limit. Inasmuch as the former North German Lloyd liner was commanded by officers of the German Navy, a charge of piracy cannot be pressed for the wanton destruction of the Frye. Any damages must be sought from the German Government through negotiations.

Few, if any, of the 350 passengers and seamen brought into port by the Eitel are prisoners of war. Most of the passengers were bound for South America and will continue on their way when the formalities of discharge have been complied with. Those who have been consulted by Collector Hamilton have been unanimous in praising the Germans for the treatment which they received on board the Eitel.

It was said in official quarters that the American Government took note of the fact that American citizens by their enforced presence on board a German cruiser for more than a month had been subjected to unnecessary risks which might have involved serious dangers to them, and that this probably would be one of the points in the correspondence certain to develop between the United States and Germany over the incident.

The President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, called on Secretary Daniels at the Navy Department today and inquired whether there would be any objection to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's being placed in dry dock and repaired at the works of that company. He spoke of the fact that the dreadnought Pennsylvania, which is being built by the company, was about to be launched there from a slip that would be almost immediately adjoining the dock where the German auxiliary would be repaired and asked whether the Navy Department would object on that account. Mr. Daniels said the department had no such objection.

The question for the State Department to determine is how long the German cruiser may, under international law, and without violating American neutrality, remain in an American port for repairs. When this decision has been reached, should the German Captain elect to remain longer than the period allotted, he would be compulsorily interned. The rules of international law do not allow a vessel to make repairs to an indefinite extent. The only repairs allowed in the case of the Eitel Friedrich would be those absolutely necessary to enable the vessel to proceed to the nearest German port. It would not be permissible for the vessel to increase her armament or military strength.

Captain Thierichens and a Captive

Commander of the Prinz Eitel and Mrs. Kiehne, wife of the Captain of the American ship Frye.

WIRELESS SAVED THE EITEL.

Got Many Tips of Nearness of Enemies—Warned by Karlsruhe.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 11.—When Collector Hamilton boarded the Prinz Eitel Friedrich today the officers were helping Commander Thierichens celebrate his birthday. Behind the dirty black shields that protect the cruiser's auxiliary guns, the crew was at work polishing shining breeches. The deck officer in his worn, but neat uniform, swung back and forth methodically, and everything bore out the Captain's curt reminder to certain strangers who wished to board, "this is a warship. We cannot permit visitors."

"For my part," said one of the ship's doctors, "I wish we were out again. We could send a few more of them to the bottom, at least."

Then the harshness suddenly went out of his voice and his eyes, that had been angrily staring at a Union Jack further up the river, filled with tears.

"Seven and a half months at sea," said the big Bavarian, "and I don't even know whether my wife and little girl in Munich are alive. And my two brothers, officers!"

Then he added, "Wartime is no fun."

In the afternoon, when the crew of the Frye left the ship for American soil, the men cheered. They had already been preceded by the wife of Capt. Kiehne, her two boys, and a German canary, the gift of the Eitel Friedrich's commander.

The silent path of the cruiser, which one officer declared to be longer than any ever traced by a ship of war, was crossed by a web of varying wireless messages that had to be received, but which had to go unanswered.

"The one message that made us laugh was to hear we were sunk again," said an officer. "When we were in the Pacific we heard we were sunk off Patagonia. When we rounded the Horn we heard that we had been lost in the South China Sea."

Other periods of "listening in" gave lifesaving tips to the fugitive ship, it was explained. "We were after a big British sailing vessel," the officer continued, "and were in a fair way to get her when we heard the Karlsruhe talking to us.

"'Keep off,' she said, 'enemy warships. I'll get the Englishman.' So we went away and the Karlsruhe got her," he added.

When the controversy arose today over the papers of the American ship, William P. Frye, Collector Hamilton said:

"In justice to the German commander I wish to say that he has at no time made objection to giving a copy of the Frye's papers. He agreed that copies should be made, but he insisted that the original should go to the prize court as evidence of his action in destroying the American ship. I have sought to convince him that a copy would do as well and agreed to attest them. That's the question Commander Thierichens still has under consideration."

After his interview with Commander Thierichens and submission of the American requests, Collector Hamilton said:

"The German commander told me that he had the Eitel examined by experts of the Newport News Shipyard and, after dockage and examination, would submit to me an estimate of the time that would be required to repair her. He said it was his intention to repair and proceed; that it was not his intention to intern. He said, further, that he would submit reasons and circumstances for sinking the Frye. I shall wait here until I get his reply."

Capt. H. H. Kiehne of the Frye, owing to necessity for taking care of his crew was unable to leave here tonight for Washington. He will go to Baltimore tomorrow, with his wife and children, and will appear before the customs officials in Washington Saturday morning.

PIRATES, SAYS FRYE'S OWNER.

Sewall Asks United States to Proceed Against the Eitel's Crew.

LONG BEACH, Cal., March 11.—Samuel S. W. Sewall of Bath, Me., one of the owners of the William P. Frye, the American vessel sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, said today that he had appealed to the United States Government to proceed against the German warship as a sea rover and her crew as pirates. He has asked, also, that vigorous representations be made to Germany.

"The Frye," he said, "carried a cargo that was marked non-contraband by the United States Government Marine Insurance Bureau. There was nothing but wheat aboard the ship."

Mr. Sewall said the vessel was worth $175,000 and the cargo of wheat, shipped at Seattle last November, was valued at $300,000.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

FRYE AN ALL-AMERICAN SHIP

Was Owned by 38 Individuals, Six of Whom Are Women.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Destruction of the ship William P. Frye by the German commerce destroyer Prinz Eitel Friedrich struck from marine lists the pride of the American sailing fleet in point of size and equipment and one of the largest square-rigged craft in the world.

Her loss falls not upon a corporation, but upon individual members or connections of the Sewall family, famous among New England shipbuilders and owners since the days when American clipper ships carried the commerce of the world in all the seven seas and fought the losing battle against steam craft that ended American maritime prestige.

The Frye was built in Bath, Me., and was registered in 1901, with thirty-eight individuals, six of whom are women, appearing as joint owners. That ownership has never changed and those who hold allotments of the 128 shares into which the venture was divided are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. The ship was named after the late Senator Frye of Maine and to the day of his death was a source of pride to the Senator. It is recorded that he declared himself more honored in having his name upon the stern of an American-built, owned, and operated sailing vessel than if the fleetest of Atlantic steam liners had borne it.

The Frye was a sister ship of the Star of Lapland, also built at Bath, and because of a minor difference in the size of a deckhouse of the latter, was seven tons smaller in measurement, the Lapland leading American sailing ships with 3,381 gross tons, against 3,374 recorded for the Frye. Of the 128 ownership shares in the Frye, only half a dozen persons hold more than one or two shares apiece.

ONE EITEL PRIZE ALMOST SANK HER

Continued from Page 1.

bottom, and he was eager in his descriptions of the different ways in which the doomed hulks sought their last resting places.

"The finest sight," he said, "was the sinking of the French steamer Floride, because her cargo of wine and spirits took fire and burned away into the night. The next best, and in some ways the most beautiful of the wreckings, was the sinking of the bark Jacobson. She was square-rigged, like all barks, on her first two masts, and schooner-rigged aft, and she went down with very sail set, everything braced.

"From the German point of view the sinking of the Floride was a fizzle. They set off a bomb lashed against her bow, but while it tore a hole in the side of the ship the hole was above the water line. Then they set off another bomb. This time she started to settle slowly. It was late in the afternoon and we cruised away to the east, leaving the Floride riding against the sunset, settling slowly with the sun.

"But when the Eitel Friedrich returned to the scene some hours later the Floride was still afloat. The explosion, however, had ignited a bulkhead, and the spirituous cargo was rapidly spreading the fire. The flames were licking out of each porthole and hatchway, and the sea was growing bright in a circle. It was no place for a fugitive cruiser like the Eitel, and she sped away as fast as she could into the darkness, made absolutely black by the fire she left behind."

According to Capt. Wedgewood and Capt. Dobbing, who told their experiences in dialogue, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich did not show the skill in marksmanship that she possessed in the chase. The Mary Short was loaded with grain and the bouyancy of her cargo kept her afloat when a dynamite blast was set off in her hold. Then the Eitel Friedrich, lying right up alongside fired a shot at her, barely hitting the "white ribbon" along her rail.

"The next shot," said Capt. Dobbing, "went into the water, but when the Mary Short rolled on the swell I saw a hole where the shell had pierced with the corn just pouring out of it. Oh, that corn looked good as it fell into the sea, and I thought that it would have been a boon if I could have got it safe to England."

It required four or five shots to sink the bark Jacobson. There was water in her hold and the fuse of the bomb placed inside her was extinguished. Shells then did the work. She rolled over to one side as the water poured in, then turned her nose into the air, settling by the stern. The full set sails seemed to hold her poised for a long moment before the final slipping down into the water began. But as the water rose nearly to the level of each almost horizontal mast the mast was unable to support the weight of water against the sails, snapping off with a loud report. When the last plunge came the canvas spread wide over the water, floated a moment, then was jerked under by the ropes.

The Willerby's lack of cargo had a queer effect on her sinking. She rolled far over first, then with rising stern, went down bow first. And just as she slipped from sight the compressed air in her hold rushed from the whistle in a loud shriek.

"It was as if my bold ship had said good-by to me," said Capt. Wedgewood.

"But then a funny thing happened. There was still a great deal of air in the hull, and as she got well below, it exploded with the noise of a big gun. The hatches were thrown out several hundred feet, the water rose in a column as you can see in this little kodak picture we took, and bits of wood were scattered everywhere. It was an air explosion, not a bit of powder."

Twenty-four hours on shore has not improved the friendly feelings of the captured merchant captains for the officers of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Yesterday they stoutly declared that they could not have been better treated, but today while they admitted that they had not been abused, they thought they might have received more consideration and more of the food that was taken from their ships in such large quantities.

Chased His Prize Pigs.

"And speaking of the food they took," said Capt. Dobbing, with a hearty laugh, "you ought to have seen the German sailors chasing over the ship two prize pigs I was fattening on the Mary Short. Those pigs were used to the ship and they led a merry chase in and out among the passengers, until they were finally captured."

Capt. Dobbing described his daily rations as woefully inadequate, though he admitted he had not suffered from hunger. For breakfast, he said, there was a little piece of white bread, a little piece of black bread, and coffee with "only two lumps of sugar." Dinner was a sort of stew of potatoes, beans, and the like, through which, he said, "they passed a piece of meat to flavor it." Supper was potatoes and tea without milk.

It was in this connection that Capt. Wedgewood, who was listening, broke in:

"They told us to take our personal belongings," he said, "and one of the officers asked me if I didn't want a tooth brush. I replied:

"'You better give us something to brush out of our teeth.'"

Capt. Wedgewood and Capt. Dobbing agreed that the captured crews had signed paroles not to engage in warfare against Germany on the promise that they should be set aboard the first neutral ship they encountered.

"But after we signed," said Capt. Wedgewood, "we sighted thirty-eight neutral ships and never spoke one. As soon as they were spied, we were locked up below and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich made away as fast as she could."

Evidently the presence of nearly 400 refugees on board—almost the number of the Eitel's crew—was a serious problem for Commander Thierichen. The refugees generally were allowed to have the freedom of the ship, except a few Englishmen and Frenchmen who were guarded separately, but the others wherever they went were watched by armed marines. Indeed, the crew was armed today when visitors approached the ship, every man having his bayonet in his belt.

Many women were on board the Prinz Eitel by the time the Willerby was captured, and their discomfort was the cause of some complaint.

"My heart bleeds for these women," said Commander Thierichens, according to Capt. Wedgewood of the Willerby.

"Then why don't you put them on my ship, without a cargo, and let them go to port in her?" Capt. Wedgewood replied.

"But, instead," he says, "the German sent us to the bottom."

"The care with which the Germans guarded their shipful of prisoners worked some discomforts on the prisoners," added Capt. Wedgewood. "They were locked up whenever anything was suspected, and of course their prison was below decks.

"Just before we passed the Capes they told us not to be afraid if a British cruiser should appear and open fire. They said they'd reply to the fire as long as the top of the Eitel's mast remained above water, and told us to stay down in the hold and not to worry. That was rather cheering for us, wasn't it?"

The members of the crew are delighted with the reception they have received here and the interest they find their exploits have aroused. There is some imprint of this interest to be noticed, or perhaps imagined, in the air of Newport News Harbor. This has been a great port of departure for ships laden with supplies for the Allies. Fourteen ships are in the harbor now ready to take horses to France and those aboard these ships seemed depressed by the near presence of the successful raider, battered as she is, with rusted decks, foul boilers, and barnacled hull.

It was a cheerful and interested crew that lined the sides of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich today to wave greetings to the launch in which Collector of Customs Hamilton called on Commander Thierichen. In the launch were several reporters and photographers, and, while these were forbidden to go aboard the ship, no effort was made to keep them back until they had been allowed to look about and make photographs. Those aboard grouped themselves willingly, almost with eagerness, for photographs, and then they began staging scenes for the benefit of the visitors. First, a splendid black China Chow dog, a mascot of the ship, was exhibited to be photographed. Then a terrier was brought forward to tease the Chow. Finally a tiny monkey on a string was placed on the chow's head, and, with the two dogs barking furiously, the monkey squirming uneasily, and the crowds pressing up for a share in the group, the moving-picture machines clicked away merrily.

But Commander Thierichen was not to be seen. He was closeted for a long time with Mr. Hamilton, and finally sent out word that he had said yesterday all he could say. The rest, he said, was for diplomatic discussion.

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LONDON COMMENT ON EITEL

Press Expects Searching Inquiry Into the Sinking of the Frye.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 11.—Referring to the sinking of the William P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, The London Daily News says:

"The loss of an American ship will naturally touch the Washington Government, especially as the hull of the Frye appears to have been insured with the American Government itself. President Wilson has announced that a stringent inquiry will be held into all the circumstances, and the presence of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, seemingly badly out of repair, in an American harbor will make it relatively easy.

"Until this inquiry has been held it is not necessary to speculate on the probable result of the incident on German-American relations, but under any circumstances it can scarcely improve them."

The Daily Mail says regarding the sinking of the William P. Frye:

"The episode was less tragic than it might have been, inasmuch as the crew of the American vessel was removed and safely landed, but it will none the less do something to open American eyes to the real character of Germany's policy of frightfulness at sea. We hope that this latest example of her handiwork may reconcile Americans to the unusual methods which the Allies are compelled to adopt to shorten the war.

"The King yesterday signed the Order-in-Council authorizing regulations with which it is proposed to enforce the 'blockade' of Germany. If the Americans will contrast the care which the Allies are taking to safeguard the ships and lives of neutrals with the indiscriminate ruthlessness of Germany's operations, they will not need a long time, we imagine, to decide which policy from their standpoint is the lesser of two evils."

LONDON, March 11.—The arrival of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News, removing for a time at least another menace to British shipping, is for the moment one of the most interesting topics of discussion in the British Isles. Whether the Prinz Eitel Friedrich will be interned or will again set out for the high seas, it is considered here that her career as an armed cruiser must come to an end, for should she be allowed to sail after repairs, it is believed that cruisers of the Allies, on the watch, will sink her.

The possible action of the American Government with regard to the sinking by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich of the American ship William P. Frye is also being much discussed, and the general view is that if the United States allows German warships to sink American ships with food supplies for England that Government can hardly protest against the Allies' prohibition of foodstuffs for Germany.

PRESS OF NEW YORK COMMENT

Vandalism Afloat.

From The Herald.

While the searching inquiry ordered by the President into the destruction of the deep sea trader William P. Frye must undoubtedly add confirmatory details, it is already plain that this assault is an act of vandalism that escapes the charge of piracy mainly because no lives have been sacrificed. This affront to our national dignity and this contempt for the rights of our citizens demand not only apologies but satisfaction to the foot of the letter.

Wanton Lawlessness.

From The World.

The whole proceeding on the part of the German commander was not only in defiance of international law, but in defiance of the clearly defined policy of the German Government. Germany's own note to the United States Government, dated Feb. 18, leaves the Imperial Government without a leg to stand on, and makes the act of the commander of the Eitel Friedrich a deed of wanton lawlessness.

There is nothing for Germany to do in this case but to make complete restitution to the owners of the William P. Frye and a full apology to the Government of the United States.

Make Wilson Pledge Good.

From The Tribune.

Here is a case of high-handed interference with neutral commerce on which the United States can set a helpful precedent of uncompromising resistance. President Wilson pledged himself in his note to the German Government of Feb. 10 last to take any steps "necessary to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas." That pledge should now be made good.

"No Cause for a Quarrel."

From The American.

Nothing in the case of the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye by the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich can possibly lead to any complications between this Government and Germany * * * We cannot imagine what an inquiry, however searching, can bring forth that is not now known * * * As for action, we shall be surprised if Germany does not disavow its commander's deed before any demand for reparation is made. Commander Thierichsens is a better sailor than international lawyer. What he did to the Frye is utterly indefensible, but what he has done with his own ship is wholly admirable * * * The obvious thing for Germany to do is to accept her own Captain's report of the occurrence and, recognizing its violation of the laws of nations, make suitable reparation to the American citizens injured. The case is too clear a one to require any prolonged diplomatic correspondence. Germany has but to pay the bill—and give the commander the Iron Cross.

Called "A Grave Mistake."

From The Sun.

The almost brotherly treatment which the dislodged Americans say they received aboard the Eitel Friedrich was a pleasant sequel to what seems to have been a grave mistake of judgment and an unfortunate demonstration of overzeal on the part of the German commander.

We do not doubt that when the facts of the case have been shaped for presentation to responsible authority at Berlin the German Government will welcome the opportunity to do itself justice by making due compensation to the owners of the Frye and proper reparation to the American Flag that went down with the last of the great Bath clippers.

Blew Up Germany's Embargo.

From The Press.

Perhaps the commander of the Eitel has the proof, or believes he has, that the cargo was destined to the British Government or to an agent of the British Government for belligerent use * * * The stupidity that would commit the act without practically absolute proof of its legal justification is almost unthinkable.

But whether the commander of the Eitel can prove his case or not, his action leaves his Government between the devil and the deep sea. For his Government has made all wheat destined for Germany technically contraband in that the Government seizes and holds all wheat within German territory. Yet Germany denies the right of the Allies to intercept and seize wheat destined to Germany.

Right or wrong, therefore, in his particular act of the blowing up of the American ship and her cargo, the commander of the Eitel at the same time blew up the submarine embargo case of his Government.

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STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
December 31, 1914

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in banks and offices	$ 830,566.89	Unearned Premium Reserve	$1,915,193.77
Government and other bonds and stock	5,432,304.10	Reserve for Contingent Claims and Claim Expenses (less Reinsurance) and other liabilities	1,619,525.97
Real Estate, Mortgage and Collateral Loans	140,880.88	Capital Stock	2,000,000.00
Unpaid Premiums (excluding $239,809.02—ninety days overdue) and other assets	1,032,923.13	Surplus	1,901,955.26
Total	$7,436,675.00	Total	$7,436,675.00

This includes "special deposits" required by the laws of various states, etc. The Company also owns other assets worth over $100,000 which are not included in computing our surplus. The sum of $239,809.02, past due premiums, is not included. Our Premium Reserve is figured pro rata and not upon 50% basis. Securities are carried at the valuations fixed by the Insurance Departments.

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1,000,000 FIGHTING IN NORTH POLAND

Germans Capture 3,100 in a Series of Battles Over Front Eighty Miles Long.

NEW GUNS SHELL OSSOWETZ

Weather Hampers Carpathian Operations—General Who Signed 200 Death Decrees Captured.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—Big battles are in progress in North Poland, between the Niemen and Vistula Rivers. The Germans apparently are falling back in the north, but are fighting a rearguard action, which has reached the importance of a pitched battle, and are taking 600 prisoners with them.

The Germans are again in Augustowo forest, on the East Prussian border, which has been the burial place of so many German and Russian soldiers. They have brought up more guns, but of a lighter calibre, to bombard Ossowetz, while further to the south, in the neighborhood of Ostrolenka, they claim to have defeated the Russians and to have captured six officers, 900 men and eight machine guns. The battle on the roads from Chorzelle to Przasnysz, along which the Germans hope to reach and pierce the Russian fortress line, continues. Here the Germans say they took 1,600 prisoners.

The weather having turned colder, the ground in North Poland has hardened, which will greatly facilitate the movement of troops. This is said to be the first time in history that the weather has favored an army attempting to invade Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—About a million men are engaged in the great battle which began with the renewed German raid from the north last Monday in the direction or Lomza. They are spread over a front of eighty miles, starting from Kolno, which is twenty miles south of Johannesburg, westward to the bend of the Narew above Novo Georgievsk.

The Germans have moved outside their railway supports, but so far their main force is still within two days' march of the frontier. Their strongest blow comes from Chorzelle, along the old Przasnysz Road. Besides hoping to avenge the Przasnysz defeat, it is evidently their aim to attempt to reach the Narew along the Orjitz tributary. This was the line the Russian cavalry followed in its rapid flanking advance northward leading to the German defeat a fortnight ago.

Continued reinforcements for Hindenburg's armies during the last fortnight and the recent readjustment on the narrower front has been noticed and provided for by the Russians. It is not unexpected that the Germans will be allowed to get near the Narew. The situation rather is that they must make this a determined effort with their utmost strength or retreat altogether, because the country where their troops are now spread is the worst conceivable for maintaining an army at the break up of Winter.

Calculations of the total enemy force now employed against Russia is placed at thirty-two German corps over the entire area. Of these six are with the Austrians in the Carpathians, probably eleven are involved in the new battle between the Vistula and Bohr, and the others partly distributed among the intrenched lines holding Poland against a Russian advance, or are held in reserve for use either in the Narew battle or the developing fight for the roads along the Pilica.

The Cossacks captured a General who was commandant at Stanislau during the Austrian occupation. He signed 200 death sentences during the four days of his term of office.

Germans Using Scrap Regiments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The regrouping of forces not merely by a redisposition of units, but by shuffling their component parts, is being practiced in Poland by the Germans to an extent hitherto unknown in warfare, unless after serious defeats. One column, for example, consists of odd battalions from eight different regiments. By means of this regrouping and rapid train transit the Germans have again put strong forces upon the Chorzelle-Przasnysz line, which was advancing along the Orjitz River, that is, the same route east of Przasnysz as taken by previous attacks upon that important junction.

From all the information received, it now appears that the Germans are hoping to capture Ossowetz and are preparing operations north of the Lower Vistula, based upon the Fortress of Thorn, unless and until Ossowetz Fortress has been destroyed. However, these operations must hang rather in the air. The fighting is of a very stubborn character on both sides, and the Germans are continually adding to their forces in this region.

The extent to which this is noticeable has again suggested that the Germans must be drawing upon their internal resources as well as resorting to a very extensive shuffling of the forces already engaged.

THINKS GERMANY BEATEN.

Japanese General Looks for End of War in Six Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—General Oba, who from the commencement of the war has represented the Japanese Army on the staff of the Russian Commander in Chief, interviewed by The Bourse Gazette, expressed the firm conviction that the efforts of the Germans were already past the point of culmination. Partial successes by them, such, for example, as their onslaught with superior numbers on the heroic Twentieth Corps, were always possible, but these successes would in no way be reflected on the general course of the campaign.

It could already be felt that the Germans were wasting away. Even their shells recently had not been of steel or cast iron, and that clearly indicated their exhaustion. He was fully convinced that when the Russian troops assumed the aggressive the Germans would be swept away.

Asked how long, in his opinion, the war would last, General Oba said he believed peace could hardly be delayed more than six months. The Spring operations, both from Russia's side and from that of her allies, would, as he had heard, have a decisive character, but by that time the Germans would be still further exhausted, and he did not expect they would be able to offer very serious resistance. He expected decisive military operations in the Spring, or at latest in the Summer.

Many spoke of the difficult economic situation of Germany, but he did not attach very great importance to that factor. He was convinced that even if Germany experienced no deficiency of provisions and munitions of war she would all the same be thoroughly beaten.

TRIBUTE TO THE GRAND DUKE.

High Praise by an English Observer of His Work as Russian Commander

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—Stanley Washburn, who has been on a visit to the Russian Army, pays a high tribute in today's London Times to the Russian Commander in Chief, Grand Duke Nicholas.

"One who has seen and studied the army at first hand," he says, "comes to feel a growing confidence in the future. This optimism, engendered by observation of the machine, is solidified into conviction of ultimate success when one sees the Grand Duke Nicholas, for in this single personality, in the opinion of the writer, is contained a greater asset to Russia than in the rest of her army organization combined.

"When the smoke of battle has cleared away and the painstaking historian in the seclusion of his study reinforced by the perspective of time comes to write of the whole war he will, I believe, put his finger upon the Grand Duke as perhaps the most remarkable individual whom the year 1914 has brought into the public eye.

"The Grand Duke has supplied to this campaign the elements that have made final success possible for the Russians. He is a big man with far-reaching vision, political acumen, and determination to wade steadily forward to victory, irrespective of all obstacles and all temporary setbacks. He has had sufficient intuition into men's characters to surround himself at his headquarters with men of capacity. What he himself lacks he has realized and remedied by placing men about him who do possess it. His mastery is in strategy, while in his other departments he has picked men each of whom is the best that Russia can produce. With an iron character and incomparable determination he binds the whole into a cohesive unit. For once Russia has a Commander in Chief and a General Staff who have but one criterion and one standard—success and efficiency."

TO KEEP PROMISE TO POLES.

Czar to Issue Decree Relating to Autonomy and Language.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says it is understood in the Russian capital that an important decree relating to the autonomy of Poland and the recognition of the Polish language will be issued shortly.

Official Reports of War Operations.

ENGLAND.

LONDON.—The Fourth and the Indian Corps advanced yesterday on a front of 4,000 yards for roughly three-quarters of a mile, and captured all the intervening hostile positions and trenches. The corps on the right and left of these two corps also were engaged. More than 700 prisoners were taken.

British aircraft yesterday were active and succeeded in destroying the railroad junctions at Courtrai and Menin.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—A thick fog has greatly interfered with the operations at different points along the front.

The British flotilla has successfully bombarded Westende, Belgium. In the sector of Ypres we repulsed two attacks near Zandworde.

In the region of Neuve Chapelle the British army has repulsed two counter-attacks. The enemy's losses were considerable. In Champagne we made appreciable progress last evening in the wood west of Perthes, where we had gained a footing five days ago. The enemy defended himself stubbornly. In spite of a very violent bombardment and several counter-attacks, we maintained our gains.

In the Argonne, in the region of Four de Paris and Bolante, in the course of fighting previously reported, we captured a mine-thrower and a machine gun.

In the Vosges we repulsed a counter-attack at Reich Ackerkopf.

(*Day Report*)—A British attack yesterday resulted in the capture of nearly one and a half miles of trenches before Neuve Chapelle, in Flanders, and of the village itself. It progressed in the direction of Aubers as far as Pietre mill, and in a southeasterly direction as far as the northern border of Bois du Dubiez; that is to say, a distance of about two kilometers beyond Neuve Chapelle. The German artillery fired only a few shots.

As regards the rest of the front, there is nothing to add to yesterday evening's communication.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—An English aviator has thrown bombs on the town of Menin, in West Flanders. Only one of his missiles exploded, and this killed seven and wounded ten Belgians.

The British yesterday attacked the German positions near Neuve Chapelle. At some points they entered the village. The fighting here still continues. The British advance near Givenchy has been repulsed.

In the Champagne district, the French have delivered two attacks against the positions in the forest east of Souain, which they lost to us the day before yesterday. Both of these attacks were repulsed, and the losses of the enemy were heavy.

In the Vosges the conflict for the possession of the Reich Ackenkopf was resumed yesterday.

To the west of Sereje, to the northwest of Augustowo, we took 600 Russians prisoners and captured three guns and two machine guns.

A fresh Russian attempt to break through the German lines to the south of Augustowo resulted in the annihilation of the Russian forces used in this endeavor.

In an engagement to the northwest of Ostrolenka the Germans were victorious; six Russian officers and 900 soldiers were taken prisoners, while eight machine guns were captured.

The German attacks to the north and to the northwest of Przasnysz have made further progress.

In the fighting to the northwest of Novomiasto 1,660 more Russian prisoners have been made by us.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The ground won in the recent battles in Russian Poland and on the Western Galician front, to the rear and south of Gorlice, has been strongly maintained. Attempts to regain some of the vantage points failed.

A heavy snowfall in the Carpathians has hampered operations, but in spite of unfavorable conditions battles are continuing at several points on the battlefront.

During the occupation of a height several attacks of the enemy were repulsed and one officer and thirty-five men captured. Some night attacks were repulsed with losses for the enemy. The enemy was repulsed before our positions north of Nadworna and 280 additional prisoners were captured.

On the remainder of the front and in Bukowina calm prevails.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Between the Niemen and Vistula, battles of extreme obstinacy were fought yesterday in the region of Simno, in the Valleys of the Omulew and Orzyc and in the direction of Przasnysz. On the left bank of the Vistula there is no change.

In the Carpathians all of the enemy's attacks have been repulsed, and near Gorlice our counter-attack annihilated the Austrian units which had attempted, after the failure of an Austrian night attack, to entrench themselves on our front.

In Eastern Galicia, to the south of Niejniew, we succeeded in driving back the Germans.

DARDANELLES GUNS WEAKENING DAILY

More Forts Are Damaged by the Shelling of the Allied Fleet.

MINE SWEEPING AT NIGHT

Cruisers Protect Ships Thus Engaged—Panic in Constantinople Grows as Situation Is Realized.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—Reports from the Island of Tenedos say that the Turkish artillery in the Dardanelles grows weaker daily, and that the latest bombardment by the allied warships badly damaged the forts at Chanak Kalesi.

Two big cruisers spent the night in the strait protecting the vessels engaged in mine-sweeping.

PARIS, March 11.—A vigorous bombardment of the fortifications of the Dardanelles, principally by French warships, was continued yesterday, according to a dispatch from Tenedos to the Matin.

A heavy fog prevented aviators from learning the results of the fire from the fleet, but the replies from some of the Turkish batteries slackened perceptibly.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A wireless dispatch received by the German Embassy today from Berlin reads:

"Constantinople reports that yesterday's bombardment of the Dardanelles was again unsuccessful, and that the disposition at Constantinople is still hopeful. Landing attempts from the enemy's fleets on the outer Dardanelles failed."

The dispatch adds that the German press fully recognizes the merits of the American arguments in the German-American negotiations about naval laws. The Basle Anzeiger is quoted as declaring that England's new measures show neutrals the danger of a "maritime autocracy," and that countermeasures by injured neutrals are probable.

The Supreme Court sentenced a woman to two years in prison, the message states, because she was spying for the British, and two British soldiers, war prisoners, were sentenced to prison for insulting and injuring French non-commissioned officers detailed as superiors in the prison camp.

TURKS' MANY MISERIES.

Government Members Fear to Show Themselves—No Work; Little Food.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTA, (Kustendje,) Rumania, Tuesday, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Nowhere, perhaps, in Rumania is the fight for the possession of the Dardanelles followed with closer interest than in this important port, now filled with idle shipping.

A cockleshell steamer flying the Italian flag, reeking with onions and garlic, overripe fruit, petroleum, and other self-assertive commodities, crawled into port today, having hugged the coast all the way from the Bosporus.

Shipping departures and arrivals are now so scarce that the Captain of the odoriferous Italian cockleshell found himself something of a hero.

He had Turkish clearance papers, which proved that he had left Galata two days previously. He told me he made the trip from the Bosporus in forty hours, the voyage ordinarily occupying fifteen hours. The shallow draught of his vessel enabled him to navigate inshore, and at night he anchored to avoid mines or the equally unpleasant alternative of being rammed and sunk by a Turkish warship.

According to his statement food is running short in Constantinople. The hamals, or porters, with which Stambul abounds, are without work or money to buy the meagre rations, which are already bringing exorbitant prices. They are becoming a source of grave anxiety to the authorities. Riots in Stambul are frequent. In Galata and Pera the shops are closed and the owners have fled. The streets are deserted in the business quarters.

Pera is guarded by soldiers to prevent the hamals from looting and massacring, and to confine the unruly elements to their own unsavory quarters. The ferry boats between Prinkipo and Haidar Pasha, on the Asiatic shore, have ceased running. There is a shortage of coal, the supply being barely adequate for naval requirements.

Reports of Turkish successes are unable to stem the panic which set in a week ago, with the news of the presence of the allied fleet inside the Dardanelles.

Residents in possession of any money are fleeing from the city. Some are seeking a refuge in Therapia, near the Black Sea. Others seek an asylum in Scutari and the environs on the Asiatic side.

The fear of a bombardment of the city with the arrival of the Allies is causing a stampede, and fugitives are being unmercifully fleeced by the corrupt Turkish officials, who are gathering a rich harvest of backsheesh from such hapless ones as are permitted to leave. Permits to depart are openly sold for cash down.

No steamers are available, and the owners of the caiques, the quaint-looking row boats which ply in the Bosporus, are obtaining three Turkish pounds (about $15) for a mile row across the Bosporus to the Asiatic shore. The fare usually is two or three shillings.

My informant also says the ex-German cruiser Goeben is lying helpless and disabled at Gul Ismid. It was found impossible with her deep draught to tow her into the Golden Horn dockyard. She is already stripped of her heavy armament and guns, and the crew are being used for land defenses. The German commander declares that if the Allies force the Dardanelles he will blow up the Goeben to prevent her falling into their hands.

The Breslau has been patched up, and, with several units of the Turkish fleet, is cruising in the Sea of Marmora. Two old warships are anchored in the Bosporus.

The Turks boast that they have mined the Sea of Marmora and also the Bosporus, and that if the Allies force the Dardanelles they will simply court destruction by these deadly submerged engines.

In the meantime there is feverish activity in military circles. The Turks are busy fortifying the hills on the Asiatic side behind the British cemetery at the Haidar Pasha railway station.

Two Turkish German-officered regiments mutinied. The leaders were summarily executed, and the mutineers are now confined in the artillery barracks at Scutari under a strong guard.

Discontent and a spirit of revolt are declared to be spreading in the army. A number of officers who had been Germanophiles and later showed signs of wavering have been removed from their commands. These men, whose hearts were never in this war, which menaces their country with complete ruin and extermination, are said to be anxious to end the war so far as Turkey is concerned. They hope at the eleventh hour to obtain reasonable terms from the Allies.

The Turk's dislike of the war is primarily economic. There is no shipping and no work. The people's livelihood is gone, and they are starving. They have reasoned out cause and effect with the wild, half-savage logic of hungry men, and no German uniform dare venture unprotected in the purlieus of Stambul.

The Government and the members of the General Staff are evincing fear of popular indignation and are being guarded against the peril of assassination. Prominent officers and Cabinet Ministers if abroad in the streets take care to conceal their features in the folds of their bashliks, the shawl-like garments the Turks wear in Winter.

The hospitals, which are few in number, are full of wounded and sick. There is a scarcity of medical supplies and capable surgeons, and also of food. Altogether, the Turkish people are finding their cup of sorrow and suffering filled to overflowing.

FLEE FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

German and Austrian Ambassadors Said to be Moving Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The exodus of foreigners and natives from Constantinople continues. Among the former is a great number of Germans. I learn from Philippopolis that the hotels are full, and that the family of the Austrian Ambassador has taken a house in the town, while the family of his German colleague is also expected.

Refugees arriving at Dedeagatch today state that a conspiracy against the Young Turks has been discovered and 200 Armenians and a depot of bombs have been seized.

TO COMMAND LANDING FORCE.

Gen. d'Amade Put in Charge of the French Expedition.

PARIS, March 11.—"The expeditionary forces in Northern Africa are made up of troops other than native Algerians and those from France," says a War Office communication made public tonight. It adds:

"They have been placed under the orders of General D'Amade, commander of the French forces in Morocco, by reason of his experience, he having followed the British army operations in the Transvaal. Part of this expeditionary corps is actually on the way to the Levant, where it will join the naval force which is already in action and the contingent sent from Egypt by the Allies."

BRITISH VICTORIES ON WESTERN FRONT

Capture of Neuve Chapelle Threatens Germans' Positions at La Bassee.

GERMAN RAIL LINES CUT

Aviators' Destruction of Menin and Courtrai Junctions Delays Invaders' Reinforcements.

LONDON, March 11.—Of the British victory at Neuve Chapelle, to the north of La Bassée, there is no news beyond the official reports. It is believed, however, that while no great amount of ground has been captured, the improvement in the British position brought about by it is of the greatest importance, and, if pressed further, might compel the Germans to evacuate La Bassée, and perhaps other points which make their line so strong at present.

This advance was unexpected, as lately the principal activity reported from the British front has been in the direction of the other end of the line, near Ypres. The British are now within two miles of the most advanced point gained by General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien last October, when, with one army corps, in an effort to gain Fournes, on the road between La Bassée and Lille, he forced his way as far as Abuers, two miles to the northeast of Neuve Chapelle, but after desperate fighting against tremendous odds, was forced to retire.

Equally important was the success achieved by British airmen in destroying the railway junctions at Menin and Courtrai. These are on one of the German main lines of communication, and their destruction will delay the arrival of new contingents of troops which are reported to be again concentrating in Belgium for another attempt to break through to Calais and Boulogne.

According to Dutch reports these troops have brought with them a large number of boats for the passage of the canals and rivers, and, for the first time in months, they include cavalry units.

There was some fighting in Champagne today, but on the whole the French seem to be satisfied for the present with the progress they have made in that region. In the Vosges the battle for Reichackerkopf has been resumed.

FRENCH IN CHAMPAGNE AIDED THE RUSSIANS

Held the Germans From Reinforcing Eastern Armies, the War Office Asserts.

PARIS, March 11.—"The essential purpose of the operations begun by us in the Champagne region on Feb. 16," says an official statement issued by the War Office tonight, "was to attract to this point of the front the greatest possible number of German forces and to impose upon them the greatest consumption of war munitions, and thus prevent transportation by the enemy of his troops to Russia.

"This purpose has been completely attained. The Germans had in Champagne Feb. 16, 119 battalions of infantry, thirty-one squadrons of cavalry, sixty-four field btteries and twenty heavy batteries. From Feb. 16 to March 10 they had brought there, moreover, twenty battalions of infantry, one regiment of field artillery and two heavy batteries, being equal to one army corps.

"Despite these reinforcements, they failed again to take the advantage and found it impossible to transport troops to Russia."

The statement then criticises the German official communications, asserting that, among other things, they have failed to mention that beginning with Feb. 28 what was called a German success in Russia "was changed into a characteristic check."

The foregoing are referred to in the statement as general results. It then gives a résumé of what it describes as local victories, such as the almost complete annihilation of two regiments of the Guard, the taking of 2,000 prisoners and the gaining of a position favorable for the base for new attacks.

The statement concludes by saying that the losses inflicted on the Germans were greater than those suffered by the Russians, and that the Germans were obliged to concentrate upon this part of the front five army corps and also were compelled to use a great quantity of munitions.

PARIS ACTS AGAINST SPIES.

Activity of German Agents Renders the Police More Strict.

PARIS, March 11.—Permits of residence issued to foreigners after March 20 must have a photograph of the holder attached, certified by the Police Commissary, says the Petit Journal. Persons who fail to follow these instructions will be proceeded against as spies, the paper asserts.

The precaution will be taken, it is reported, because of the increasing activity of German agents who are seeking to influence public opinion.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today and Tomorrow a

Sale of Men's Shirts

Fine in Quality—Low in Price

On all of these Shirts the Tariff has been Revised Downward—very *much* downward.

Silk Shirts in a comprehensive range of novelty weaves, including exclusive designs and many satin-stripe patterns. The Silks were woven with special regard for their wearing and laundering qualities. All the Gotham Silk Shirts remaining from the recent great sale are included. Sizes 14 to 17. Pleated bosom and plain negligee. Now $3.45

Shirts of Mercerized Cloths, fine cotton and silk-and-cotton fabrics, made with soft cuffs. Distinctive patterns and effective color themes. ¶ Included are 150 imported French Shirts that have been reduced from $3.50 and $4.50. They are of exclusive fabrics, of which some are Russian cords. Pleated bosom, stiff cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17. At $1.85

Main Floor

Spring Suggests A Stein-Bloch—$20 to $45

Take our tip, and come early, while choice is broadest and before the most fetching patterns are snapped up.

Our Stein-Bloch Suits and Topcoats are pure wool, of course, but it is their style of which we're intensely proud.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32d Street

Lifting the Lid Off the Bandbox of Style

THE Spring bandbox of New York styles is open.

★ ★

Every big tailor in town has learned what is correct for this Spring—and what is provincial.

★ ★

He knows what is required in sack-suit and cutaway, in topcoat and waistcoat, to keep the New Yorker's appearance up to the mark.

★ ★

With Europe submerged in khaki, he feels a new responsibility—for this city has become the world's style centre.

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner Spring clothes—richer in assortment than ever before, reflect this latest New York knowledge and feeling.

★ ★

And at moderate ready-to-wear prices—$20 to $45.

★ ★

They give you the clearest, quickest and most correct idea of what you are going to wear—a type of splendidly tailored ready-made clothes exclusive to this house.

Eleven Stores

Weber and Heilbroner

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave

Franklin Simon & Co. *call attention to their three separate shops for Men, on 38th Street, a step from Fifth Avenue, devoted exclusively to Men's Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes of the better grade, at popular prices*

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Announce the Opening of the Enlarged

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Men's Spring Suits
One, Two, Three or Four Button Models
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST
Hand-tailored Suits of tartan plaids, club checks, overplaids, English tweeds, pencil or chalk striped cassimeres or worsted, Oxford vicuna, navy serge or unfinished worsted.
18.50 24.50 40.00

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Men's Silk Lined Suits
Three Button Soft Roll Model
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST
Of tartan plaids, overplaids, shepherd checks, English tweeds, striped cassimeres, Oxford vicuna or navy serge, full or half lined with silk, including sleeves and vest back.
20.00
Regular Price $30.00

Men's Silk Lined Top Coats
Dressy Chesterfield Model
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST
Single breasted Chesterfield model of black or Oxford vicuna, silk lined, plain or silk lapel, hand tailored.
16.50
Regular Price $21.50

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Men's Silk Shirts
Of heavy granite crepe or tub silk, light and dark grounds, in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings. Sizes 13½ to 17.
3.50
Regular Price $5.00

Men's Negligee Shirts
Of mercerized cloth or woven madras; French Cuffs.
1.15 *Value $1.50*

Men's Spring Scarfs
Of imported silks in large open end shapes.
1.35 *Value $2.50*

Men's Spring Scarfs
In the newest designs, in a large open shape.
.55 *Value $1.00*

Men's Pajamas
Of mercerized woven madras, surplice neck.
1.35 *Value $2.00*

Men's Gloves
Capeskin Gloves, English cut thumb, in tan or grey.
1.15
Regular Price $1.50

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor—*Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue*

Slater & Morrell Shoes — COLLEGE LASTS
James A. Banister Shoes — HAND-SEWN
Thomas Cort Shoes — BENCH-MADE

Spring Showing of Men's Shoes
Black, tan, or patent calf shoes or Oxford ties with genuine buckskin tops in all the new colors of fawn, taupe, brown, natural or white. Several very unusual models of seamless front lace shoes in tan or back; also all of the conservative models.
5.00 to 9.50

AT THE DROP OF THE HAT

One of the many things that contribute to the speed with which we work, is the speed with which we get started.

Our organization is in a state of preparedness all the time and does not have to go through any warming-up processes.

Whenever a new proposition happens along, we swing into line literally at the drop of the hat.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH
Bloomingdales'
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Little "Tid-bits" of Wrappers for Baby

"If only my babies were NOT ALL grown up" said one woman wistfully as she looked at these little baby garments.

One wrapper is of white cashmere, hand embroidered throughout with little pink flowers and white leaves; pink fancy *buttonhole* edging; French knots of pink silk thread; tiny pink rosettes at the neck. A veritable "tid-bit" of a wrapper, **$7.98.**

The other wrappers sell for as little as **$1.98.** For the Baby, *too*—this is a store of delightful surprises.

Bloomingdales'—Second Floor.

Photograph Frames

That Are Just a Little Different

Mahogany-veneered; pretty imitation marquetry; simple, tasteful, and (*with its rich dark colorings*) affording an excellent background for your favorite photographs. Fifty cents, seventy-five cents and a dollar, according to size. The double hinged frame, **$1.25.**

Bloomingdales'—Lex. Arcade Stationery Shop.

The Newest Ideas for Spring in Milady's Footwear

$5.50

One of the most fetching of the new season's models is the boot of champagne kid, trimmed with patent leather. Also in white Nubuck, with patent leather trimming, as illustrated; the prettiest black-and-white combination imaginable. Light weight extension soles, Cuban Louis heels. Considering the quality, workmanship and beauty, these shoes are very moderately priced at **$5.50.**

The same model as described above, but in patent leather, with white tops, piped with black, in button or lace, at **$3.98.**

New Spats, 98c to $1.50

White, sand, putty gray and fawn are some of the shades.

Bloomingdales'—Second Floor.

Madame—or Miss—Why Not Make Your Own Clothes?

Expert teachers from the celebrated Pictorial Review Dressmaking School of New York are now in our store to enroll classes for teaching the art of Sewing and Dressmaking.

The course consists of five lessons, of one-half hour each, in which time you are expected to finish completely a garment of whatever style you may select.

The price for the complete course is **$2.00**, and you may make appointments for the days and hours most convenient to yourself.

Bloomingdales'—Pattern Dept., Main Floor.

GERMANS CHECK USE OF SURGEON'S KNIFE

Times Correspondent Finds "Conservation of Limb" Policy in Field Hospital.

GREAT SPECIALISTS ENLIST

Model Outfit Can Be Moved in 12 Hours—Wounded Anxious to Return to the Front.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

LANDWEHR FIELD HOSPITAL, "SOMEWHERE" IN POLAND, Feb. 14.—The German military authorities, true to promise, have shown me everything, (with the slight exception of their 42-centimeter mortars and their new Zeppelins,) and nothing compels your neutral admiration so much as the perfection of the sanitary service here in the East, where the odds are heavy against life saving. With typical Teuton thoroughness, they had given me a straw mattress for the night in this field hospital, (pitched as close to the firing line as the heavy Russian artillery would permit,) so that I could study the "system" at first hand, while, by a lucky coincidence, my fellow-lodgers included Dr. Parthey, the Surgeon General of the 'Nth Army, who was cruising along the frontier on a tour of inspection, and the famous Cologne specialist, Geheimrat Professor Dr. Tilmann, the consulting surgeon attached to the same army, who had trotted for a night and a day over the frozen mud roads of Poland in response to a hurry telephone call to come and perform a delicate operation.

And right here you learned one secret of German success—every conceivable kind of specialist, interior, exterior, medical, surgical, mental, and moral, is on the job constantly to set the pace for the "salvage companies" in their almost superhuman efforts to lose not a soldier for the Kaiser whom science can save.

The surgeon in charge of the field hospital, who rejoiced in the good name of Dr. Biermann, had just finished his report for the month and submitted it to his chief, Dr. Parthey, who invited me to look it over with him, and the figures gave an interesting insight into the German "conservation of life" policy. Of the 1,587 severely wounded who had been brought in during four weeks, seventeen died. Professor Tilmann, the consulting surgeon, who has visited America and is well known to the surgical fraternity there, said he thought Americans would be most interested in what the analysis of operations showed.

It disclosed that the Germans believed not only in "conservation of life" but also in "conservation of limbs," for as the Professor pointed out, the table showed that of the hundreds of operations performed, only one was an amputation of a limb. "Conservative surgery" he called it. I learned that there was no post-battle butchery by enthusiastic young surgeons on the battlefields, and that no German soldier needs to he haunted by the fear of being needlessly maimed for life, that in fact no operation was performed until it was pronounced absolutely necessary by a competent head surgeon, who in case of doubt called in the corps specialist.

Wounded Are Sorted Out.

From the firing line, the wounded are carried to the nearby "Hauptverbandplaetze" or "main bandaging places" where operations are performed only in life-or-death cases. Here the wounded are sorted out. Those who can stand long distance transportation are started back toward the distant base, and the serious cases are brought to the field hospital, where the staff of "conservative surgeons" is large enough to give each one a maximum chance for a "life" or a limb—even when a rush is on.

In the field hospital, again, the motto is "move on." The moment the wounded are able to be moved with safety they are transported to the rear, to wherever the nearest railway ends, where a hospital train is waiting for them. This had meant a terrible ride of more than fifty miles on light, Polish farm wagons, about the only things that could navigate the mud morasses of the Polish "highways" with any sort of speed. The cold, for which the Germans had all been praying, however, proved a boon to the wounded by freezing the roads, while on the day that I arrived the German railroad companies had finished rebuilding the wrecked Russian railway to within twenty miles of the front and were beginning to operate trains on schedule time.

A personally conducted tour of the hospital was full of interest. The peasant huts of Polish villages are unfit for hospital purposes, but somewhere in the neighborhood there is generally one dwelling fit for human beings—a "guthof" or country residence of small landed gentry, clearly marked on the detailed German General Staff maps (scale 1:100,000) so that no time has to be lost in looking for a place to pitch your field hospital. This was a one-story rambling, white house, with a cow-stable attachment and four acres of grounds.

A Model Field Pharmacy.

At the right of the entrance hall was the "pharmacy," the walls lined with shelves full of jars and bottles. On closer inspection you discovered that they were sectional units, fitted with handles on the sides, and that in fifteen minutes the whole pharmacy could be packed into the "drug wagon" in the yard outside, and drive on. Dr. Biermann said that if necessary (and it often had been necessary) the whole hospital could be packed up and moved in half a day, bag, baggage, and patients, and that it took a little less than half a day to get settled in new quarters.

Next came the "office," equipped with card indexes, a portable "pigskin" medical library, rubber stamps, and loose-leaf case books. There were three clerks in field-gray uniforms. In the adjoining living room the young assistant surgeons were grouped around an upright piano, playing and singing folksongs and whistling operatic arias for the benefit of the twenty-six patients in the "ward" adjoining, who applauded each number through the open door—even the half dozen victims of head wounds who were recovering from operations of trepanning the skull. Surgeons and patients were all live wires.

"The hotel is fairly empty now," the head surgeon apologized, humorously, "And we don't sing and whistle all the time. Sometimes we work all through the night and the next day and the night after, but just now everything is quiet at the front."

Most interesting was their prize patient, a Russian, who enjoyed the distinction of having furnished the only amputated limb on the hospital records, a näive, childlike, grateful soul with a ferociously bushy beard. He had had a close call and knew it. He grinned and uttered unbelievable combinations of consonants and kissed the head surgeon's hand, and then he suddenly clambered out of his cot and tried to show how he could hop on his remaining leg, but was gently put back under cover and a Russian cigarette was given to him.

He literally was bubbling over with happiness at being alive. He had lain for days and nights on the battlefield, and was pretty far gone when found and brought in. A significant little anecdote was told about the "Grand Duke," as he had been nicknamed. In the evening when the surgeon who had performed the operation came around to see how he was, the simple moujik reached under his pillow and presently pressed two two-rouble notes into the hand of the astonished physician. He couldn't be persuaded to take the money back; he was anxious and uneasy until he saw the "graft" pocketed; then he became an optimist. The four-rouble fee will be restored to him when he is discharged from the hospital.

The most interesting room, however, was the bathroom, the only one within a radius of ten miles, I was told, and of a spaciousness that you probably couldn't match in all Harlem. It made an ideal operating room, and I was invited to fit into a picture that Rembrandt could have painted to advantage as a companion to the "anatomy lesson." The spotlessly clean white tiling gleamed softly in the dim light of six tallow candles. A powerfully muscled six-foot Silesian Landwehrman, lean from long fighting, lay on the collapsible, steel-frame operating table, the famous Cologne specialist performing an operation for which an American millionaire would have had to pay $10,000 or more—a laparotomy. A military nurse (there are no women nurses so far afield) flashed a small electric searchlight on the "operating zone," another passed the instruments, a third stood ready with the dressings.

Three staff surgeons looked on intently, like students at a clinic, while the master worked. The consolations of religion were close at hand, if needed, in the form of a famous German divine who had donned the humble uniform of an ambulance man and was proud to perform the most menial tasks about the place.

Fighting Line Calls the Wounded.

When the Landwehr patient came out from the anaesthetic, he gazed anxiously into the tired face of the specialist, who looked "all in" from running around Poland in response to emergency telephone calls.

"You'll pull through all right," the specialist said with conviction. The patient looked pleased, and asked in a whisper "how soon he would be back."

"Home?" said the weary professor, gently.

"With my company," the soldier whispered.

"They're all like that," Professor Tilmann said proudly, "all impatient to get back to the front. Our wounded can't hardly wait to get well. The Fatherland need have no fear, with such men."

If there is an ingenious time or space saving device, the Germans have it, or else something better, and quite typical of all their equipment was the field hospital "tool chest," a wooden box about 2 feet long, 10 inches high, and a foot wide, fitted with eight wooden trays. This contained every surgical instrument necessary for performing every known operation. In addition, they had a second instrument chest, of the same size as the other and like it, a model of ingenious compactness, containing "specialties" not indispensable, but desirable in the case of many rarer operations.

A printed inventory pasted on the inside cover of each chest gave the itemized contents of each tray.

The kitchen was in the back yard—a "goulash cannon." It is really a battery, for it can simultaneously shoot a whole menu—stew or soup from the big mortarlike kettle in the centre and coffee and three other hot items from smaller calibre guns at each corner of this astounding combination cooking stove and kitchen on wheels. The Germans are immensely proud of them, and I can well believe the proposition that they have done more for Germany than even the sensational 42-centimeter mortars; but from an apparently well-informed source I learned that the inventor of the original model of the "goulash cannon" was—an American. They have an undeniably American look about them; though "made in Germany," the Land of the Quick Lunch alone could have given birth to the idea.

You are all the time coming across the trail of royalty when afield, (without ever being able to catch up with it;) but here I met the real thing only once removed, for the "field-gray" soldier-cook who officiated at this particular apparatus had been, before the war, the "mundkoch," or "mouth cook," to his Durchlaucht, the Herzog von Altenburg, and the samples of this princely ex-chef's art produced with the simple means of the field kitchen thoroughly justified his reputation as the most popular man on the hospital premises.

"Julius" explained that cooking was done with glycerine. The huge kettle has a double wall and bottom, inside aluminium, outside copper. The space between is filled with glycerine and a coal or wood fire started underneath. When the glycerine once gets boiling hot, it apparently will keep your soup or goulash warm for hours. This was, I think, the theory that Julius tried hard to explain to me. Julius was not only cook, but waiter—and it is always a relief to be at the front, if only to encounter waiters who never present checks.

From Julius, too, I learned a news item of especial interest to globe-trotting Americans—that the cooks of the floating palaces, the Imperator, Vaterland, and all the other German steamships that are now temporarily out of the running, have been divided up among the various hospital trains and are now cooking for the wounded. The head cook of the North German Lloyd is in charge of the kitchen car of the Friedlaender-Fulda hospital train de luxe.

The "guest chamber" of the field hospital was an enormous oval room tastefully furnished with a straw-stuffed "mattress," a candle in a tin candlestick on the floor, and a nightmare-provoking array of forbidding-looking Polish ancestors, a baker's dozen of them, staring out of tarnished gilt frames on the wall. The fleeing owner, who had stripped his house pretty clean, had evidently forgotten them on purpose.

Everything had been nice and quiet all the evening, but the Russians suddenly took it into their heads to complete the work of the oil-painted Polish ancestors and murder sleep. The continuous sound as of blasting in a distant string of quarries heralded the coming storm. An hour later a telephone message came from the division headquarters to clear for action, as the Russians were about to try to break through. The hospital staff, who knew what was coming, stopped singing and whistling and went to bed, sleeping like firemen, with their boots on. A novice, however, is not put to sleep by this iron lullaby. In the morning hours they began to arrive—a fantastic procession of swinging lanterns coming over the fields, of creaking, dark-gray ambulance wagons and light Polish farm carts, freighted with bandaged bundles—the heavily wounded.

Wounded Are Spartans.

You get a thrill every time you see it—the Spartan spirit of the German wounded. They don't even whimper. Their chief concern seems to be to give no unnecessary trouble, astounding stoicism. The night's receipts were, fortunately, not heavy. On the day before I had learned that the hospital was twelve kilometers from the firing line; on absentmindedly repeating the question at late breakfast, "about fourteen kilometers" was the answer. The front in Poland is a more elastic affair than in France; like the time table, subject to change without notice.

Later in the morning I saw the suggestive novelty of a mounted medical patrol starting out on a disinfecting ride. Their job was to clean up the little hamlet acquired from the Russians in the night, and their written orders were most specific: To test all the wells and placard the tainted ones with 'Verboten' signs, if any; to disinfect the peasant huts most thoroughly, to examine the remaining inhabitants, to establish a rigid quarantine wherever cholera was found.

The special insistence as to cholera was significant; with other things I had seen and heard, it indicated that the Russians were fighting against a more terrible foe than the Germans—the cholera scourge—for there was evidence of it wherever they had just been. I learned that only the eternal vigilance of the German sanitary service had kept an epidemic from breaking out in their ranks, and that the German soldiers in the East had all been or were being vaccinated against cholera as well as against typhus and smallpox; that sanitation work is being carried on here on a scale unsurpassed except by the Americans on the Panama Canal Zone—and that Poland is being "Gorgasized" as fast as the Germans get hold of it. Russian prisoners are rigorously quarantined in special observation camps, where they are also vaccinated, before being passed on to the prison camps in the interior of Germany.

Italians Arrive to Buy Horses.

Lieut. Amori di Adriano of the Royal Italian Artillery arrived here yesterday from Naples on the steamship Ancona, accompanied by three non-commissioned officers, to purchase horses for the Italian army. Three soldiers, invalided from the French Army on account of wounds, arrived here on the French Line steamship Niagara from Havre. They were Joseph Piere and Charles Lebourhis of Montreal and Charles Derhyn of Holyoke, Mass.

SAYS GERMANS LOOK FOR EARLY VICTORY

Expect Russia to Quit Within Two Months, Hollander Just from Europe Asserts.

FRANCE TO BE BOUGHT OFF

Germany Will So Dazzle Her with a Slice of Belgium as to Turn Her Against England.

H. Stallman arrived in New York last Saturday on the Ryndam. In reading the local papers, Mr. Stallman says he got the impression that the war news received here was one-sided. Having read the special Berlin dispatches in THE NEW YORK TIMES, he decided that this newspaper was open for some impartial news from Europe, and intimated by letter that as a Hollander and a neutral he was in a position to give THE TIMES some news of that character.

Mr. Stallman turned out to be a young man who had traveled much, and who before the war was in business in one of the British dominions. He says he was born in Amsterdam, though, if he had no passport, he might easily be mistaken for a German. He is now on his way to South America. He speaks English fluently, and says "right-o" just where one born within the sound of Bow Bells would be apt to say it.

"I left Melbourne in the middle of July on a White Star liner," he said. "Arriving in London on Aug. 18, I went to Germany for three months, and visited Southern France and Belgium. I spent a fortnight near Ostend and Dixmude. I saw Louvain, and I saw Brussels and Antwerp. Louvain is ruined, but in the two big cities the factories are working under German supervision, the Minerva Automobile Works being busy turning out cars for the German Army and Belgian workmen being in regular employment. In those cities everything is going on as in peace time.

"The last time I left Germany was on Feb. 15. I had been in Berlin, Cologne, Munich, and Leipsic, and the feeling everywhere was that the Germans were going to win. There was no doubt of this in the public mind. The people of Germany were never more united. Socialism no longer exists. I spent a fortnight in a little place in Westphalia among the peasants, and found them still more German than the people in the cities. The simplest peasant boy believed that England had led up to the trouble, thanks, perhaps, to the fact that they had been so instructed by the schoolmasters.

"Against France the people have no hatred. Russia, they feel sure, is already beaten, it being a question of only a couple of months, in their minds, before she will sue for peace. As for France, the people say such good conditions will be offered to her that she will join Germany against England.

"I was in England about Christmas time. The Germans are well treated in England; better, perhaps, than the English are treated in Germany at present.

"The people of Holland are not pro-English. The better class of business men are pro-German. The people in the street, who may have Belgian relatives, may be anti-German, but nobody is pro-English.

"Holland is economically dependent upon Germany. One might say that The Hague and Rotterdam are pro-German and Amsterdam anti-German.

"The Germans think that Russia can perhaps hold out two months more, it all depending upon how much money England can supply to her. There was a rumor in Berlin that Count Witte, who is the representative of the peace party in Russia, was there in February to talk peace, but that no agreement was reached."

"And what will Germany give France to turn her against England?" was asked. "I think France will get anything she wants."

"Alsace and Lorraine?" was suggested.

"Oh! never. But she may get back that part of her territory Germany has conquered, and, if she wishes, part of Belgium. Germany does not intend to give up Belgium as a country, and she will never part with a foot of her own territory.

"Germany buys anything now," Mr. Stallman continued. "She is taking conservation methods. She has all the money she needs, though where it comes from nobody knows. But you can talk to the meanest man in the street, and if he has 100 marks, he puts it into the war loan, and is happy. He believes this is a war for the existence of his country. I was in Germany for the greater part of six months altogether, and I never heard a word against the war. The women were more enthusiastic for the war than the men. I have seen troops go out at night, their guns decked with flowers and girls accompanying them to the station.

"It is believed in Germany that after the war there will be a more liberal government. The Socialists have proved that they considered their country first, and for that reason the Junker government will have to go.

"It is ridiculous for anybody to say that Holland has any idea of getting into the war. The example of Belgium is enough, and if we were involved we could not count upon France and England backing us up. As a matter of fact not 10 per cent. of the Hollanders want to fight."

OUR ATTACHES AT THE FRONT.

Four Army Observers Were Under German Shell Fire at Arras.

PARIS, Feb. 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Military Attachés representing neutral Governments have returned from a week's study of operations at the front, from the sea to Arras. The American Army had four observers: Major Spencer Cosby, Major J. A. Logan, Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, and Capt. J. W. Barker. French staff officers explained the situation in each part of the zone traversed.

The American officers learned that the defense works from the sea to Ypres are not trenches, strictly speaking, but embankments constructed across the flooded country. They are made of sod, bags of sand, bundles of brushwood, and earth. These embankments are from one to two miles apart, and there is almost no small arms fighting. The artillery on both sides endeavors to reach the hostile trenches and destroy them.

The trenches between Ypres and Arras are never more than 350 yards apart, and often only fifteen or twenty yards. The neutral military men were frequently in the front line of the French trenches under fire. When they visited Arras with seven French staff officers German look-outs probably observed the entry into the city of their ten automobiles traveling three-quarters of a mile apart, for they began to bombard the place violently. Shells, big and little, fell all around the attachés for a quarter of an hour, but no one was hit. Some of the shells did not burst.

The neutral officers found everywhere along the French lines a cheerful spirit. The number on the sick list is only about half as much as in times of peace, owing doubtless to regular hours and open-air life, with plenty of simple food and comfortable clothing.

The French soldiers who have been relieved from the trenches and are resting until their next period in the front line, drill and exercise for several hours each day. They are described as disposed to be ever-confident. The effort of the French commanders appears to be not to allow the French soldier to under-value his opponent, and to temper French enthusiasm and confidence.

SEQUESTRATION IN FRANCE.

8,000 Austrian and German Houses in the Government's Hands.

PARIS, March 11.—Aristide Briand, the Minister of Justice, in the Chamber of Deputies, today told of the sequestration of the property of Austrians and Germans by the Government, a fear having been expressed by several Deputies that the law was not broad enough. M. Briand defended the idea of sequestration and the measures that had been taken by the Government in the premises.

These measures, the Minister said, permitted the putting of economic France in the hands of France, and sequestration constituted a sort of economic hostage. He added that a total of 8,000 Austrian and German houses had been sequestered up to date.

PIGS IN GERMANY TOO MANY BY 16,000,000

Agitation to Kill Them Off in Order to Conserve the Supply of Potatoes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is estimated that there are 20,000,000 pigs in Germany, and the cry now raised is "Death to the pigs" because of the quantity of potatoes they consume. It is calculated that 16,000,000 of the pigs must be killed at the rate of 400,000 daily and their meat purchased by the various communes concerned and preserved.

Each pig killed between now and the middle of April, it is estimated, will insure the existence of ten Germans until October.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—How the Berlin authorities are handling the food situation, distributing bread to the civil population in allowances of 4.4 pounds weekly to each person, is told in a report just received by the State Department from Consul Julius G. Lay.

"The negotiations for the regulation of the bread consumption of Greater Berlin are at an end," says Mr. Lay. "It has been definitely decided to apportion the 4.4 pounds allowed each person weekly by means of bread cards. The Lord Mayor of Berlin, after a conference with the rectors of the city schools, has announced the division of the city into 170 bread districts. Each one of these districts has 11,000 to 12,000 inhabitants. The bread cards are not transferable and are valid only for the week of issuance.

"The cards will be given only to a single person and not to whole families. They are numbered, and those issued for the different weeks are of various colors, so as to overcome the possibility of misuse. The punishments for the misuse of the cards are sufficiently heavy to prevent bakers from giving bread to persons who do not possess the proper cards. The amounts designated on the cards are 25, 50, 100, and 250 grams, (0.88, 1.76, 3.53, and 8.82 ounces.)

"The greatest difficulty encountered by the authorities in actually working out the bread question was the lack of available means to check hotels and restaurants in meting out bread to their patrons. For public places the question is not yet entirely settled, but it is thought that day cards will be given out in the hotels and that in the small restaurants payment will be accepted for bread.

"Another difficulty that has interfered with the working out of this scheme is the treatment of persons, such as charwomen, seamstresses, &c., who are employed in a given household for only an hour or two each day. Such persons must either bring their bread or their bread cards with them.

"Hamburg and other German cities of over 25,000 inhabitants are considering similar measures, but as yet have not followed Berlin's example."

NO FAMINE, SAYS HARDEN.

People Living Lavishly, and Talk Hurts Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 12.—The Daily Mail quotes an article by Maximilian Harden, who draws a contrast between the picture of Germany presented by the press and public speakers to foreigners and the truth. He complains there is a deal too much chatter about shortage of food, potato famine, war recipes, and so forth, "a campaign merely intended to arouse hatred of England.

"Even in the brain of the serious people in Germany," he says, "there has grown a crazy theory that the German standard of living has depreciated. Everywhere are appeals, lectures, instructions, and warnings about our food—'eat bread,' 'never scorn dry crusts,' 'cook your potatoes in their skins,' 'collect your kitchen refuse,' 'if you don't eat your pigs your pigs will eat you.' Female busybodies with a craze for notoriety tell us what a delightful mouthful you can make from the eye and tail of a herring.

"Eat your mess yourself, you advertising chatterbox. All this twaddle injures Germany. Are we in danger of famine? This firebrand was merely meant to inflame hatred against England, but soot from that furnace blackens our own face."

Harden proceeds to inquire what is the real state of things.

"Hundreds of thousands," he says, "live more lavishly than in peace times; they live even disgustingly well. What's for dinner? Roast goose, apple pasty, meringue with cream, tinned asparagus, fresh fish, chocolate, and cake.

"There is plenty of employment; foodstuffs are packed to the ceiling; all the streets are well lighted, and cafés are full at 4 P. M. Two dozen theatres are open, hundreds of Cinemas, concerts, and a circus. Spring jackets and between-seasons hats are the thing. It is like a fair, and yet the German lips talk twaddle about famine."

GENERALS IN DISGRACE?

Kaiser Said to Have Decided to Retire Three for Niemen Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The Kaiser has decided to place three Generals, von Glasenapp, von Grabow, and von Doehm, on the retired list because he holds them responsible for the recent German rout on the Niemen. The German public knows nothing of the defeat and the newspapers are not allowed to publish one word about it.

One newspaper which gave a slight indication of what had happened was suspended for a fortnight. It is said the Generals only obeyed von Hindenburg's orders, and that he is really responsible for the severe check, but it is impossible now publicly to blame von Hindenburg, who is the only hope left to the Germans.

New Cunarder Tuscania to Sail.

The Cunard Line agents announced yesterday that the new steamship Tuscania will leave Liverpool for New York at 5 P. M. tomorrow with passengers and mails instead of the Lusitania, which will sail a week later.

KING GEORGE SIGNS REPRISALS ORDER

Acts on the Day Our Inquiry About the Embargo Program Is Received.

FORECAST OF BRITISH REPLY

Expected to Plead That Germany Cannot Be Trusted to Keep Promises as to Foodstuffs.

LONDON, March 11.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, today presented to the Foreign Office a note from the American State Department asking for information about the proposed British plan for cutting off German trade and the effect the plan would have on neutral countries.

The note is identical with one presented in Paris, as France and Great Britain jointly announced that they held themselves at liberty to make reprisals against Germany.

An Order in Council outlining the plan to be followed in attacking Germany's trade was signed today by King George, but the date of its publication is still uncertain. The King signed the order at a session of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on March 1 that Great Britain and France, in retaliation for Germany's submarine warfare against British shipping, purposed to stop all trade to and from Germany.

The British reply to the American note suggesting that Great Britain allow all foodstuffs to enter Germany in return for Germany's abandonment of her submarine warfare on merchant vessels and her policy of mining the high seas is expected to be forthcoming at an early date.

While the contents of the reply are, naturally, not known, it is possible, as the result of inquiries in authoritative quarters, to indicate some points likely to carry weight with the British Government and to emphasize Sir Edward Grey's reply.

There is a strong feeling in Downing Street that the "quid pro quo" put forward in the American note does not go far enough. Officials of the Foreign Office point out that since the opening of the war Great Britain has only once interfered with the supply of food destined for Germany, and then only after the German Government, by assuming control of all foodstuffs, had abolished the old distinction between the civil and military population.

High German authorities have repeatedly denied the British claim that to cut off supplies of food from civilians is a legitimate act of war. Great Britain, it is insisted, never adopted this view until the Germans by their own act made it impossible any longer to draw the line between non-combatants and armed forces.

Furthermore, it is added, Great Britain is now invited by the United States to forego a clear belligerent right, on the understanding that Germany will abstain from committing two—but only two—of many crimes against both law and humanity.

Authoritative spokesmen of the British view lay stress on the "inadequacy" of this proposal from two standpoints. They ask, first, what guarantee is forthcoming that Germany will keep to her agreement. Supposing, they urge, that an understanding were reached on the lines suggested by the United States, would the United States secure its strict observance?

It is asserted by them that Germany has violated so many compacts and conventions in this war that British statesmen are disinclined to trust her unsupported word.

Secondly, they urge that the two offenses specified in the American note—submarine warfare on merchant vessels and the mining of the high seas—are far from being the only, or even the worst, offenses of which Germany has been guilty. The claim is set up that she has bombarded unfortified towns, dropped bombs on places inhabited solely by civilians, and sunk both British and neutral ships, as though that were the ordinary legal way of disposing of them.

Great Britain, it is pointed out, has indulged in none of these practices, and such mines as she has been compelled in self-defense to lay have been laid in strict accordance with The Hague conventions.

The policy of the Germans which arouses the most indignation among the directors of the British Government is their continued alleged persecution of the Belgians, millions of whom, it is asserted, "would be at this moment in a state of semi-starvation but for American generosity and assistance."

The view therefore held in the most authoritative quarters of Great Britain is that if there is going to be any question of Germany's conforming to the rules of civilized warfare, with respect to all points, and not merely with respect to the two of them which she has been accused of departing from, it must come up for discussion, and that Great Britain could enter into no agreement on a subject which did not include a radical change in Germany's present proceedings in Belgium.

Finally, it is remarked by the same authority that, these being the factors that mainly influence British official opinion, it may be inferred that the natural sympathy of the British Government with the American suggestion, both on its merits and from its source of origin, must to some extent be mitigated by other and wider considerations.

Wants to Burn Soldiers' Bodies.

PARIS, March 11.—As a measure of precaution against a possible epidemic of disease after the war, Dr. Dumont, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has presented a bill in the Chamber which provides for the burning of the bodies of all enemy soldiers killed on the battlefield and in addition the bodies of French and allied soldiers which are not identified and of victims of contagious diseases.

Wider Latitude in Code Messages.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday that after March 22 the authorized editions of Bentley's, Broomhall's, and Meyer's codes may be used in cable messages to British possessions outside Europe in addition to their use in messages to and from the United Kingdom.

STORY OF SUBMARINE CHASING THE LAPLAND

Pursuit Outside Mersey Bar, Report Has It, as Liner Started For New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—The Red Star liner Lapland left Liverpool today for New York with first-class and third-class passengers, many of them Americans, including some women.

A report gained currency during the day that the steamer, after crossing the Mersey bar, had been chased by a German submarine. The report, however, has not been officially confirmed, and not much credence is being attached to it.

WATSON ANSWERS HARVEY.

British Poet Accuses American Editor of Misquoting Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—William Watson writes to The London Times complaining bitterly that his attitude toward America has been misrepresented by Colonel Harvey in his "open letter to The Times," which appears in the current number of The North American Review.

Colonel Harvey, discussing the relations of America and England during the present war, says: "when William Watson, the poet, curses the 'craven daughter' for not rushing to the defense of the 'noble mother' we have to laugh, though not, of course, in scorn." This was in reference to Watson's recent sonnet "To America Concerning England." But Watson points out that the poem contained no such expressions as "craven daughter" or "noble mother." Continuing, he says:

"Colonel Harvey also represents me as cursing his country. It would not become me to quote my own sonnet in order to show how grotesquely baseless is this accusation. It is more to the purpose to observe that Lord Fisher, in a message to the people of the United States, conveyed to them via The New York Tribune, expressed the wish that the whole people of that great republic might read what I had written, and I leave it to your readers to judge whether the First Sea Lord is likely to have committed such a wanton breach of international good manners as to recommend the American people to read a poem in which their country was cursed and called 'craven,' while the 'nobleness' of England was held up for admiration.

"My poem had already been scattered broadcast throughout the United States by the newspaper press of that country and had evoked innumerable rejoinders, public and private, some of them breathing a ferocity which I was innocent of attempting to arouse; but so far as I have had opportunity of seeing, it was left for the editor of the North American Review to represent an English poet, who claims to have written at least as sympathetically and admiringly of America as any living Englishman has done, as having violently aspersed, insulted, and even anathematized the American nation and people."

NO PARIS MI-CAREME.

Usual Mid-Lent Festivities Omitted Under Stress of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 11.—Like Mardi-Gras, Mi-Carême has passed unnoticed. Instead of the boulevards being ankle-deep in confetti and thronged by a crowd of masqueraders, the gloomy routine of war-time Paris went on as usual, except that the "Marseillaise" was sung by bands of school children, who had a holiday today—the city's only Mi-Carême festivity.

Confidence grows, but seriousness increases. Paris expects victory, but does not fail to count the cost. Like racing, the tango, and café music, public holidays will be celebrated again only when Germany has been defeated.

ITALY IS ARMING AS SHE NEGOTIATES

Government Did Not Invite Austrian Offer of Territorial Compensation for Neutrality.

RUSHES WAR PREPARATIONS

Appearances in Berlin Believed to Indicate Approaching Entry Into the Conflict of Former Ally.

ROME, (via Paris,) March 11.—The Italian Government apparently is anxious to have it become known that it has not initiated or urged any negotiations for territorial compensation from Austria.

The conversation yesterday between Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, and Premier Salandra had to do with the negotiations, as likewise did a conference today between Sir J. Rennell Rodd, the British Ambassador, and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister.

Military preparations are being pushed with great vigor, the Government desiring to be ready for any contingency.

The Giornale d'Italia, commenting on the reported agreement between Italy and Germany under which the former country would be at liberty to attack Austria, provided certain territorial concessions were not granted, declares the mere fact that such an agreement ultimately would militate against Austria, which is fighting closely allied with Germany, proves the absurdity of such a plan.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—Contradictory reports are in circulation in diplomatic circles in London concerning the question of Italy's position in the war.

Officials of neutral countries who have arrived here from Berlin say that appearances in the German capital indicate Italy's approaching entry into the conflict, while others assert that an arrangement has virtually been reached under which Italy will not intervene on either side.

It is said that members of the Ministry of the Netherlands decline to discuss the war situation except to reiterate that Holland remains absolutely neutral.

Baron von Muller, the German Minister at The Hague, who is suffering from insomnia, will remain at his post until Easter, when he will leave to take the cure. It was reported recently that he had been recalled to Berlin. It is now said that the acting Minister to the Netherlands will probably be Dr. von Lincker, who was attached to the legation at Brussels until the outbreak of the war.

GREEK KING EXPLAINS.

Tells British Minister He Is Continuing His Father's Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am reliably informed that King Constantine summoned the British Minister yesterday morning in private audience.

His Majesty stated that his friendly feelings toward England were not waning, and added that his policy was to follow that set by the late King, whose recommendations in this aspect he proposed to carry out.

ATHENS, March 11.—A decree was published today adjourning Parliament for a month. It is probable that the Chamber will then be dissolved.

A decree to be issued tomorrow will sanction a loan of $8,000,000.

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Why the Allies Want Constantinople

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With the Germans Before Warsaw
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A first-hand picture by The New York Times correspondent at the front, which will invite comparison with the best war articles ever written. In

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SUIT OVER CHILD THREATENS MAYO

Susie Wahlers, Another of His Former Office Clerks, Now Accuses Manufacturer.

SCRANTON WIFE INDIGNANT

Declares Marriage Was Legal and Is Said to Have Record of First Wife's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—Suit for the support of her two-year-old child and for damages was threatened against Virginius J. Mayo today by Miss Susie M. Wahlers of 153 Nash Street, who succeeded Lois Waterbury and preceded Lillian May Cook as a member of the office force at Mayo's radiator factory.

At the same time Town Prosecutor F. Raymond Rochford of Hamden, a suburb of New Haven—Mayo lives in Hamden—was awaiting word from Mrs. Florence Mayo of Scranton, Penn., or from the authorities of Scranton—word is reported to be on its way here—concerning the marriage of Mayo at Binghamton in 1890. Prosecutor Rochford and the State Attorney's office were both much interested in the possibility that a charge of bigamy might be brought against Mayo, but both said that the complaint would have to be made by one of the injured parties, and that no action would be initiated by the authorities here.

No attempt has been made as yet by officials here to obtain proof of Mayo's marriage to his present wife—the Hamden wife. That marriage did not take place in New Haven. Prosecutor Rochford said that he would not be justified in incurring the expense of a search of father of Lillian May Cook, the former records in other cities to discover proof that Mayo contracted a second marriage while he was bound by his first marriage until the Scranton authorities have communicated with him.

Frank Cook, the Brooklyn sexton, office girl of Mayo, who committed suicide, came here today and took possession of the letters, clothing, handbag and other effects of his daughter, which were in the hands of the Coroner. He said:

"I believe in the innocence of my daughter. I will say, though, that her death was the cause of these revelations about Mayo. I do not know what they will lead to, but he is certainly undergoing a severe judgment. If my daughter ever suffered anything at his hands, he is being severely punished."

At his house and at his factory Mayo was reported absent several times today. At the residence word was given in the morning that Mrs. Mayo had left the city, but later it was reported that she was at home.

Dr. Sanford's Testimony.

The birth of a daughter to Miss Wahlers was confirmed today by Dr. C. E. Sanford, of 150 Shelton Avenue. He said that he attended Miss Wahlers about two years ago, believing that she was the wife of a traveling salesman. Miss Wahlers said that her child was born on Jan. 25, 1913. Dr. Sanford did not remember the date. A search of the records of the Registrar's office showed that no birth certificate for the child had been filed in January, 1913. Dr. Sanford said that he was certain that he had filed the certificate, as required by law, and that the child probably had been born in some other month.

"I took it for granted that the child was legitimate," he said. "I think the family told me the name was Brown or Wallace."

Miss Wahlers is 24 years old, above middle height, strongly built, pale, with blue eyes and an abundance of brown hair. Her face shows the traces of suffering.

"My father and brother," she said, "have both decided that something must be done for me, and they are going to meet with friends to plan some course. Mr. Mayo has contributed nothing to the support of my child beyond paying $100 at the time of its birth and paying my expenses to New York before its birth. He proposed that he should give me $18 a week and that I should live in a house by myself, as Lois Waterbury did, but I refused to leave my family. Since then he has done nothing.

"Mr. Mayo was a fascinating man. He used to keep me at work late in the evening. I fell under his influence. I am not a bad girl, and I have suffered terribly for what I have done. When I told Mr. Mayo what had happened, he wanted to have me married to a young man of my acquaintance. His insinuations were false, and I would not let him escape his responsibility.

A Scene in Mayo's Office.

Miss Wahlers said that the present Mrs. Mayo was named Wilhelmina, but was called "Minnie" by most of the girls in the office. She told of the scene which led to the departure of Lois Waterbury as an office assistant four years ago, when Mrs. Mayo denounced her husband and the girl in Mayo's office before the entire office force. Almost immediately afterward Miss Waterbury began to reside in Brooklyn under the name of Mrs. James Dudley.

"The only gift I ever received from Mayo, besides the money I have spoken of, was this," said Miss Wahlers, showing a small diamond ring on her hand. "On Christmas Day, 1911, he gave rings like this to all the girls in his office."

Shortly after the birth of the child Herman Wahlers, the father of the girl, who is a master painter, painted Mayo's factory.

"My father had the contract to do this work," she said, "long before this happened to me."

It is said that Mayo's present wife came from Newark, N. J., and was married to Mayo there.

Mrs. John H. Coburn of Chapel and York Streets, one of the closest friends of Mrs. Mayo, said: "Mrs. Mayo is a lovely woman; one of the finest women I know. I have known her only since she has lived here, and I cannot say where she comes from or what her maiden name was. I understood her parents were dead."

A note was sent to Mrs. Mayo this afternoon at her residence, asking her certain questions. The maid, who previously had given word that Mrs. Mayo had left town with friends, said that Mrs. Mayo had read the letter but declined to answer.

Miss Laura Cook, sister of the late Lillian Cook, came to New Haven this morning with her father. She said that no real doubt ever had existed in her mind or that of her father that the body which they had received was that of her sister, in spite of the fact that it could not be easily identified.

"I have come here," said Mr. Cook, "to get my daughter's effects, nothing more. After my talk with Coroner Mix I am convinced that the responsibility for my daughter's death cannot be fixed on any one. It is all over so far as I am concerned. I am contented to leave everything for the future to take care of."

Misdemeanor Outlawed.

The local authorities say that even if Miss Wahlers has the most complete proof of her charges, probably it would be impossible to convict Mayo of any crime, although civil damages might be collected. The one offense with which he might have been charged is a misdemeanor in Connecticut, and that is outlawed now.

The only possible evidence which Miss Wahlers could bring to support a criminal charge, according to the local authorities, would be in connection with her assertion that Mayo paid her expenses to New York City for an improper purpose shortly before her child was born. Miss Wahlers said that Mayo gave her $100 for that purpose and that she went to New York, but became frightened and returned to New Haven without carrying out the purpose of her visit. She said that her trip cost her $13.95, and that she made out an exact account, turning back $86.05 to Mayo on her return.

CALLS MAYO'S DENIAL FALSE.

Scranton Woman Insists She Is His Legal Wife—Proof Reported Found.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 11.—The statements by Virginius J. Mayo of New Haven, Conn., that he never was legally married to Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo of Scranton and that she and her three children had no legal claim upon him were received with dismay today by the demure, middle-aged woman who says she was married to Mayo in Binghamton on May 14, 1890, when she was 17 years old.

Mrs. Mayo said yesterday that she hoped she never would set eyes on Mayo again, but when she read his statement today her eyes flashed and her lips tightened.

"He couldn't face me and say that," she snapped as she crumpled the newspaper and threw it from her. "It's a lie, a cruel, wicked lie. And when I say that I'm thinking of my three daughters more than of myself."

From a source close to Mrs. Mayo it was learned later that her agitation had been eased by assurances from her attorney, Frederick E. Scott, that investigation of the death records of Cleveland, Ohio, had shown that Mayo's first wife died in that city before his marriage to the Scranton woman, and that consequently the second marriage was not bigamous. Neither Mr. Scott nor Mrs. Mayo would discuss the investigation of the Cleveland records.

When he appeared in Scranton, a short time previous to his elopement with Miss Weeks in 1890, Mayo was accompanied by a girl about 6 years old, who, he said, was his child by his deceased wife. This girl, it is said, is the present Mrs. George Kerr of Pelham Manor.

Mayo was employed as an electrical engineer by Hunt & Connell, a firm long since dissolved, and he is well remembered by local electricians as having done the electric wiring at Hillside Home, the Lackawanna County Almshouse, and in other buildings. It was one of the men who worked with Mayo who told Mrs. Florence Weeks Mayo that her husband was dead. This man died several years ago.

"He had never been a good husband and I never wanted to see him again," says Mrs. Mayo in explaining her failure to investigate the report of Mayo's death.

An interesting sidelight on the marriage of the Mayos was found today in the issue of The Scranton Times of May 17, 1890. The announcement of the marriage published on that date read:

"Miss Florence Weeks, the estimable daughter of Mr. F. B. Weeks, was married at Binghamton last Wednesday to Mr. V. J. Mayo of Belmont, N. Y. Miss Weeks has a large circle of friends who wish her the greatest felicity obtainable. The young couple somewhat surprised their friends, but all join in wishing them abundance of happiness. Mr. Mayo is an electrician and an artist in his line, and has made many friends during the short time he has resided in this city.

"The first intimation that Scranton people had of the union was when the young couple stepped from the train at the D., L. & W. station and afterwards registered at the Westminster Hotel. In social circles throughout the city yesterday and last evening it was the topic of conversation, but only the best things were said of the young couple, and all wished them a happy life. Mr. and Mrs. Mayo will reside at the Westminster for the present."

The Westminster Hotel mentioned adjoined a shoe store of which Florence Weeks's father was the proprietor. Mayo boarded at the hotel and Miss Weeks spent much of her time in the store. They met casually, and their elopement to Binghamton followed in a few weeks.

Mrs. Mayo is on the verge of nervous breakdown. She has directed her attorney to proceed against Mayo, but the lawyer has not yet announced his line of attack.

RUMORS ABOUT MAYO IN 1903.

Concerned Bigamy, and J. S. Wise Says He Wanted Him Prosecuted.

John S. Wise, ex-United States District Attorney, who was receiver for the bankrupt firm of Mayo & Rohrer, of which Mayo was a member in 1903, said yesterday: "At the time I was receiver for Mayo's firm there were rumors that he was a bigamist, and I wanted to have him prosecuted, but the creditors wanted their money as quickly as they could get it, and the winding up of the receivership went forward without the delay that this might have caused. Mayo went about with a grown daughter at that time. When he left New York, shortly after this, he took a Mrs. Mayo with him."

Mrs. Virginia Mayo Kerr, said to be a daughter of Virginius J. Mayo, who lives in Pelham Manor, is identified by other residents of that suburb as Mrs. George F. Kerr of 429 Pelhamdale Avenue. Her husband is said to be a commuting clerk, though reports from New Haven indicate that Mr. Mayo described him as an artist. Reporters who called at the Kerr residence yesterday rang the bell long and unavailingly, though voices could be heard inside. Local messengers bearing letters had the same experience, and none of the inmates of the house would answer the telephone.

Mrs. Kerr is described by neighbors as a woman of about 30. The couple, who have no children, have lived in Pelham Manor for two years.

Search of the records of the County Clerk's office in Newark, N. J., from 1889 on fails to discover any indication of the marriage of Virginius J. Mayo.

Charles W. Hulst, a lawyer of 170 Broadway, living at Englewood, N. J., is suing Virginius J. Mayo in the New Haven courts for $267 due him for legal services and for which a judgment was obtained in this city in 1902. The case will come to trial next Wednesday. The judgment was recorded in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn last Tuesday. Mayo owns a home at 546 Fourth Street, occupied by Lois Dudley, which is said to be worth $20,000 and which is said to be liable to attachment to satisfy the judgment.

SERVICE BOARD NEGLECTED DUTY

Continued from Page 1.

tice of law since he became a Commissioner and his use of the offices of the commission for the holding of hearings as a referee.

The use of one of the commission's automobiles is likewise brought against Commissioner Cram, who told frankly to the committee how he went, after the accident to his leg, to and from in it to Westbury, L. I., and how he used it to visit Piping Rock. It is also alleged that the evidence before the committee shows that he devoted too little time to the work of the commission.

The Laxity of Williams.

Against Commissioner Williams a special point is made in the charge concerning the failure to insist on the provision of reasonable service by the railroad companies, and that he was responsible especially for the B. R. T., against which complaints have been numerous. The Governor says the testimony shows he permitted the adjournment for a year of the case dealing with the provision of more cars in Brooklyn without informing the public that that matter was not to be pressed until the subway negotiations were complete.

Then Commissioner Wood is asked to explain how he came to admit ignorance on a number of important points of the Public Service Commission act, and why he permitted the letting of the signal contract for the Centre Street loop line to drag along as he did.

No charges have been preferred against Commissioner Maltbie, although the committee in its majority report made several criticisms concerning him. His term has expired, and if the Governor does not wish to reappoint him all he had to do is to nominate his successor. As a matter of fact, it is expected that before a month is passed there will be an entirely new Public Service Commission in New York.

Hayward Slated for Chairman.

Colonel William Hayward and Travis H. Whitney are considered to be practically safe for nomination, the former for Chairman. Two other men thought likely to be appointed are O. C. Semple, assistant counsel of the commission, and Kingsley L. Martin, for a time Bridge Commissioner under Mayor Gaynor. The fifth place is expected to go to a man from the Bronx, and in order to keep the political complexion of the commission bi-partisan, he would naturally be a Democrat.

William A. Orr, secretary to Gov. Whitman, arrived yesterday evening from Albany with the charges which had been preferred by the Governor against the Public Service Commissioners. He arrived too late to serve them last night, and is expected to go this morning to the commission's offices to hand the charges formally to Chairman McCall and Commissioners Cram, Williams, and Wood.

CARRANZA ADVISED TO OPEN RAILWAY

New Bryan Note Thought to Demand Right of Way for Mexico City's Food.

TEXT OF STRONG PROTEST

Reply Considered Conciliatory, but Not Entirely Satisfactory—Spain Reports Four Subjects Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Bryan today sent another note to General Carranza, but was unwilling tonight to state the character of the note or the subject with which it dealt. The presumption here was that it was a response to Carranza's note of March 9 answering the strong representations of the United States Government of its increased concern over the situation in Mexico City and telling Carranza in plain words that is General Obregon should evacuate Mexico City, leaving the population without protection, Carranza and Obregon would be held responsible for any violence against foreigners.

The second note was dispatched quickly after the receipt of Carranza's reply, and the impression prevailed in diplomatic quarters that the United States had determined in advance to make representations for the unrestricted passage of Americans and other foreigners from Mexico City to Vera Cruz.

Carranza's note produced no formal comment.

In so far as it gave assurances of an intention to protect foreigners and their interests, it was regarded favorably. General Carranza's denial that General Obregon had intended to incite the population of Mexico City to riot or to prevent the entrance to the capital of food supplies, was followed, in the note which went forward today, by a request that if this were true, trains should be furnished to carry freight into the city.

It was intimated in one responsible quarter tonight that today's note probably related to the sisal hemp matter, growing out of the embargo against the shipment of that product to this country.

Sisal hemp is used in making American binder twine and Yucatan is the chief source of supply. Unless this raw product is allowed to move to the United States, the binder twine industry will be seriously affected, the supply of binder twine will be so limited that it will be difficult to harvest the great grain crop of the West this Summer, and grain will rot in the fields.

This is a situation of staggering economic possibilities, so much so that Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture and Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce have been co-operating with Secretary Bryan, who has been endeavoring to bring about an arrangement with Carranza for the removal of the embargo.

The indications are that the Carranza Government will not be averse to the removal of the embargo and the exportation of the sisal hemp if arrangements could be made for the payment of the export duties on the basis of the value of the hemp.

Response Falls Short.

The Carranza response to the American representations on the Mexico City situation was made public by Secretary Bryan today with the text of the United States note. Carranza, instead of sending his note to Secretar Bryan, sent it direct to President Wilson.

The note, while conciliatory in tone, was not wholly satisfactory, and the Wilson Administration is insisting that railroad communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City should be kept open so that food shipments may enter and Americans and other foreigners leave the capital if they wish. In his note Carranza again speaks of the intention of Obregon to evacuate the city without saying when.

In general, Carranza's reply, which was published in late editions of THE TIMES this morning, denies the charges against Gen. Obregon of stirring up the people and that he sent food out of the starving capital. Carranza says he has always tried to give protection to foreigners, and will continue to do so. He made no attempt to conceal his resentment over the strong terms of the American demands, and says he would be justified in not answering our protest.

Carranza's reply also expresses the hope that all Americans and foreigners will leave Mexico City immediately, to save their Governments from embarrassment, but, as was pointed out in regard to Secretary Bryan's message of March 5, which reiterated the warning from this Government that all Americans should leave, it will be a physical impossibility for Americans or foreigners to depart if the road to Vera Cruz is not kept open. The British Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City in his note to the British Embassy here, handed to Secretary Bryan yesterday, also emphasized the importance of through and open communications being provided. This is being urged most strongly on Carranza.

Text of the American Note.

The American note delivered by Consul Silliman, to which General Carranza has replied, was as follows:

We have been anxious and perplexed over the statements in dispatches from Mexico City regarding the situation there, and have concluded that the best course at present is for you immediately to see General Carranza and present to him a most earnest and emphatic note in the following sense:

The Government of the United States has noted with increasing concern the reports of General Obregon's utterances to the residents of Mexico City.

This Government believes they tend to incite the populace to commit outrages in which innocent foreigners within Mexican territory, particularly the City of Mexico, may be involved. This Government is particularly impressed with General Obregon's suggestions that he would refuse to protect not only Mexicans but foreigners in case of violence and that his present manifesto is a forerunner of others more disastrous in effect.

In this condition of affairs the Government of the United States is informed that the City of Mexico may soon be evacuated by the Constitutionalist forces, leaving the population without protection against whatever faction may choose to occupy it, thus shirking the responsibility of what may happen as a result of the instigation to lawlessness, before and after the evacuation of the city. The Government of the United States is led to believe that a deplorable situation has been willfully brought about by Constitutionalist leaders to force upon the populace submission to their incredible demands and to punish the city on account of refusal to comply with them.

When a factional leader preys upon a starving city to compel obedience to his decrees by inciting outlawry and at the same time uses means to prevent the city from being supplied with food, a situation is created which it is impossible for the United States to contemplate longer with patience.

Conditions have become intolerable and can no longer be endured. The Government of the United States, therefore, desires General Obregon and General Carranza to know that it has, after mature consideration, determined that if, as a result of the situation for which they are responsible, Americans will suffer by reason of the conduct of the Constitutionalist forces in the City of Mexico, or because they fail to provide means of protection to life and property, it will hold General Obregon and General Carranza personally responsible.

Therefore, having reached this determination with the greatest consideration, the Government of the United States will take such measures as are expedient to bring to account those who are personally responsible for what may occur.

Washington still lacked confirmation today of the reported evacuation of Mexico City and its occupation by Zapata troops and indications were that evacuation had not taken place. The Villa agency here tonight admitted that its unofficial announcement of Tuesday night that Zapata troops had entered the city was premature. The Villa agency issued this statement:

"In the absence of official information, the Washington agency of the Convention Government of Mexico is inclined to believe the reported evacuation of Mexico City by Obregon and its occupation by General Zapata premature.

"A message, dated yesterday, was received this afternoon from General Filipo Angeles at Monterey indicating that he still occupies the city despite the reports of its capture by the Carranzistas. The message made no mention even of an attack by the Carranzistas.

"The Convention Consul at Del Rio, Texas, wired this afternoon that 500 fleeing Carranzistas had reached Las Vegas, across the Rio Grande River from Del Rio. They were headed by Gov. Acuna, who after fleeing from Piedras Negras and taking refuge on the neutral soil of the United States at Eagle Pass, returned to Mexican territory."

EL PASO, March 11.—Regarding the military situation at Mexico City, General Villa, in answer to a telegram, sent from Torreon under date of today the following message to The Associated Press:

"Replying to your message of today, I also have received news that Mexico City has been evacuated by the forces of Obregon, and that it is probable that the Zapata forces have entered. But I have not received any news from my advanced troops in the south or from the general headquarters of Emiliano Zapata."

FOUR SPANIARDS KILLED.

Ambassador Calls Attention Also to Looting in Mexico City.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Señor Riaño, the Spanish Ambassador, informed the State Department today that four Spaniards had been assassinated in Mexico City, and presented reports of the looting and burning of private residences in the outskirts.

He made no specific request for action.

200 FILIBUSTERS CAUGHT.

Party in Autos Stopped at Rio Grande by American Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

ALPINE, Texas, March 11.—United States troops patrolling the Mexican border stopped an automobile filibustering expedition which started to cross at the Candelaria Ford, near here, late last night. Two hundred border Mexicans and refugee Mexican Federal soldiers had been recruited here by opponents of Villa and were loaded into automobiles for transportation across the river into Chihuahua State. Learning of this from his outpost guards, Capt. Rainey, of Troop G, Fifteenth Cavalry, dispatched his entire troop to the Ford and intercepted the filibusters.

Many escaped in the darkness, but Marciano Robelo, Vicente, and Jesus Ramos, Juan de Lao, and other leaders of the Mexicans, were captured and will be held for the United States authorities. The Mexicans expected to form the nucleus of a large expedition against Villa's forces in the State.

VILLA TO ATTACK MONTEREY.

Main Army Entrains at Torreon to Move Eastward.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, March 11.—General Villa is said to have changed his plan of campaign and to be moving east from Torreon toward Monterey instead of south toward Mexico City, as was announced. With 10,000 troops loaded on thirty trains, Villa is expected to leave for Monterey tonight or at sunrise in the morning.

This information was brought to the border today by reliable Americans, and indicates that Villa is starting to drive all Carranzistas out of the Coahuila coal fields, take possession of the northeastern zone to Piedras Negras, and then gradually force a wedge south toward Mexico City, and the southeast. The Constitutionalis forces now occupy the western seaboard, the eastern coast, and the southeastern section. Villa has dispatched Colonel Rudolfo Fierro to take Manzanillo on the Pacific Coast.

General Felipe Angeles is in command of the Monterey troops, although Villa will have general supervision there. The Monterey-Torreon Railroad has been repaired, the nineteen bridges replaced, and troops are now moving over it. General Angeles has admitted that, had the Carranzistas pressed their advantage when he was cut off from his base at Torreon, he would have been forced to surrender to General Gonzales. But the Carranzistas were caught between two forces of Villa's army and lost 600 killed, many being killed by bombs from American-piloted aeroplanes. The Carranza troops retreated toward the Sabinas coal fields and are now being pursued.

HELD FOR $200,000 FRAUDS.

Adolf Jacobson and Ten Others Accused of Swindling Merchants.

After a search lasting for three months, which was conducted by Assistant United States District Attorney Frank M. Roosa and Post Office Inspectors Barber, Schaeffer, Pollitt, and Kenyon, a band of alleged commercial swindlers was arrested yesterday, arraigned before Commissioner Houghton, and held in $5,000 bail each on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

The two principals in the alleged scheme were said to be Adolf Jacobson, or Jansen, and his son, William Jacobson, who for some years have carried on the Manufacturers' Trading Company at 15 Whitehall Street and live at 13 Orient Avenue, Jersey City. The other defendants are Edward Stern, Simon Weissburg, Emil Erber, Nathan Nadleman, Louis Wetstein, Emil Zipper, Morris Stavsky, Lindwig Lasker, and James Grand. The latter, the Post Office inspectors said, were only the salaried employes of the Jacobsons.

The scheme of the defendants, it is charged, was to establish concerns bearing names of marked similarity to reputable firms with high commercial rating and then to order merchandise on credit. They would omit to pay for the goods received, it is asserted, and when an attempt was made to collect it would be found that the concern, it is said, had closed and left no trace behind it. The goods thus obtained, it is alleged, were sold through the Manufacturers' Trading Company.

In the complaint Erber, Nadleman, Wetstein, Zipper, and Stavsky are charged with having run at 263 Greene Street the Pan-American Supply Company, and later at 1,433 Second Avenue the Manhattan Merchandise Company. Stern and Weissburg, according to Mr. Roosa, operated as M. Perla at 19 East Fourteenth Street. Grand, it is alleged, was working as the Eagle Skirt Company of 25 East Twenty-sixth Street and Lasker as the Standard Trading and Commission Company of 128 Pearl Street.

The authorities reckon that the alleged frauds amounted to $200,000, and further arrests may be made in connection with them.

WILL PAY $10,000 TEACHERS.

Estimate Board to Grant Funds Today for Vocational Training.

The Board of Estimate will direct today that $10,000 each be paid to Dean Herman Schneider of the University of Cincinnati and William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., for ten weeks' services in introducing co-operative, vocational, and prevocational systems into New York schools.

This is the most ever paid in this city for school services of such short duration. Superintendent Maxwell gets only $10,000 a year. When the Board of Education agreed to pay Schneider and Wirt $10,000 each it was with the understanding that Mayor Mitchel gave hearty approval.

The Board of Estimate will also apportion $119,180 of the $236,500 appropriated for the establishment of vocational training in the schools.

BAFF WITNESS SHOT IN A UNION FEUD

Doyle, Held When Poulterer Was Killed, Is Dying and His Two Companions Are Hurt.

SHIELD A POLICE SUSPECT

Injured Men Say They Do Not Know Who Fired at Them from a Doorway.

One of three men who were shot from a doorway in Washington Street, between Franklin and Harrison Streets, yesterday afternoon, was Luke Doyle, who is dying in the Hudson Street Hospital. Doyle was one of the witnesses held by the District Attorney in his inquiry into the murder on Nov. 24 of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market poultry dealer.

The other two men shot with Doyle were Michael Costello, who the police say is a west side gangster, and Jeremiah Sullivan, business agent of a labor union. William F. Mangan, business agent of another union, was arrested for the shooting, though none of the injured men identified him as their assailant.

Policeman Charles Clark of the Beach Street Station said he had seen Mangan throw away a revolver and run. Clark and Traffic Patrolman Harns caught Mangan at North Moore and West Streets. When they returned to the place where the men were shot, the revolver could not be found. Mangan was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where Doyle, Sullivan, and Costello admitted knowing him, but they persisted in their assertion that they did not know who had shot them. Mangan denied that he was guilty of it.

Doyle Mortally Hurt.

Doyle was shot in the stomach. Costello, who was wounded in the shoulder, was able to leave the hospital last night and go to his home at 30 Eighth Avenue. A bullet passed through the clothing over Sullivan's chest, but made only a slight wound. He, with Mangan, was taken to Police Headquarters and questioned, and from there to the District Attorney's Office, where Assistant District Attorney Deuel was unable to get any information from them concerning the shooting. Sullivan said he was hit first, apparently from a shot fired from a doorway as they were passing 345 Washington Street, a few minutes after 2 o'clock in the afternon. He ran without attempting to see who was attacking them, he told Mr. Deuel.

Doyle, who is thirty years old, and lives at 128 Essex Street, Jersey City, was arrested on Dec. 31, and held in $10,000 bail as a witness in the Baff case, which has never been cleared up. He has been employed as a teamster and helper in Washington Market. Assistant District Attorney Deuel thinks the shooting was the outcome of a feud between rival labor unions.

The trouble between the men goes back to last October, it is said, when Mangan, Doyle, Costello, and Sullivan were all members of the local Union 449 of the International Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers' Brotherhood, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. The charter of this union was revoked by the national body, after which Mangan joined another local union under the same affiliation known as Local 654, which meets at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

Formed a Rival Union.

Sullivan and others formed an independent organization, which has been competing with Mangan's union. The trouble culminated on Monday, it is said, when fifty-five of the teamsters of the J. Pitman Company at 204 Franklin Street went on strike, and Sullivan induced them to join his union after he had obtained an increase of pay for them and had adjusted the strike. Sullivan lives at 622 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

According to Inspector Faurot, who examined Mangan and Sullivan, detectives arrested Costello and others in an attempt to clear up the murder of James Dunn at West and Eleventh Streets on Nov. 5, following a fight over a gambling dispute. He said Costello had been in Elmira, broke his parole, was arrested, and the police supposed he was back in the reformatory until they heard of the shooting yesterday. Mangan and Sullivan will be arraigned in the Tombs Court today.

Mangan, while at the District Attorney's office, was allowed to communicate with his attorney, Mann Trice of 287 Broadway. Mr. Deuel was unable to get a statement from Doyle at the hospital last night. He said Doyle's correct name, he believed, was Saminski.

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This way for *"Polygamy"*—Park Theatre, 59th Street and Columbus Circle! Get your tickets, pass right in, have the time of your life!

When you weep, don't be ashamed; when you laugh, laugh loud; when you thrill to the end of your spine, remember that your neighbor is getting his own particular thrill, same as yourself. It's a great show—so great that it runs on month after month.

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Men's Finest Spring Shirts

All sizes, 14 to 18, in every line, being the largest and most varied stock of High Grade Shirts presented on one occasion at such unprecedented concessions in price. Every shirt made strictly for us from our own selections of the newest shirtings.

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MERCERIZED AND SILK STRIPED SHIRTS—Mostly the new crepe weaves with rich self or silk stripes.
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TENNIS SHIRTS OF WHITE CHEVIOT—Fine quality with pointed soft collar attached. Generous sizes.
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New Patterns, Weaves and Color Combinations.

Satin Roman Stripes on white grounds.........
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All sizes Values $4.50, $5.00, $5.50 3.45 *3 for* $10.00

NOTE—Graduated sleeve lengths or alterations free of charge.

PURE SILK CREPE DE CHINE SHIRTS—Handsome assortment of self or satin stripes on clear white grounds. Graduated sleeve lengths. *Value $6.50 to $7.50* 3.95

FINEST SILK MIXED SOFT SHIRTS—Anderson's silk mixed crepe weaves. Bright scroll and floral grounds with the stripes of the most wanted shades. *Value $3.00 to $3.50* 1.95

SILK STRIPED FLANNEL SPORT SHIRTS—Made with the new sailor collar—open front or buttons up. Rich silk stripes. *Value $3.00, $3.50* 1.95

FLANNEL SHIRTS WITH PIQUE COLLARS—A touch of dress to the comfortable flannel shirt. Stylish soft white pique collar. French cuffs and linen neck bands. *Value $3.00* 1.95

ODD AND BROKEN LINES OF SHIRTS—In Madras, Percale, Flannels and Mercerized Fabrics from previous sales. *Value $1.45, $1.65, $1.95* 95c

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1,562 Men's Suits
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All at Very Largely Reduced Prices Still Remain for Good Choosing in

The March Clothing Sale

Isn't that enough to assure a man's being reasonably certain of finding what he likes?

This does not take account of the hundreds of odd garments such as Raincoats, Separate Trousers, Dusters and the like, which also bear reduced prices.

The idea, of course, is to clear decks as completely as possible before our Spring Clothing business gets under full headway.

Here are the five principal groups:

Men's $45.00 and $50.00 Overcoats........$25.00
Men's $35.00 and $45.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats........19.50
Men's $30.00 and $32.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats........16.50
Men's $25.00 and $28.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats........14.00
Men's $18.00 to $22.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats........11.50

Clothing for Boys

Boys' $6.50 Norfolk Suits, 2 pairs of trousers........$3.95
Boys' $10.00 Norfolk Suits, 2 pairs of trousers........6.50
Boys' $15.00 Norfolk Suits, 2 pairs of trousers, 6 to 16 years........7.50
Boys' $6.50 Velvet Vestee Suits, 3 to 8 years........3.50
Boys' $7.50 Corduroy Suits, 6 to 18 years........4.50
Boys' $8.50 Mackinaws, 6 to 14 years........3.95
Boys' $7.50 Reefers, Spring weights, 2½ to 10 years........3.50
Boys' $8.50 Reefers, Spring weights, 2½ to 9 years........4.85

Men's $3.00 to $4.00 New Spring Derbies and Soft Hats........$1.85

Fourth Floor

Men's $3 and $4 Derbies and Soft Hats, $1.85

These hats come from one of the foremost makers in the United States; because he is very particular that every one of his labeled hats be absolutely perfect, these are classed as "seconds."

Derbies in all the newest spring blocks; light in weight and perfect in fit.
Soft Hats in a wide range of styles and colors including every popular model.
All sizes are here in practically every style. Fourth Floor

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In plain colors and good novelty styles; a standard, serviceable quality sold regularly at 50c a pair.

Nutoe Socks 35c a Pair

Made of very fine silk yarn with every vulnerable point doubly reinforced; colors and black and white. Main Floor

GIVE 'WATER CURE' TO STATE'S WARDS

Investigator Charges "Barbarous Punishment" of Girls at Hudson Training School.

CALLS CONVICTS BETTER OFF

Skimmed Milk for Boys at Another School, While the Officers Have the Cream.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—According to John H. Delaney, former Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, whose department recently was abolished, "convicts in the penal institutions of the State receive better treatment than children receive in the State reformatories." Mr. Delaney's findings and the disclosures made in the course of the inquiry are embodied in a report which will be sent to the Legislature tomorrow.

The removal of David Bruce, Superintendent of the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry, an institution established for the reformation of boys, and the selection of a new Superintendent to take the place of Dr. Hortense V. Bruce, who is in charge of the training school for girls at Hudson, are recommended in the report.

The Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry is described as being "the worst managed institution in the State." "Morbid" is the word used to describe the attitude of the Superintendent at the school at Hudson toward the inmates—girls between 12 and 16 years of age. Radical changes in the management of this institution are recommended.

The report on the prisons and reformatories was written by Charles H. Jackson, who was chief examiner in the defunct department. He asserted that the inmates at Industry, boys ranging in age from 9 to 16, were starved and subjected to neglect also in the matter of clothing, baths, education, and recreation.

"The truth is that all of the resources of the institution are made subservient to the needs and conveniences of the officers and employes," Chief Examiner Jackson reports. "Cream is for the officers; the boys get skimmed milk. There is a large amount of butter made at the institution's creamery, but it is all eaten by the officers and employes. The boys' share is just two slices of bread buttered once a week. A variety of meat is supplied at the officers' table. Mutton is bought and served only to officers.

"The hogs which are raised on the farm supply pork only to officers and never to the boys. The best portions of the beef purchased are for officers, while the undesirable and tougher portions are sent to the boys' cottages for boiling. Matron after matron at this institution said that she needed double the supplies furnished to give good meals to the little boys."

Economy in Soap.

"The clothing given the boys is very poor, ragged, and dirty. All the small boys whom I saw were barefooted. In the month of the inspection no toilet soap for bathing had been furnished the boys. A matron said the soap allowance had been cut off entirely, and she was allowed only enough soap to scrub the floors. The only bath the boys get is once a week under a shower in the cellar.

"There is nothing humanizing in the life at Industry. The boys are regarded as so many little prisoners who are undergoing sentences. In all of the 1,400 acres of land there is no field set apart for baseball or athletic sports. No physical exercises are taught the boys. A baseball and bat is provided for the cottage, but of other toys there are none. After supper the little boys are told they can play half an hour, and they make a feeble attempt at playing ball in a circumscribed ground."

Girls Barbarously Punished.

The routine at the Hudson River Training School, to which, according to the report, many girls are committed for destitution alone, is thus described by Mr. Jackson:

"The Hudson Training School for Girls was established for the purpose of training girls, both scholastically and industrially. Its name indicates a school. The managers and the officers, however, have changed this original idea and have made the institution a penal one entirely. Discipline is most rigorous, and for the slightest infraction of rules the girls are punished, deprived of privileges, and for graver offenses barbarously punished.

"Strict silence is maintained, and punished if broken, from the time when the little girls arise in the morning until they enter the recreation room at 6 o'clock at night. No talking whatever is permitted these little girls except during the period between 6 and 7:40 in the evening.

"These children, and many of them are under 14, arise in the morning and dress themselves in silence. They descend to the dining room and eat breakfast in silence. They remain in their room and finish their work there in silence. They go to school, walking two by two from the cottage to the school building in charge of a matron, in silence; in school there is silence; while returning to the cottage and while at dinner there is silence; at the training school in the afternoon, on returning to their cottage, in going to the singing school, at supper there is unbroken silence. What healthful training can be given youthful minds and bodies which insists upon this inhuman policy of silence and repression? The rule of silence formerly prevailing in the State prisons has in large measure been abolished, and yet in a training school for little girls this rule is still rigorously enforced."

The report thus describes some of the punishments alluded to as barbarous:

"The punishments in this institution are most severe. For a slight infraction of discipline such as, for instance, saying, 'My goodness,' after a statement made by a teacher, or a matron, the girl has her meals at a different table and is deprived of a dessert. If a girl speaks an immoral or profane word, her mouth is washed out with four tablespoonfuls of a compound prescribed by the physician, consisting of asafoetida, gentian, and nux vomica.

"For more serious cases strips of plaster are fastened diagonally across the mouth extending from the temples to the jaw on both sides of the face, with a wide piece across the mouth. According to the Assistant Superintendent this plaster is kept on for twenty-four hours, but it was explained, 'we always lift the mouth plaster for meals.'

"Water Cure" for Disobedience.

"Where a girl has been impudent, has refused to obey an officer, or is unduly unruly, she is punished by what might popularly be termed the 'water cure.' The girl is taken to her room by the Assistant Superintendent, accompanied by a trained nurse of the hospital and one of the matrons of the cottage. The bedding is removed from her bed, a blanket, rolled, is placed on the wire springs. The girl's clothes are loosened and her hands are handcuffed behind her back and leg irons are put on her.

"In this condition she is laid across the roll of blankets on the bed. The Assistant Superintendent sits on the knees of the girl while the hospital nurse dips a towel in water and holds it, sopping wet over the mouth of the girl for ten minutes. The girl being frightened, strangles, and in the endeavor to breathe through the wet towel draws in the water. This treatment either strangles or suffocates her and is kept up until the girl gives in.

"For cases which require more severe punishment than the 'water cure' solitary confinement in isolation cells is provided. These cells are small rooms, about 6 by 8 feet, without windows, and with a door similar to a refrigerator door and lighted by a skylight heavily screened in the roof. The cells are deadened, so that no ordinary sound can be heard by an occupant. There is nothing in the cell, and the girl is obliged to sit all day on the bare floor. She is provided a supper and a breakfast of dry bread and water, and for her dinner has a meat and vegetable. For exercise she is turned loose in a high-fenced yard for an hour daily. The Superintendent complains that these isolation cells are not entirely soundproof, and the Board of Managers has requested an appropriation of $15,000 to remedy this defect.

"No punishment of similar severity prevails in the State Prisons where the most desperate criminals are confined; no such punishments are found in any reformatory for boys and men in the State of New York."

In an introduction to the report on the prisons Mr. Delaney says:

"In my judgment, the prison system of the State should be established upon the basis of 'Work.' Every convict should earn his living while in prison. Sanitary cells, good food, and a reasonable amount of recreation should be furnished, but the sentence of 'Imprisonment at hard labor' should be strictly enforced. The prisons of this State should be self-sustaining through their industries, and no punishment is too severe for lazy and rebellious convicts.

"It is time to check the development of maudlin sentiment upon the subject of crime. The idea that these convicts are merely unfortunate victims of social conditions is erroneous. They are almost all vicious, lazy degenerates, but little above the level of the brute in mentality, glorying in their criminal achievements, and returning to the society of their kind as soon as released from the prisons. Society owes no consideration to such as these. They should be put at labor early in the morning and kept at labor at least as long as a law abiding man must work to support his family."

The report on institutions also contains complete accounts of the investigations of all the State Hospitals for the Insane, with the flat assertion that "as a matter of fact, the New York institutions for the insane have nothing of a hospital character except a name. They are as much custodial asylums today as they were twenty-five years ago."

ATTACKS LIGHT DECISION.

Westchester Company Asks Service Board for Rehearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Application was made to the Public Service Commission for the Second District today for the reopening of the rate case affecting the Westchester Lighting Company, which supplies gas and electricity to many Westchester communities. The case has been before the commission practically since it was organized. The application was made by Joseph S. Wood, representing residents of Port Chester, White Plains, Tarrytown, and East Chester, and by lawyers representing the lighting concern. The commission recently ordered a reduction in the rate from 15 to 12 cents a kilowatt hour.

John A. Carver, representing the lighting company, found fault in the method of appraisal. It appears that the commission had ordered a reduction in the price of electric current on the strength of earnings amounting to 9 per cent., and had permitted the rate for gas to remain what it was because the earnings on gas were found to be only 4.3 per cent. Mr. Carver said the commission was not justified in separating the functions relating to the two commodities, and added that if this had not been done the average arrived at in the matter of earnings would not have justified the reduction.

Commissioner Decker said he would agree to a reopening of the case if the company would supply the experts needed for a new appraisal. Mr. Wood said that if the company were forced to employ its own experts in such a case, the commission might just as well go out of business.

TO OUST MARRIED TEACHERS

Assembly Bill Authorizes Their Dismissal by Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—The teacher-mother question is to come up in the Legislature. Assemblyman Nehrbauer of Queens today introduced a bill that provides that any woman teacher who marries after appointment as a teacher shall be subject to dismissal. The measure also provides that the dismissal shall not be subject to review by the State Commissioner of Education.

At any time within ten years after dismissal for marrying, a teacher might be reinstated upon proof of the inability of her husband to support her.

JOB HEDGES WHACKS DIRECT PRIMARY LAW

Calls It Bunking the Public and Says He Won't Take Part.

PLEADS FOR CONVENTIONS

Asserts State Would Benefit by Return to Old System—Calder Opposes Argetsinger Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Job E. Hedges, in a plea today for a return to the old-time party convention before the Joint Senate and Assembly Committees at a hearing on the Argetsinger-Mackey Elections bill, said:

"The direct primary is neither direct nor primary. Outside of that, it is all right.

"I am through with the political game that is predicated upon bunking the public upon something about which it knows nothing and doesn't want to know."

Mr. Hedges began by saying he represented no one but himself, but that he had been a good party servant and would be a good party servant long after many who listened to him were dead.

"The State would be benefited by a return to the party convention with final jurisdiction of nominations," he continued. "I have no patience with a law that puts upon a man the duty to perform something he won't do. I am with the primary if you can make men vote. But you can't do it. This law presumes that the voter will vote, but he doesn't and won't. A large part of the electorate has to be brought, driven, or carried to the polling booth, at what great expense to the parties every one of you knows.

"The trouble with the primary law is that you presume that the individual will go to the polls and vote for ideas and ideals. You presume he will be aggressive for good things and for good men. That's all bunk. The average man doesn't vote for anybody or anything; he votes against. No man ever votes for an ideal candidate unless he votes for himself. Ours is a government by default. Indeed the serious political thought of today consists in an interchange of rhetorical epigrams of praise and damnation. That's all it amounts to.

"The primary law is all right if you can make people think, but how's that to be done? God only knows. The genius of the primary is the idea that a man will do something he knows in advance he won't do.

"To get constructive government and progress, you've got to look beyond the individual you put on a pedestal in the primary law. The crowd never does anything. It is the congregation under leadership, and in politics, that is the party. The party takes the initiative, and upon the party leaders should be the responsibility of choosing candidates.

"I will suggest an amendment to this bill to the effect that there be official party conventions and that their choices of tickets be put before the electorate with a full opportunity for the voters to name a different ticket if the convention ticket doesn't suit them. Thus you will get the best men.

"Talk about your petitions all you wish. What does it mean to have on your petition the name of a man who doesn't know you? The primary is nothing more than a character reference, with very poor references. It's bunking the public, who don't know anything about it—and don't want to know."

The Argetsinger-Mackey bill provides for a return to the party conventions, still permitting nomination by petition in addition to the regular ticket, and for direct party voting.

William M. Calder of Brooklyn spoke against the bill. He said the direct primary did not break down party politics, but gave the voters of the party a right to name the man who best expressed their views, without any change in those views

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo spoke against that section of the bill which transfers to the State Superintendent of Elections the Elections Bureau of the Secretary of State's office. He made the point that the Secretary of State's office under the Constitution was the custodian of records. He interested the committees by advocating that the entire machinery of election be turned over to his office and guaranteed a saving of $200,000 a year in administration.

John T. Dooling, former Commissioner of Elections for New York County, appeared on behalf of the New York County Democratic Committee. He was in favor of a return to conventions, but opposed that section of the bill which provides for straight ticket voting.

Several up-State Commissioners of Elections opposed sections of the measure which would legislate them out of office.

Passes Mothers' Pension Bill.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Senate today passed the Hill bill to provide pensions for widowed mothers. The measure calls for the establishment of Boards of Child Welfare in each county of the State, but their creation is permissive. The object is to prevent children from being separated from their mothers by being sent to asylums. The bill now goes to the Assembly.

MAY SUMMON ROOT AS ALBANY PILOT

Republicans Are Off the Course and Threaten Mutiny Under Present Leaders.

WHITMAN TRIES FOR PEACE

Compensation Bill Stays in Deadlock—Assembly Majority Stands Firm in Opposition to "Rider."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Republicans in both Senate and Assembly are on the verge of an open revolt against the present leadership in the Legislature. So serious is the situation that, according to information emanating from a responsible source, ex-Senator Elihu Root will be asked to come to the Capitol and assume the part of peacemaker. So far there has been no open demonstration to indicate trouble, but a general paucity of important legislation in the last two weeks, the deadlock between the Senate and Assembly over the Compensation bill "rider," and the frequent resort to caucuses and conferences on the part of the Republicans in both houses to the observant have foreshadowed coming trouble.

Gov. Whitman today summoned all the legislative leaders of his own party and tried his hand at making peace, but it was said tonight that there was only slight prospect that success would attend his efforts.

A clash of personal ambitions, distrust of the motives behind some of the pending legislation, disputes over patronage in which Gov. Whitman himself is a factor are the forces which for weeks have been working for Republican dissension. At a conference of the Republican Senators today, at which everyone of those who participated was sworn to secrecy, violent attacks were made on both Speaker Sweet and Senate Leader Brown, and it was said that the names of Gov. Whitman and Controller Travis, who are at odds over the Governor's tax reform bill, were dragged into the discussion.

At the same time the Republican Assemblymen met in caucus to take action on the course to pursue with regard to the pending bill for an emergency appropriation to carry the Compensation Commission through to the end of the present fiscal year. This was after a Conference Committee, composed of members from both Houses, had failed to arrive at any compromise on the so-called Sage rider which was tacked on the Appropriation bill in the Senate. The rider provides for direct settlement and payment of claims to injured workmen by employers and by casualty companies carrying compensation insurance.

Assembly Leader Harold J. Hinman, immediately after the report of failure to concur had been handed in the Assembly, made an attempt to force the Assembly to concur in the Senate plan. Assemblyman John L. Sullivan of Chautauqua arose in opposition and the caucus followed, at which the Republican Assemblymen once again determined to resist the plan of the Senate majority. The Republican leaders in the Senate tonight said that they intended to stand their ground and insisted that the bill, in order to be passed in the upper house, must carry the "rider" with it.

A special committee, with Speaker Sweet at its head, began work tonight on an amendment to the "rider" which would permit direct settlements with injured workmen by employers, but would bar the casualty companies from the same privileges. Assemblyman Sullivan, who led the revolt against the "rider" when the bill first was sent to the Assembly from the Senate, is a member of the special committee.

Assemblyman Sullivan in a formal statement tonight said:

"I am through with secret conferences and caucuses. We have had enough. There are a great many other Republicans who are disgusted also. If some people here in Albany want to put through a crooked program in secret they may go ahead and try to do so, but they will find more open opposition than they figure on.

"This compensation matter must be settled in the open. I did not refuse to confer with the sub-committee tonight. I am perfectly willing to meet with them, but I told them I would not be bound by anything they might do. Neither will I be bound by any action the Republican leaders may decide upon. I speak not alone for mself, but for a good many other members of the Assembly—and I have good reason to believe there are men of the same mind and determination in the Senate—who will not give their support to any law which will give the insurance companies the right to settle claims with injured workmen.

"We will favor an amendment to let employers do the settling direct if they wish. Employers, as a rule, are honest and honorable and would give the workingman a fair deal, but this cannot be said of the insurance companies. The aim of the Senate, apparently, is to give the best of it to the insurance companies, and by caucus and secret action get all the Republicans into line with them. This they will not be able to do. We shall insist upon this compensation matter coming right out on the floor of the Assembly."

The Assembly committee adjourned without reaching any agreement on the bill.

Gov. Whitman is very much concerned over the discord among the Republicans in the Legislature, because of the prospect that many measures which he recommended in his message as part of the administration program, including his tax bill, may be held up indefinitely or fail of passage unless some plan of cooperation between the Senate and Assembly is arranged.

WHITMAN SIGNS ALIEN BILL.

New Law Validates Contracts Affected by Court of Appeals Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Gov. Whitman today signed the Spring bill amending the alien clause in the labor law so as to enable contractors on public work to employ alien labor when American laborers are "not available." The bill was passed in both houses of the Legislature this week under an emergency message from Gov. Whitman after it had been amended so as to provide in definite language that on public contracts American workmen must be given the preference.

The new law also provides for the validation of contracts which had been affected by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the prohibition against the employment of noncitizen labor on public work, which was an important feature of the labor law prior to the Governor's action today.

KILLS BALL DODGING BILL.

Senate Declines to Stamp Out Coney Island Pastime.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Senate today took up the Gilchrist bill which would make a misdemeanor of the practice in vogue at Coney Island of hurling baseballs at a negro's head. The bill was defeated by a vote of 25 to 12.

"If this bill passes," said Senator Thompson of Niagara, "this legislative session will go down in history as a huge joke. The bill itself is a joke. You might just as well pass a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a one-thousand-dollar fine, to give bad peanuts to a good monkey. By the provisions of this bill any person who permits a ball to be thrown at him would be committing a crime."

WHITMAN'S FIGURES DON'T CONVINCE SAXE

Glynn's Counsel Reiterates There Is No Need for $18,000,000 Tax.

CITY EXPERTS TO DECIDE

But Even Their Conclusions Will Not Reconcile Mr. Saxe to Governor's Criticism of Glynn.

John G. Saxe, who was counsel to Gov. Glynn, issued another statement yesterday in his controversy with Gov. Whitman regarding the necessity for a direct State tax of $18,000,000 to meet what Gov. Whitman in his message to the Legislature described as a deficiency which should have been met last year. Mr. Saxe said Gov. Glynn, in 1914, made adequate provision for the contribution to the sinking fund of 1915, and was able to do so without imposing a direct tax.

"Gov. Whitman, therefore," said Mr. Saxe, "is absolutely in error in charging that, if his administration provides this year for a direct tax for the sinking fund for 1916, Gov. Glynn is responsible; and if he meant the public to believe that a direct tax is necessary for the sinking fund for this year he was even more in error. The two items cannot be lumped together without an obvious reduplication."

Regarding Gov. Whitman's statement that there are a number of additional items aggregating $15,795,000 which are charged against the Glynn administration and which would make necessary a direct tax to meet, Mr. Saxe said:

"As I have already pointed out, these items are readily divisible into two classes—those which are supply and deficiency items for 1915 and those which are not needed for 1915. I have already discussed the latter and will not do so again. The former amount to $9,345,000. The Controller has estimated the items of supply and deficiency to be passed in 1915 for 1915 at $9,935,840.50, and following precedent he has arrived at that figure by taking the exact amount of the same class of special appropriations for 1914, estimating that they should be substantially the same in 1915 as 1914. Gov. Whitman includes this $9,945,840.50 in his $63,694,527.74, and I insist that in order to make out the necessity or expediency of a direct tax on account of any items of supply and deficiency, he must show that the probable deficiency will be in excess of the Controller's estimate to the amount needed for such direct tax and that he obviously proved nothing by asserting that the necessary items are $9,345,000, or considerably less than the Controller's estimate of $9,945,840.50."

Mr. Saxe said that when the city experts have completed their examination of the figures of the State Controller's office they should furnish a scientific estimate as to what bills will be needed this year, and he added:

"So far as my position is concerned, however, the result of their investigation will have nothing whatever to do with the point I make. I am directing my attention solely to the Governor's message to the Legislature required by the Constitution, requiring him to communicate 'the condition of the State,' and in defence of Gov. Glynn I reiterate that Gov. Whitman has no justification in charging Gov. Glynn's administration with one cent of these various items on which he bases his assertion that there must be a direct tax of $18,000,000. Gov. Whitman's message, even as he and his advisers attempt to construe it by Wednesday's statement, does not require, justify or excuse a direct tax of $18,000,000."

Ask Mercy for Street Urchin.

Joseph Sheridan of Jersey City, better known as "Mickey," is a prisoner in the rooms of the Gerry Society in that city on the heinous charge of trying to steal a ride in the Hudson Tunnel. "Mickey" has a record of four previous arrests, but he also has influential friends. He is a street urchin, making money by dancing and singing in saloons, plays truant, and goes to prize fights. He developed talent as a minstrel and was taken up by the Men's Club of the Lafayette Reformed Church, under whose sponsorship he appeared recently as an "entertainer" at several amateur performances. He has won many friends among church people, who are pleading for his discharge.

10-YEAR-OLD EGGS IN CAKE.

Federal Court Jurors Took Nibble and Seemed Pleased.

Cake made of eggs ten years old was handed around yesterday to the jury in the Federal District Court before Judge Humphrey, and some of the jurors took a nibble at it. Then Dr. Ernest L. Smith, former Professor of Biological Chemistry of Fordham Medical School, who was on the stand, took a big bite of it and smiled his satisfaction.

Robert Herbst, an importer, is suing ex-Collector of the Port Edward S. Fowler, Louis A. Coolidge, his Deputy; Henry Clarence Stuart, and the American Transfer Company for $12,000 because in 1908 a consignment of preserved Chinese eggs in which he was interested was destroyed as unfit for human consumption. The eggs had been preserved in a solution of from 2 to 2½ per cent. of boracic acid.

Dr. Smith, who was called as an expert for the plaintiff, assured the court that it was possible to keep eggs 10, 20, or even 100 years by this method without impairing their quality.

The trial is still proceeding.

RUTGERS ALUMNI LEGACY.

Irving S. Upson Bequeaths Estate to Endowment Fund.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 11.—The will of Irving S. Upson, late Registrar of Rutgers College, made public today, provided that his estate, aside from personal property, should go to the Rutgers College alumni endowment fund, subject to three life interests in the income. Of his personal estate of $3,288, $100 is to be paid to his brother, Edmund J. Upson, and the balance is to be divided equally between Lewis and Edna Upson.

The rest of the estate is left in trust to create the Irving Strong Upson trust fund. The Trustees are to invest the principal and pay the interest semi-annually, one-third to George S. Soull of Newark, one-third to Luther H. Martin of New Brunswick, and one-third to the general income account of Rutgers College. On the death of Mr. Soull and Mr. Martin the principal is to be transferred to the alumni endowment fund. The amount of the estate is not given.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
Ask your Physician
Note the Name
CELESTINS

This Player Piano
ABSOLUTELY FREE for a NAME

Send in the name you suggest today READ BELOW

THREE years ago when the Hallet & Davis Piano Co. placed on the market a player piano of small size, they wanted a suitable name for it. The name selected was "Princess" Model—a name typifying smallness and neatness.

We are about to place on the market a new player piano made in the big daylight factory of the Conway Company (division of the Hallet & Davis Piano Company, Boston). This instrument is destined to occupy the most commanding position in the player piano field. Owing to its price it will go into thousands of American homes.

The price of this latest player piano is to be $390. We want a suitable name for it, and we will give one of these player pianos, as shown in the cut, *absolutely free,* to the person submitting the name which is most suitable. *Anyone* may send a name.

This instrument stands for honest merit, at the most moderate price. The quality of material is sterling throughout, and we give with it our absolute written guarantee. The case is simple; but the finish is beautiful. The keys are not genuine ivory, which is scarce and high priced, but are composition ivorine, perfect in appearance and durability.

The player action is simple, but to the great surprise of the manufacturers, this very simplicity has added to its sensitiveness and responsiveness. You can play so easily that the instrument seems to respond unconsciously to your feelings and emotions. It is true in tone—it is a real musical instrument.

The Price is F. O. B. Boston **$390** It is exactly right. 6% interest on time payments.

We expect to advertise it nationally in the magazines. Therefore this is a preliminary announcement. It is also an opportunity for someone to obtain one free. All you have to do is to think of a name and send it in. In case of a tie, duplicate awards will be given. Your coupon must be in by Thursday, March 25, 1915, at 6.00 P. M.

All you have to do is fill out this coupon or exact written copy and send today.

Hallet & Davis Piano Co.
(*Est. 1839*)
18 East 42nd Street New York

COUPON
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO CO., Dept. T 3-12
18 East 42nd Street, New York.
I suggest this name for the new $390 Player Piano
My Name
Address
City State
Have you a piano or organ?
Are you interested in a player piano or piano?

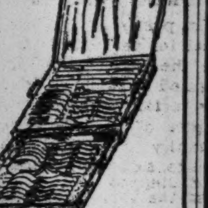
GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
It Is Good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More Today (Friday) Only (March 12.)
☞ These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. Times, 3-12-15. J. B. GREENHUT CO.
25

MAIN BUILDING
Annual Clearaway Sale of
"Used" Pianos and Player Pianos
Your best opportunity to buy high-class instruments under price.

MAIN BUILDING
This Fine 26-Piece Set of "Rogers" "R. C." Silver-Plated
Table Ware for $5
This ware is doubly silver plated on an 18 per cent nickel base. It is guaranteed for five years. The pattern is the popular "grape" in French gray. The set is contained in a moreen-covered drawer chest. The pieces:
6 Knives | 6 Table Spoons | 1 Sugar Shell
6 Forks | 6 Tea Spoons | 1 Butter Knife



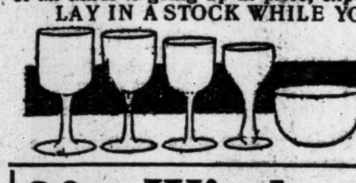
ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
56-Piece "Open-Stock" Porcelain Dinner Sets, $4.25
This set comes in a neat pink spray design, and is a remarkably good value at the price named.
100-Piece Sets—SAME AS ABOVE in grade and decoration; complete for 12 persons; include soup tureen, 3 large meat platters, etc. $8.75
100-Piece Limoges China Dinner Sets—specially imported by us; neat rosebud border design; complete for 12 persons; include soup tureen, 3 platters, bread and butter plates, etc. $19.75

MAIN BUILDING
Newest Spring Overcoats
All Sizes For Men and Youths Sale Prices Are
$10, $12.50, $17.50 & $20
Most fashionable models in a wealth of this Season's favorite fabrics. There is a worth-while saving on every garment you select. Come—Today—See for yourself.
NEW COVERT SPRING OVERCOATS IN SEVERAL SHADES AND NEW STYLES.
NEW IMPORTED ROUGH TWEED OVERCOATS IN SWAGGER AND CONSERVATIVE STYLES—PLAIDS AND NEAT MIXTURES.
OVERCOATS IN PLAIN BLACK, OXFORD GRAY OR CAMBRIDGE—silk lined to the edge, or lined with silk or serge.
NEW BALMACAANS IN ALL THE BEST SPRING FABRICS.
See these coats before you finally decide on your new SPRING TOP COAT.

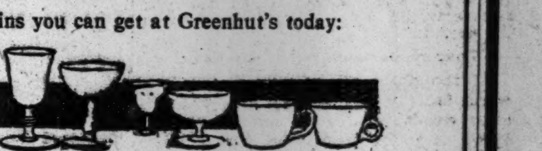
MAIN BUILDING
Silks—Silks—Silks
A Springtime Sale Planned to Meet the Great Easter Demand.
Favorite weaves in most desirable colors and tints; also plain black. And now glance at Greenhut's way of pricing. THERE IS A SAVING ON EVERY ITEM in the Sale which begins TODAY.
Tub Silks—32 inches wide; great variety of color stripes on white grounds; yard...... 45c
Pongee—36 inches wide; very desirable for spring and summer wear; natural tan shade only; yard.......... 49c
75c Dress Poplin—5000 yards; full range of colors, evening shades included; yard..... 49c
85c Black Messaline—36 inches wide; fine heavy quality; yarn dyed; good black; yard.......... 59c
85c Satin Messaline—35 inches wide; full assortment of colors including ivory, also black; yard.......... 59c
$1.25 Black Satin Duchesse—35 inches wide; yarn dyed; excellent quality; yard...... 85c
$1.25 Black Peau de Cygne—40 inches wide; extra heavy, splendid wearing quality; yd. 88c
$1.50 Colored Crepe de Chine—40 inches wide; full range of colors including evening tints; heavy quality; yard.... $1.10
$1.50 Colored Charmeuse—40 inches wide; fine heavy quality; full range of colors; also white and black; yard.......... $1.10
Colored Chiffon Taffeta—35 inches wide; bright lustrous finish; full line of colors; special, yard.......... $1.25
Now, really, can you match these silk specials in New York? Why not shop around and try?

MAIN BUILDING
Amazing Sale of Men's and Women's
"Resewn" Kid Gloves 58c
Today, a Pair
Truly the best lot of resewn gloves we have ever offered. EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED, which means that you may return any that do not give satisfaction. The defects in these gloves have been carefully remedied, and for all practical purposes they are as good as new.
Black, white and colors.
When absolutely perfect, gloves of these grades are priced at $1 to $1.50 a pair, some even more.
Remember: You may bring back any that do not prove entirely satisfactory, before or after wearing.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
A Timely Purchase of Fine Thin Blown Imported Glassware
from the famous house of Bawo & Dotter
Everyone who keeps house, every restaurant and boarding house proprietor, should attend this sale. It is the more opportune because glassware of all kinds is going up in price, exports from Europe being steadily diminished.
LAY IN A STOCK WHILE YOU CAN AT THESE PRICES, which give a fair idea of the bargains you can get at Greenhut's today:

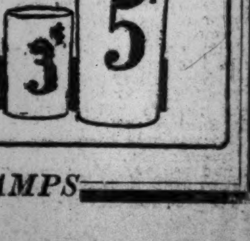


Goblets.......... 9c
Finger Bowls.......... 9c
Cut Hollow Stem Champagnes.......... 9c
Clarets.......... 9c
Small Beer Goblets... 9c
Cocktails.......... 8c
Lemonades.......... 8c
Hot Whiskey Glasses. 8c
Sherbets.......... 8c



30c Window Shades 21c
Today, at
Standard quality; self-acting; spring roller kind; all fresh from the factory. Finished size, 3 x 5 ft. 9. Complete with equipment, which includes slat, nails, brackets and crochet rings. Colors: Olive Green, Ecru, Green, Nile and White.
$1.50 pair Scrim Curtains—trimmed with lace insertion and edge; hemstitched borders, today.......... 98c

Domestic Glassware
A Factory Clearance
Today, Each, 2c to 5c
The glasses range in size from whiskeys to large beer tumblers; five sizes in all. Marvelous values.



J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE S&H GREEN TRADING STAMPS

BROADWAY PROTEST AGAINST GRATINGS

Service Board Urged to Get Better Method of Subway Ventilation.

BACTERIA IN FOUL AIR

Owners of $50,000,000 Realty Present Alternative Plan for Consideration.

Protest against the method of ventilation, which the Public Service Commission proposes to have used in the new subways as far as it affects Broadway from Twenty-fourth to Fortieth Streets, was made yesterday at a hearing given by the commission to a number of prominent property owners. They objected to the gratings four feet wide, which it is proposed to install fifteen inches within the curb-line of the sidewalks practically continuously, and to the placing of air chambers directly below the sidewalk.

Jesse I. Straus, of R. H. Macy & Co., was Chairman of the committee of the Broadway Association, which brought the matter before the commission, and among those who formed the deputation were R. W. Taft of the Greeley Square Hotel Company; Walter S. Gilson, of the Hotel Martinque; Robert W. Goelet, of the Goelet Estate; W. D. Bloodgood, of the Martin Estate; Warren Cruikshank, H. G. Opdyck, John David, C. B. Collins, N. L. Ottinger, J. D. Thompson, President of the Broadway Association, and W. E. Maynard, of the Fifth Avenue Building Company.

The matter was first brought to the attention of the commission in October, 1913, by Mr. Opdycke as consulting engineer of the Broadway Association, but yesterday William R. Willcox, counsel of the committee, presented the plans of George Hallett Clark. He said that to give up so large a proportion of the sidewalk of a crowded street like Broadway to ventilating gratings would inevitably increase greatly the congestion of the thoroughfare, as pedestrians would as far as possible avoid the gratings and crowd into the rest of the space which was left unincumbered.

Women, in particular, he urged, would be likely to avoid the gratings, and serious damage might be done to the adjoining property by the streams of foul air which would be arising from the subway through the gratings into the face of pedestrians. Mr. Willcox in a brief also discussed at length the question whether the city had the legal right thus to use the streets and whether the property owners would not have a good case on which to sue for damages.

Mr. Clark then explained the system of ventilation. Instead of trusting to the air in the Subway being driven out through the gratings to the street above by the force of the trains rushing through the Subways, he proposes to provide electric fans, which would expel the foul hot air and would draw in clean cool air. Then he would do away altogether with the sidewalk gratings and would erect air chambers along the top of the Subway structure beneath the street car tracks, which would give on to ventilators.

Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the commission, raised several points of objection and said he did not believe there was any better way of ventilating the new Subways than that proposed already by the commission.

To prove the foulness of the Subway air as it is today plates showing the bacteriological life to be collected from it were placed in exhibit, and then Mr. Straus urged on the commission that property of the value of $50,000,000 would be affected between Thirtieth and Fortieth Streets if the sidewalk gratings were installed. The taxes received from this property in a single year, he argued, would pay for the installation of such a device as Mr. Clark had suggested.

The commission will take the matter under its consideration.

Wm. W. Cole, Circus Pioneer, Dead.

William Washington Cole, one of the first circus men of this country and the managing director of Barnum & Bailey's in 1906, died on Wednesday night in his apartments at the Hotel Biltmore, in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Cole bought the twenty-story building in Twenty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, giving in part payment the Bank of Metropolis Building, in Union Square, the whole deal involving $10,000,000. His widow is his sole surviving near relation.

SEES END OF WAR IN BROTHERHOOD

Jane Addams Says the Opposition to Militarism Is Becoming Irresistible.

SHOWN BY UNION'S STAND

English Seamen Sheltered German Captives—Jew's Dying Prayer Crazed Man Who Killed Him.

Miss Jane Addams, who was the chief speaker yesterday afternoon at a meeting held under the auspices of the Collegiate Common Sense League for International Law and Order, told a large audience in St. Paul's Chapel, at Columbia University, that there was already so strong an international feeling against war that it had become almost impossible. To show how strong this sentiment was, Miss Addams, who was introduced by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, cited a case related to her by an officer of the International Seamen's Union.

"After the war started, about half of the members of the union entered the navy," she said, "and an English boat manned by members of the union captured a German boat, on which were also union men. When the Englishmen brought in their captives they asked the Government to put the captives in their charge. If the Government took them they would be treated as enemies, and as members of the union the Englishmen felt that the Germans were their friends. So they bought land outside London, put up some shacks on it, and there the German seamen were cared for by the English sailors out of the meager funds of the union."

She then told of an eminent philologist who, when he learned that many of his associates, also men of distinction, had perished in the trenches, had said that he could not reconcile himself to the loss of these men whether they were his countrymen or in the ranks of the enemy.

"This feeling of men as scientists must assert itself over the national feeling," said Miss Addams. "Already the larger life is there and must prevail over the other, which is more or less ephemeral. This war spirit cannot last in spite of the splendid patriotism upholding it. It is archaic."

"There was one man, a Polish Jew," the speaker continued, "who was spearing another man with a bayonet, think of that in these days! And as the other man succumbed he threw up his arms and repeated the prayer for the dying in Hebrew. It was too much for the man who had attacked him. His reason gave way. There are closed vans which take men back from the field. In spite of their patriotism, their will, and their splendid courage, they lose their minds.

"A reporter who was four months at the front told me that in all that time he never saw a flag or heard a drum. He said the men looked like sewer diggers. He said that with one battery in action the Captain was lying in a pool of water with his ear at a telephone. Every once in a while he would give an order and wearily the men would get up and fire and go down again. That was what they had been doing for days; and in the meantime their number had been reduced from eighty to twenty-six.

"It seems to me that the militarists should apologize to the world. The passivists can say at least that they are fighting to save human life."

Pledges were distributed among those at the meeting, and the signers promised to oppose militarism and the militaristic spirit, and to endeavor to promote international law and order. Miss Addams also spoke at a noon meeting at the College of the City of New York, to inaugurate a series of meetings against war.

A Benefit for Children's Theatre.

A benefit performance for the Children's Educational Theatre is being arranged for Sunday night, April 11, in the Cort Theatre. Three one-act plays will be presented by a group of well-known actresses. "The Woman of It," by Mary Shaw; "The Traveling Man," by Lady Gregory, and "The Vision of the Blind" will be the playlets, and in them Alice Brady, Louise Dresser, Louise Drew, Grace Filkins, Martha Hedman, Olive Oliver, Adelaide Prince, Lillian Russell, and Mary Shaw will appear.

PORTUGUESE ENVOY QUITS.

Minister to France Says He Won't Serve Under a Dictatorship.

PARIS, March 11.—Joao Chagas, the Portuguese Minister to France, has resigned.

"The present Cabinet is an extra-Parliamentary one, and I will not serve under a dictatorship," said Senhor Chagas in reply to inquiries as to the reason for his retirement. "My whole career rises up against such a capitulation of my conscience. I cannot forget that I was the first Constitutional Premier Portugal had. The present régime may not last long, but I thought it my duty to resign my diplomatic post.

"Nothing can explain the creation of the present dictatorship. Portugal has been quiet and life there normal. Of course, there are party struggles there as in other free countries; but material order was not threatened when the executive power was placed in the hands of Pimenta Castro.

"The abandonment of constitutional rule can benefit only the adversaries of the republic. They are exaggerating daily incidents and even inventing sensational stories such as the one sent out from Badajos about the Democrats of the North electing a second President in opposition to President Arriaga, who, as a matter of fact, continues to be universally respected."

Joao Chagas was Premier and Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet formed in September, 1911, which resigned in November of that year.

General Pimenta Castro was appointed Premier on Jan. 29 of this year and assumed the task of forming a Cabinet.

Jersey Wants a Boylan Law.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 11.—Ten persons, most of them women in a hysterical condition because their customary supply of drugs had been placed beyond their reach through the passage of the Harrison act, have been admitted to the three hospitals in Paterson since March 1. A committee of physicians and others will meet tomorrow to consider the drafting of a bill, to be presented by State Senator William McGinnis, which will provide for the care of drug fiends in a manner similar to the Boylan law in New York.

LURED BY PHONE, ROBBED.

Lipman Told Surprise Awaited Him Near By—He Went and Was Beaten

Five times yesterday was Abraham Lipman, a paper-cutter of 148 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, called from his desk at his office at 359 Pearl Street to answer the telephone. Each time he was informed a surprise awaited him, but when he asked who was speaking the man rang off. At 5 o'clock came the last message, and this time he was told to go to a certain place near by and see what would happen to him. In great excitement Lipman told his employes he intended to find out who this mysterious caller might be, and rushed out.

A few minutes later he returned. He was covered with bruises, his collar was torn, and he bore every sign of being badly beaten. Moreover, his diamond ring and pin, a gold watch and charm, and $15 in cash were gone.

The police were called, but Lipman was unable to give them a description of his assailants or even where he met them. Dr. Donnelly wanted to take him to the Volunteer Hospital, but his son Samuel said he would rather see him home, where he could be attended by his family physician.

THAW'S ESCAPE PLANNED BY HIM

Continued from Page 1.

and Mr. Stanchfield then walked forward and joined in the consultation. At times he spoke so rapidly that many of his explanations were difficult to understand.

At another point Mr. Cook attempted to draw from Thaw a brief reply as to his reasons for not seeking freedom through a certificate issued by a Superintendent of the asylum. Instead of a brief answer, Thaw talked for several minutes, refusing to permit the attorneys to check his flow of words by their protests.

Thaw Explains Murder Plea.

On points of the law involved in his trial for the murder of Stanford White, on the other hand, Thaw for a time seemed to baffle his questioner. He said, for instance, that he had never entered a plea of not guilty on the grounds of insanity in his trials for the murder of White, and when counsel believed Thaw had stepped into a trap he explained that the jury had freed him because he was insane at the time he shot White in 1906, and not because he was insane at the time of his second trial in 1908.

"The commission appointed by Justice Fitzgerald at my first trial, subsequent to the death of Mr. White, held that I was sane," he said. "That was the reason my counsel submitted the plea of insanity at the second trial. It was not submitted because I was insane when I was tried. I never authorized such a plea on that ground. Why, the jury knew perfectly well that I was sane."

As the cross-examination proceeded Thaw, whether from weariness or some other reason, became visibly agitated. He brightened up somewhat during a clash between counsel, when Mr. Kennedy, angered by an objection entered by Mr. Stanchfield to one of Mr. Cook's questions, jumped to his feet with a loud protest. Thaw leaned forward, a broad smile on his face, and shook his hand at Kennedy, motioning him to sit down.

"Ssh!" he exclaimed, and seemed greatly pleased when Justice Page sustained Mr. Stanchfield's objection.

It was difficult to obtain any idea of the impression which Thaw made upon the jurymen, for they are the type of men who do not seem to be given much to an outward display of their emotions. They knew, because of Mr. Stanchfield's opening address, that counsel was anxious to get them to form an opinion as to Thaw's sanity, and in placing Thaw on the stand had adopted this method as the best in view of the exclusion of testimony by alienists.

For a time the jurors watched Thaw with the greatest interest, but as the examination and cross-examination dragged out into the second hour, this interest seemed to lag. Thaw's mother, sister, and brother, however, it was noticed, followed every word and movement of the defendant with the closest scrutiny. His mother smiled at Mrs. Carnegie when the session was ended at 5 o'clock, apparently highly pleased with her son's appearance on the stand.

Thaw in His 44th Year.

Mr. Stanchfield opened the direct examination by obtaining from Thaw the fact that he was 43 years old and that his home was in Pittsburgh. He said he was taken to Matteawan on Feb. 1, 1908. He next told of his attempts to gain liberty through habeas corpus proceedings, and said that he had never obtained a jury trial. He had since been told, he said, by a brother of Justice Morschauser, before whom his first habeas corpus was brought in 1908, two months after his incarceration, that he could have had a jury trial if he had asked for it.

Thaw said there were between 800 and 900 inmates at Matteawan. "That's as near as I can remember, you know," he said; "it was some time ago when I was there."

"What were your duties?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"I assisted in the steward's office. I used to make out the reports on the typewriter. Sometimes I helped to carry boxes into the storehouse and assisted in keeping the sitting room in order. Yes, I had some leisure time."

"You read a great deal?"

"Yes; I tried to fill up the time in that way. I had read most of the books at the asylum, but I managed to get some of my own. I read history, science, and psychology, and also lighter topics."

Thaw testified that he ate at the table with the mechanics, chauffeurs, and other employes. He next said that he had been informed that the statutes did not permit his release on the certificate of a Superintendent, Mr. Stanchfield endeavoring to show by that line of testimony that the defendant had, before he ran away, endeavored by every other means to obtain his release.

"Now," said Mr. Stanchfield, "you knew you were sane. What did you believe would occur if you remained in the asylum?"

Feared Insanity Unless Free.

"I thought," replied Thaw, "that I might later justify my confinement. In other words, I felt that my mental condition might not withstand the horrors of the place."

When Mr. Stanchfield sought to show by the witness that patients suffering from all forms of insanity were incarcerated in the asylum and that some were placed in straitjackets, Mr. Cook objected on the ground that such testimony was irrelevant in the conspiracy trial. Thaw made no effort to answer and quietly accepted the Justice's ruling in favor of the State.

"Came there a time preceding Aug. 17, 1913, when you were convinced that you had the right to leave the asylum?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Yes," said Thaw, "there were different periods during the Spring and early Summer of 1913."

"Did you talk to a lawyer concerning the question whether, if you believed you had recovered your sanity, you had a right to leave Matteawan?"

"Yes. I was advised that there was no law to prevent my leaving Matteawan."

A short consultation followed in which the Justice took part, and then Thaw gave the name of the lawyer as Alfred Henry Lewis.

"He told me," said Thaw, "I would commit no crime as long as there was no violence and no bribery involved. I was told that a patient in an asylum was not charged with crime."

"Did you have a conversation with any one about automobiles?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Yes. After consideration I decided to leave the institution and to have the automobiles ready when I left."

Thaw was told that he must give the name of the man with whom the arrangements were made and named Hoffman.

Q.—What did you tell him? A.—I told him to have two automobiles ready.

Q.—Why did you want two cars? A.—I was afraid one might break down.

Q.—Did you fix the hour? A.—Yes. I was very particular about that. I told them to be outside the hospital [illegible] after 7 o'clock in the morning and [illegible] the hour when I would meet them by when the milk wagon drove up.

Q.—Had you been outside the gates before? A.—Yes. A few steps.

Q.—On Aug. 17, 1913, did you believe yourself to be sane? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you intend to commit any crime? A.—I was exceedingly particular not to commit a crime. I did not know at the time that there was any crime about what I did. I don't know now except by means of indictment.

Directed Auto Flight.

Thaw said that after he left the asylum he had given directions as to the route to be taken. He said that he had never seen any of his co-defendants, and he could recognize none of them except Butler and Thompson. His intention, he said, had been to go to his home in Pittsburgh by getting a train in Connecticut for Detroit and thus avoiding New York State.

Questions as to Thaw's knowledge about the findings of commissions appointed to decide his sanity were ruled out by the court, as was an effort to establish that a Pittsburgh bank had, after a physical examination, decided to issue checks to his signature.

In the cross examination Mr. Cook went back to the murder of Stanford White. This gave Thaw a chance to get in evidence the fact that the Fitzgerald commission had found him sane, which was ruled ont on direct examination.

"Was not an elaborate defense of insanity prepared? Was an effort not made to show this by the history of your family and by your school teachers?" he was asked.

"No," said Thaw. "No one was called to show that I was insane. But there was evidence to indicate that I was insane before the Fitzgerald commission showed that I was sane. Now I don't want to be captious, but those are the facts. There was no contention that I was insane and I sat there in court and heard everything."

Thaw was asked if he knew Dr. Austin Flint and replied, "I know him slightly."

"You were acquitted at the trial on the grounds of insanity?" shouted Mr. Cook.

"No, Sir," retorted Thaw. "Now, I don't want to seem to be disagreeable about this."

Thaw next gave his long explanation of the reason for not seeking freedom on a Superintendent's certificate. Dr. John W. Russell, he said, told him that he could not free him on a certificate.

"He said the only way was to put me out of the door and I told him that was quite satisfactory."

Thaw Reproves Kennedy.

The court ruled out testimony about the Anhut case when Mr. Cook asked if Thaw had sent word to Anhut through Hoffman. It was at this point that Thaw reproved Kennedy.

Thaw testified that for a time last Summer Mr. Lewis had been paid by him. Mr. Cook referred to Mr. Lewis as Thaw's "press agent" and the defendant smiled.

"He told you there was no crime in your leaving the asylum?" asked the attorney.

"Yes," retorted Thaw with a grin, "and he was backed up later by W. T. Jerome in a brief filed in New Hampshire. I think you could get a copy to read if you cared to send there for it."

Asked if he had ever talked with Mr. Lewis about arranging for his flight, Thaw asked for time to think.

"Now I'm not trying to hedge," he exclaimed. He sat quietly with his head in his hands for perhaps a minute and then replied:

"I think I had not, but I don't want to be too sure of it. There may have been some slight comment."

When it came to the question of the co-conspirators Thaw did everything in his power to avoid testimony damaging to them, but the admissions were forced out of him. Several times he made such remarks as "Now, I tell you I'm not stuffing you," or "I'm trying to give you the exact facts." He said that he took Thompson to Canada, hired him just as he would his housekeeper or servant and paid him a salary. He was finally forced to tell what he paid Butler.

"I paid him about $6,000," he said.

"And that's what you call having a hired man?" asked Cook.

"Yes," retorted Thaw.

"That's what you gave him for this day's work?"

"Yes."

Thaw said he paid Thompson nothing for his services on Aug. 17, but after that paid him a salary, perhaps amounting to $30 in all. Duffy, he said, accompanied them to Canada, and he let him come, thinking he might be useful, but paid him nothing. He admitted he made a little present to Thompson, and, after much sidestepping and many evasive answers, said that the total received by Thompson, including a "gift" and expenses, was $1,000.

"And that's what you call a hired man?" asked Mr. Cook.

"Yes," answered Thaw.

Thaw received no communication from any of the co-defendants while he was in Matteawan, he said. The cross-examination was not concluded when the hour for adjournment arrived, and, although Mr. Stanchfield protested, the jury was excused until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Earlier in the day Mr. Stanchfield, in cross-examining Deputy Sheriff Bernard Kelsey of Colebrook, N. H., the last witness for the prosecution, asserted that Thaw would make sanity the basis of his defense on the ground that as a sane man he had committed no crime on which conspiracy could be hinged, by "walking out of Matteawan."

This stand brought flatly before the court the question of admitting the testimony of alienists at the trial. At the request of Mr. Stanchfield Justice Page expressed his opinion, saying that he felt he would have to exclude testimony on this question, aside from that which would simply go to show that at the time he was alleged to have conspired to escape from Matteawan Thaw knew the nature and quality of his act.

Argument Over Sanity Issue.

The jury was then sent from the courtroom, and in a long argument Mr. Stanchfield contended that Thaw was sane at the time of his escape and had a right to leave Matteawan; that in reality he acted in self-defense, as he believed the conditions of his incarceration would destroy his reason.

Mr. Stanchfield quoted the case of men who had mutinied at sea, but who had been held blameless because it was proved that the ship was unseaworthy. This, he said, was a parallel case.

"Do you mean to contend," said the Justice, "that a man who believed himself to be wronged has the right to break jail?"

"If the jail was so filthy that it would endanger his health and kill him, then he would have the right to break out after using all recourse of law," said Mr. Stanchfield.

Justice Page ruled that no such conditions existed, but Mr. Stanchfield held that in theory the cases were the same. The Justice held that this was not an investigation of a State asylum. Mr. Stanchfield said that he was prepared to call alienists and laymen to prove that Thaw was not actuated by criminal intent, but believed himself to be sane, and thought he was committing no crime.

"How can your honor say that Mr. Thaw when he believed himself to be sane was not justified in endeavoring to obtain his freedom?" he asked.

"He cannot," said the Justice, "sit as his own judge and jury and try his own case. To give such a decision is to abolish law and justice. Do you contend that one of the conserved rights of the inmates is to break out?"

Mr. Stanchfield next argued that while Thaw's act was unlawful it was not criminal. While Thaw was insane in the eyes of the law, he said, there was no evidence to show that he really was insane and he thought he had the right to show that Thaw was sane. The court, however, clung to its ruling and argument was ended.

Court Discharges O'Keefe.

Motions for the dismissal of the indictment on the ground that no conspiracy had been proved by the State were then made and Thaw's counsel heard them denied, with no little satisfaction, as they feared such a move which would kill the chance of getting their client on the stand. Justice Page decided to consider O'Keefe's case separately and discharged him.

"Were it not for the fact that this trial is in the Supreme Court of this State and before a Justice for whom I have the profoundest respect I would be tempted to call it a travesty on justice," said Mr. Stanchfield in his opening address at the afternoon session.

"My object before you twelve men is going to be to prove that if Mr. Thaw on Aug. 17, 1913, believed himself to be sane his act was an act to promote the administration of justice. It is not necessary for me to picture to you the suffering of a sane man confined in a madhouse, and if he believed he was sane and that his further commitment would render him insane his act was in the furtherance of the law. The State, on the other hand, must prove that there was an unchangeable belief on the part of Thaw that he acted to obstruct justice and pervert the law.

"What you must decide," he said in closing, "was whether Thaw believed he was committing a crime in walking out of Matteawan or acted in self-preservation."

By calling Charles P. Bancroft, a member of the sanity commission appointed by the New Hampshire Federal Court in December, 1913, to examine Thaw relative to the question of bail, Mr. Stanchfield attempted again to get the issue of Thaw's present mental condition before the jury, but the Justice remained firm. Mr. Stanchfield then announced that he had present a number of alienists, among them Dr. D. Percy Hickling of Washington, and asked if the same ruling would be given as to their testimony. The Court replied that it would. Dr. Hickling was called, but such testimony as he was allowed to give proved of no value, and the other witnesses were excused.

Sheriff Holman A. Drew of Coos County, N. H., who was Thaw's custodian in New Hampshire, took the stand and answered many questions as to Thaw's acts while in his charge, but objection was made and sustained when he was asked if he believed Thaw to be rational. Then Mr. Stanchfield read a list of twenty-five witnesses, prominent persons in this State and New Hampshire, who were ready to testify, but when told that they would not be allowed to express an opinion as to Thaw's sanity they were not called.

Counsel for Thaw are getting ready for quick action if a verdict is brought in today, and Thaw, in one way or another, is released from the custody of New York County. They will immediately seek a writ of habeas corpus in this county, probably requesting Justice Page to give them ample time to take such a step.

While Deputy Attorney General Cook said that if Thaw was released he would immediately be taken over by attendants from Matteawan, Mr. Stanchfield said that he was sure there would be no railroading of his client and that, in any emergency, the writ for a habeas corpus here could be obtained before Thaw could be taken out of the jurisdiction of the county.

The angle the conspiracy case took yesterday made it evident that, despite the verdict given by the jury, Thaw must rest his hope of proving his sanity, and thus escaping return to Matteawan, in habeas corpus proceedings. In that way Mr. Stanchfield now hopes to obtain the jury trial of Thaw's sanity, which Justice Page refused him.

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BEST'S standards of *quality* as applied to the question of what is *right* in fabrics, workmanship and fit, are such as our experience has proven *right* from our customers' point of view.

And it is this close study of our merchandise from the customers' side of the counter that enables Best & Co. to offer every article with the certainty that its quality is exactly what you have in mind—exactly what you have a right to expect.

Which is the policy that has governed every department of our business from its very first day.

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Young Men's Spring Clothing

In Popular Priced Best & Co. Standards

Attractively featured in the regular stock are:

Smart Two or Three-Button Model Suits, in fancy mixture cheviots, with patch or regular pockets; 34 to 39 chest measure 15.00 19.50

Spring Overcoats, with the regular or raglan shoulder; in cheviots or tweeds; 34 to 39 chest measure 15.00 21.00

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Attractive values featured in the regular stock include

Smart Reefers, of fancy mixture cheviots or blue serges; 2 to 11 years 6.75 8.50

Single Breasted Spring Overcoats, in gray or tan mixture cheviots; 6 to 14 years 10.00 12.50

Norfolk Suits, in a variety of new wool materials and models; two pairs of knickerbockers; 7 to 17 years .... 8.75 to 13.50

Pajamas that "Fit"

For Girls and Misses—1st Floor

These garments easily demonstrate the superiority of our standard measurements, to which all of our children's apparel conforms. Generous cut, breadth across back, plenty of width for sleeve, leg and seat. Displayed in the regular stock in sizes 30 to 38 bust measure:

Of White Madras 1.25

Of Fancy Striped Woven Madras, trimmed with pearl buttons and frogs 1.75

Of Silk Finished Soisette in light blue or pink, trimmed with pearl buttons and frogs 2.25

Girls' Smart Jumper Blouses

Children's Muslinwear Dept.—3rd Floor.

New Spring and Summer styles are being displayed in a variety of attractive materials, including a number of our own exclusive models, at moderate prices.

Twelve Different Styles are shown in the regular stock, in various materials, 6 to 14 years .... 1.50 to 4.50

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To familiarize more customers with the superiority of our children's underwear. Fresh merchandise, new spring models, and every garment cut to our own measurements, which insures better fit and longer wear. Priced according to size. 2 to 16 years.

Drawers	.39	.49	.59	.69
Band Skirts	.39	.49	.69	.98
Gowns	.49	.75	.98	1.50
Princess Slips	.75	.98	1.50	1.95

Distinctive Best & Co. Styles At Attractive Prices

For Girls and Misses to 17 Years—4th Floor

A number of new models in outer apparel are ready, featuring the smartest of spring and advance Easter styles for girls and misses, of the usual Best & Co. authoritative standard; and of particular interest in the regular stock may be mentioned

Girls' Semi-Empire Dress Coats, of navy serge or English checks; 10 to 16 years 12.75

Girls' Two-piece Tailor-made Suits, in smart new models; fine serges or checks; half silk lined; 12 to 16 years 19.50

Misses' Short Top Coats, of handsome wool checks; 14, 16 and 17 years 15.00

Misses' Chiffon Taffeta Afternoon Dresses, in the new light and dark shades; 14, 16 and 17 years 19.50

Particular Attention Is Directed Saturday to

The First Showing of Girls' Imported French Hats

On the 4th Floor

Presenting a most attractive display of new Paris models which offers a choice selection for the Easter season. And many charming creations are also included from our own workrooms. Moderate prices prevail.

Children's Inexpensive Dresses

WE have succeeded in producing a remarkable line of play dresses, serviceable, attractive, suitable in colors and practical. Inexpensive, but not at all cheap-looking: wonderful little dresses at the price.

Although we have left out any unnecessary elaboration (which requires extremely good judgment, we believe) you will recognize a very evident extra value in the materials and making.

As an example of this new line, you may very well ask to see the dress we have illustrated—a pretty little design, thoroughly practical—"button-on" skirt and bloomers—which is priced at $1.75.

Tub Dress, of plain or checked gingham, in a pretty Russian model; 3½ to 7 years 1.25

Russian Bloomer Dresses, in attractive ginghams; 3½ to 7 years 1.50

Kiltie Bloomer Dresses, with skirt and bloomers buttoned separately to blouse; plain and striped ginghams combined; 3½ to 7 years 1.75

Humpty-Dumpty Bloomer Suits, in colors or white; 3½ to 7 years 1.95

Middy Suits, of white or colored jeans; 4 to 15 years 2.50

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

INSANE WIFE KILLS FAMILY AND HERSELF

Relatives Find Mrs. Brandley, Her Son, and Husband Dead in Their Home.

PISTOL BY WOMAN'S SIDE

Police Think Husband Was Shot While Asleep—Boy's Body Lay Near Mother's.

William G. Brandley, his wife, Mrs. Lillian Brandley, and their son Lucas, 12 years old, were found dead from bullet wounds yesterday afternoon when relatives entered their home at 97 South Munn Avenue, Newark, to ascertain why Mrs. Brandley and her son had failed to keep a dinner appointment at the home of Mrs. Brandley's mother, Mrs. Eleanor Grey of 46 Vermont Avenue.

Mrs. Frank Lowney of 21 Alexander Street, Newark, a sister of Mrs. Brandley, when she was unable to enter the Brandley house yesterday, telephoned to George C. Brandley, a brother of W. G. Brandley and a civil engineer employed by the Newark Board of Works. Mr. Brandley found that the window leading to the bedroom had not been locked and climbed into the house in that way. The bed was empty, but the bedclothes were in disorder. A trail of blood led to a hallway and into the dining room, where the body of Brandley lay. He wore pajamas, and there was a bullet wound in the left side of his neck and another in his chest.

When Brandley found that his brother was dead he notified the police. Capt. Corbally of the Seventh Precinct, Lieut. Farrell, and Detective Donnelly were assigned to the case. They found Mrs. Brandley's body resting on a pile of cushions on a couch upon which lay the body of her son. Mrs. Brandley had a bullet wound in the mouth and the boy had been shot through the head.

The police believe that Mrs. Brandley while insane shot her husband, her son, and then herself. The tragedy is believed to have occurred during the night. A revolver was found beside Mrs. Brandley's body.

Theodore Schrafft, who lives on the floor above the Brandleys, told the police that he did not hear any shots fired, but about midnight there was a crash, as though something had fallen in the flat below. Mrs. Schrafft said that she heard the noise, too, but, like her husband, attached no importance to it.

The brother of the dead man said that he could think of no reason for the shooting. He said that his sister-in-law had been irritable and nervous of late, but that she and her husband seemed to be happy. So far as he knew there had been no domestic or financial difficulties in the family. Brandley was employed as a carriage trimmer by J. M. Quimby & Co.

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PROGRESS OF WAR RELIEF.

Belgian Fund Gains $3,099—Comfort Kits Run to Big Figures.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $3,099.70 yesterday, and now amounts to $972,950.94. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's donations of $10 or more were:

H. R. Towne	$1,000	Ann F. Harper	$10
E. Barr	200	Helen Straw and E. K. Hatfield	20
Mrs. W. Brandreth	10	Maude A. M. Janes	10
Asheville Com.	465	F. B. Town	10
Troy fund	273	F. Cleveland	30
Mrs. R. B. Symington	50	Memory of Rena	10
O. L. Spiegelberg	10	Mrs. S. Riker	10
Mrs. J. W. Smith	10	Mary C. Steel	10
E. W. Elsworth	10	Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen	10
A. C. Hughes	10	A. J. De Berard	15
Mrs. O. Horsey	10	S. A. Everitt	10
A. W. Brown	10	Ridgewood, N. J.	20
Mrs. W. E. Coykendall	10	Mrs. M. Armstrong	10
Mrs. A. B. Wolfe	25	C. P. Treat	25
Mrs. P. Salterthwaite	25	Herald (col.)	62
T. D. Thacher	25	H. V.	100
Miss Elsa Kingsley	15	G. G. W.	50
		Mrs. A. M. White	250

Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $468,066.20. Of this amount $286.45 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

E. Brown	$200	P. W. Banning	$12
Staats-Zeitung	71		

For Relief in France.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, was increased by $112 yesterday. The fund now amounts to $61,111.97. Yesterday's subscribers who gave $10 or more were:

Mrs. C. H. Russell	$50	Catherine Lahore	$10
Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier	50		

Gifts for Polish Relief.

The American Polish Relief Committee, which is collecting funds for noncombatants in Poland, acknowledged the following additions to its collections of $10 or more:

Mrs. F. S. Bangs	$10	Asheville Com.	$235
Mrs. T. E. Hale	19	Mrs. L. Steward	25

The total receipts to date are $25,836.97.

Paris Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts to $351,855.02, of which $910 was received yesterday from the following:

A. D. Club	$485	C. H. Sherrill	$400
Emily V. Hammond	25		

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, 200 Fifth Avenue, now totals $124,943.19. New subscriptions of $10 or more received yesterday were:

Mrs. C. C. Fitts	$35	F. H. Main	$10
Oswald Villard	25	Mrs. A. Naumberg	10
Maria R. Martin	10	H. B. Wilcox	10
H. M. Addinsell	10		

Work for Unemployed Girls.

The Emergency Relief Committee for unemployed Jewish girls has put 112 girls in the trade extension rooms conducted under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee and the Vacation War Relief Committee. The committee has also placed several girls at the Manhattan Trade School, and has 250 in its workrooms. Following is a list of some of the recent contributions:

Mrs. A. Cahn	$200	Mrs. S. Hirsch	$18
Mrs. L. Cohn	10	Mrs. Arthur Hess	5
Mrs. A. Cohn	25	Mrs. L. Josephthal	50
Mrs. B. Cohen	5	Mrs. L. Kohns	100
Mrs. W. Erdman	25	Mrs. W. Liebman	25
Mrs. J. Frankenthal	10	Mrs. H. Lehman	200
Mrs. L. Grumbach	25	Mrs. A. Liebman	50
Mrs. L. Gimbel	10	Mt. Nebo Lodge No. 257	25
Mrs. A. Kohut	50	M. Morgenthau	25
Mrs. J. E. Heimerdinger	75	Mrs. M. Morgenthau	5

Big Pile of Comfort Kits.

Figures compiled by C. L. Segelken, auditor for the Lafayette Fund, show that 27,200 kits have been shipped, with 1,000 more to go forward on the Niagara on Saturday. In these kits 499,149 articles have been sent, with 15,400 personal donations added. If the cases in which the kits were packed were placed one upon another, they would make a pile within nine feet of the total height of the Woolworth, Singer, Metropolitan, and Municipal Buildings.

JAPAN AND CHINA CLOSER.

Satisfactory Settlement Now Looked For—Railway Lease Extended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TIEN TSIN, March 11, (Special Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—At yesterday's conference of representatives of China and Japan, China agreed to an extension of the lease of the Antung-Tugden Railway. Her willingness to comply with such of Japan's demands as are reasonable is leading to an expectation that satisfactory settlement will be reached in due course.

The Peking press is denouncing what is called the weakness of the President and his advisers in dealing with Japan.

PEKING, March 11.—At the conference today between representatives of Japan and China concerning the demands made upon China by Japan, the Japanese delegates showed a conciliatory attitude. They made slight concessions from the letter of their demands as previously presented.

A compromise was reached in the matter of the railroad and mining concessions in South Manchuria, but it was agreed that Japan should have the preference in future railroad loans and the right to prospect for mines for a fixed period, and operate a large proportion of the mining properties so discovered.

EX-ARCHDUKE IS DEAD.

Nephew of Emperor Renounced Rank to Wed Professor's Daughter.

MUNICH (via Amsterdam and London, Friday, March 12.)—Ferdinand Burg, who was formerly Archduke Ferdinand Charles of Austria, is dead.

Ferdinand Burg was 51 years old. He was a nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph and brother of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, whose assassination at Sarajevo, Bosnia, last June 28, had much to do with the outbreak of the European war.

The name of Burg was assumed by the Archduke Ferdinand Charles in 1911, and all his privileges as a member of the imperial family were renounced when he married in Switzerland the daughter of Hofrat Czuber, a professor of engineering. The Emperor some years previously had declined to permit the Archduke to renounce his rank and marry. Finally, however, he gave his consent to the union and granted the Archduke an annuity of $8,000.

SAYS MAYOR ROBERTS PLANNED FRAUDS

Terre Haute Chief of Police Testifies Executive Ordered Him to Make Out Blanks.

HAD AIDS IN SALOONS

Proprietors Made Out Illegal Applications—City Controller Distributed the Blanks.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—"Mayor Donn M. Roberts told me to make out about 2,500 registration applications for the last election," testified Edward Holler, former Chief of Police of Terre Haute, at the trial in the District Court today of Mayor Roberts and twenty-seven others, charged with election fraud conspiracy. Holler, who has pleaded guilty, had been named by a number of witnesses as the leader in the City Hall registration scheme. "Roberts said to me," continued Holler, "'Get some boys and make out the applications.'"

In reply to questions by District Attorney Frank C. Dailey as to how the applications for registration should be distributed over the city, Holler testified that Roberts said to him, "You know about how many each ward will stand. Use your own judgment." Holler said all these applications for registration were illegal and made out for fictitious persons.

George Kintz, another who has pleaded guilty to the indictment, preceded Holler on the stand, but was excused at the request of District Attorney Dailey, on the ground that he be got in "better condition." The Judge ordered Kintz into the custody of the Marshal.

Holler was asked to testify regarding a conversation he had had with Jack Hines, who also has pleaded guilty, but A. O. Stanley, chief counsel for the defense, objected on the ground that no conspiracy had yet been proved, and therefore conversations between alleged co-conspirators was irrelevant. Judge Anderson overruled the objection, and Holler said Hines told him of a plan to take a number of men from Danville, Ill., to Terre Haute, for registration purposes, and Holler told him to go ahead.

Going back to the filling out of the registration applications from cards bearing the names of fictitious persons, Holler said that he turned the cards and more than 1,500 applications over to E. E. Talbott, City Controller, and a defendant on trial.

"Roberts," Holler testified, "told me to take them to Talbott and he would give them out to the floaters on registration day. Holler also told about the work on registration day, declaring that Hilton Redman, a defendant, and son of Judge Eli Redman, procured many of the machines used. Some of the machines were owned by the city, he said. He said he saw Talbott pay some of the repeaters $5 for the first day's work.

Holler told of visiting a number of saloons, where, he said, applications for registration were being made out illegally. In Frank Hess's saloon, he said, Hess and his wife both were filling out blanks, and these were being given to men to register.

Ernest Silvers, another of the eighty-eight who has pleaded guilty, corroborated a statement by Holler that he had handed the Police Chief a card on which was written "O. K. Donn," and that Holler gave him work as foreman of "a gang of repeaters" on registration day. Silvers said Roberts gave him the card.

Silvers testified that the men with him the first day received $5 and less on the second day. On the third day, he asserted the men were paid at the rate of 25 cents for each registration and some received $6 and $7.

Four foreign-born boys, ranging in age from 17 to 20 years, testified regarding the activities of the Roberts crowd on registration day. One of the boys asserted Steel told him to tell the Registration Board he "was 22 or 21 years old."

Chauffeurs and men who said they were foremen of "repeating crews" detailed the manner in which fraudulent registrations were made and how Roberts flew into a rage when an automobile loaded with repeaters stopped in front of Democratic headquarters, which was a registration place also.

"Get away from here" shouted Roberts, calling the men a vile name, testified Otto Treppler, who said he was foreman of the automobile with its load of repeaters that arrived in front of headquarters.

Several men who had acted as foremen testified that they had received their registration applications from Controller Talbott, and that they passed them out to the men under them, who tried to register them at the various precincts. Some of the men, it was said, registered twenty-five times.

FIND HEAD OF SLAIN MAN.

Remainder of Body Whose Torso Was Discovered Jan. 1 Was in Sewer

The head and limbs of Rufus W. Dunham, a collector for the Cowperthwait Company's store at Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, Brooklyn, whose torso was found embedded in the ice on the West Meadows, between Ulmer Park and Coney Island on the afternoon of Jan. 1, were discovered yesterday morning by workmen in sewer catch basins in Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Patrick Hussey, while cleaning the basin at Forty-sixth Street a little after 10 o'clock, found the head, the top of which had been crushed in by a blow, and about the same time Frank Salapino, similarly engaged at Forty-fifth Street, found the limbs, together with a black overcoat, trousers and vest, a white bedspread, a red cloth, and a blue-striped outing shirt.

The parts were identified by Harvey Birkel of 547 Tenth Street, head collector for the Cowperthwait Company, and Harvey Islip of 395 Warren Street, a timekeeper for the firm. Coroner's Physician George W. Tong will hold an autopsy on the head this morning.

Dunham was last seen by friends on the afternoon of Dec. 19, when he left the store to collect installments on furniture from Italian families in the Red Hook section. From the way the torso was cut up, it was believed at the time that the work had been done by an expert butcher. Coroner Frank Senior said yesterday that he thought the other parts of the body had been in the sewer basins since the murder was committed.

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CARRIED GUNCOTTON IN BAG.

New Yorker Accused of Transporting Explosive All Over Country.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A dapper little man, carrying a small black handbag, stepped into his room in the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis tonight. Waiting for him with a warrant for his arrest was E. J. Brennan, a Federal agent. The black handbag contained guncotton. A quantity of the explosive was also found in the man's room.

The prisoner was Dr. Herman Bodenheim, a chemist, of 4,302 Viero Avenue, Bronx Borough, New York City. He was arrested on a charge of shipping high explosives in violation of the interstate commerce regulations.

Federal agents have been shadowing Bodenheim. Last week he was tracked from New York to Cincinnati, and from that city to Chicago. He escaped from the Bismarck Hotel in Chicago last Monday night by a matter of minutes.

With him on his journeys about the country, it is alleged, went the little black handbag, containing enough guncotton to wreck a hotel or demolish a passenger train. The interstate laws provide for the shipment of high explosives, when properly marked, but never on passenger trains. When arrested, Dr. Bodenheim had a round-trip ticket from New York to San Francisco, routed by way of Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Salt Lake City, Seattle, San Diego, Los Angeles, and a number of other cities.

In the complaint sworn to against Bodenheim he is alleged to have shipped 100 ounces of guncotton to the R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company of Chicago. It is said that other Chicago firms have received consignments of the dangerous substance from Bodenheim.

The guncotton which Bodenheim sold all over the country was manufactured by him at his laboratory in New York. It is used in certain processes of engraving. According to the Government officials, Bodenheim is in the habit of making trips about the country selling his product to printers and engravers at a lower price than they can ordinarily buy guncotton for. He was enabled to sell it cheaper, it is said, because he packed and shipped it dry, instead of wet with a solvent, as is permitted in the interstate commerce relations. When packed dry the explosiveness of the guncotton is highly intensified.

Dr. Herman Bodenheim, chemist, lives at 4,302 Viero Avenue, the Bronx. A woman who answered the telephone last night said she was Mrs. Bodenheim, but refused absolutely to talk of the arrest of the doctor.

ANARCHISTS ASK FOR DELAY.

Their Counsel Want St. Patrick's Cathedral Bombs Analyzed.

Simon O. Pollock, of counsel for Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, who are under indictment for setting a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral March 2, yesterday appeared before Judge Swann in General Sessions and made eight motions for his clients, including a request for inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury, motion to set aside the indictment, request for privilege to conduct an independent chemical analysis of the alleged bombs, and a petition for a bill of particulars. Francis J. Greco, of counsel for Carbone, also moved to inspect the Grand Jury minutes.

The attorneys asked until Monday to prepare arguments on the demurrer, but wanted to argue some of the other motions at once. When Judge Swann suggested that some authority be shown for the request to see and analyze the bombs, William G. Keir, Mr. Pollock's associate, broke out vehemently:

"The stuff they call bombs and explosive is probably sand. It is important to go into this matter thoroughly."

"But," said Judge Swann, "Abarno said, standing here in court, that he made a bomb."

"He couldn't," said Mr. Keir. "He didn't know how. A man may have half a dozen chemicals—your Honor may have them—in his possession and not know what they are."

Judge Swann decided that all the motions, including the demurrer, would have to be argued this morning. When Assistant District Attorney Train asked him to set a date for the trial Mr. Keir broke in "There will never be any trial. It won't get that far. The indictment will be thrown out."

PALMER OBTAINED RESPITE.

Went to President in Behalf of Five Convicted Philadelphians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—No official statement was forthcoming today in explanation of the action of President Wilson in granting a stay of the prison sentences imposed on the five officials of the International Lumber and Development Company who were about to be taken to the Eastern Pennsylvania Penitentiary yesterday, when the stay order was received in Philadelphia. All that is known publicly here of the circumstances is that the stay was granted at the request of ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, who had an interview with the President at the White House Tuesday night.

It was reported here that ex-Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., who had presided over the session of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which had denied the appeal of the convicted men, had been concerned in bringing about the stay of execution. Judge Gray said tonight that he had made no appeal in behalf of the convicted men, and would not do so.

Marie Ganz Pleads for Her Brother.

Maury E. Ganz, the eighteen-year-old brother of "Sweet Marie" Ganz of 220 Delancey Street, was held in $1,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Appleton in Tombs Court yesterday, charged with attempted grand larceny. Mrs. Emma Enkowitz of 129 Monroe Street testified that she found the young man's hand in her pocket while she was listening at an I. W. W. meeting. Marie Ganz appeared and pleaded for her brother's freedom. Magistrate Appleton, however, said he had no discretion in the matter, as the testimony in court forced him to hold Ganz for trial.

HOTEL MEN DENY CAMPBELL CLAIMS

Old Employes of Grand Union Say Heiress of James Campbell Was Not Born There.

NEVER SAW CRIB IN HOUSE

Heard of No Birth There in 21 Years—Assert There Was No Bedroom Over Kitchen, as Alleged.

In an effort to disprove the claim that Mrs. Lois Ann Campbell Burkham is the daughter of the late James Campbell of New York and St. Louis, and that she was born on March 17, 1893, at the old Grand Union Hotel, Park Avenue and Forty-second Street, three men who were employes of the hotel at that time testified yesterday on behalf of the sister and the seven nephews and nieces of Mr. Campbell, who are seeking to break his $16,000,000 will. The witnesses were sure that no baby was born at the Grand Union Hotel under the circumstances alleged by Mrs. Campbell, and contradicted the testimony of other witnesses for the defense.

William P. Merritt, 58 years old, a hotel man of East Elmhurst, L. I., testified that from 1881 to 1894 he was chief room clerk at the Grand Union, and had never known a baby to be born in the hotel. In the thirteen years he was at the Grand Union before he left to go to the Herald Square Hotel, he said, he was absent from his work only two and one-half days, and that he most certainly would have known had a child been born in the hotel.

The plaintiffs' attorneys sought to refute the testimony of Mrs. Michael J. Mahoney of 126 West Eighty-seventh Street, who had deposed that she visited Mrs. Campbell two hours after the birth of Lois Ann; that she saw the baby in a crib or cradle at that time, and that Mrs. Campbell's room was directly over the hotel kitchen.

Mr. Merritt said there were no rooms for guests on the floor above and directly over the kitchen, and denied that any crib or cradle ever had been brought into the hotel while he was chief room clerk. He said the birth of a child would have been reported to him.

B. A. Birge of 31 First Street, Weehawken, N. J., who has been assistant manager of the Hotel Belmont for nine years, but who from 1885 to 1906 was employed at the Grand Union in various capacities, testified that in March, 1893, he was night room clerk and that, to his knowledge, Mrs. Campbell had never stopped at the hotel. In his twenty-one years at the Grand Union, he said, he never had heard of a birth there. Had there been a baby born at the hotel, he thought he would have heard of it. In nine years at the Hotel Belmont only one birth has occurred, he said, and every employe knew of it soon afterward.

So far as Birge knew, no cradle had ever been brought into the Grand Union. He was certain that had such ever been the case the occurrence would have made an impression upon his memory.

At the instance of counsel for the legatees, a photograph of Mr. Campbell, taken about the time of Lois Ann's birth, was produced. Birge could not identify it as that of Mr. Campbell, but believed he had seen the subject of the portrait at some time. The photograph, at the request of attorneys for the defense, was marked as an exhibit.

Michael Toner, aged 55, of 403 West Twenty-eighth Street, hotel clerk at the Grand Union for thirty-four years, said the bringing of a one-day-old child and its mother to the hotel would have excited comment among the employes, because, he said, it would have been an unusual occurrence. He said he had never, in all his years at the hotel, heard of anything of that kind.

It was announced yesterday that the defense would resume the taking of depositions of witnesses residing in and about New York today.

The plaintiffs will be allowed to examine one more negative witness today, although the commission under which that side's depositions are being taken expired yesterday. While yesterday's hearing was before Notary Helen P. Younkin in the law offices of Austin, McLanahan & Merritt at 139 Broadway, today's hearing will be in the offices of Sullivan & Cromwell, at 51 Wall Street. John J. Tierney, a notary public, will preside. The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

DE HIRSCH FUND BIRTHDAY.

Charity Formed Twenty-five Years Ago to Aid Immigrants.

The Baron de Hirsch Fund completes the first twenty-five years of its existence today. Started as a relief agency to ameliorate the condition of indigent Russian refugees, the fund has developed many lines of activity.

The first meeting of the Fund Committee was held in this city on March 13, 1890. The trustees and the officers elected at that meeting were Meyer S. Isaacs, President; Jacob H. Schiff, Vice President; Jesse Seligman, Treasurer; Dr. Julius Goldman, Honorary Secretary; Henry Rice, James H. Hoffman, and Oscar S. Straus, of New York, and Mayer Sulzberger and W. H. Hackenburg, of Philadelphia.

Through its "removal" work the Fund directs the immigrants to the country district and the small towns.

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HOTEL ASTOR GUESTS' COFFEE
Over fifty years of experience in blending and roasting are back of this wonderful blend and insure a cup quality that delights the epicure and proves a revelation to the uninitiated.
Served now and always at the Hotel Astor.
Sold in sealed tins only. Bean or steel cut, chaff removed. Thirty-five cents per pound.
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KING PRAISES OUR WORK.

Sends a Telegram to Australia's Panama Fair Representative.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The following message has been received by Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, the Governor of Australia, for transmission to Alfred Deakin, the Australian Commonwealth's representative at the Panama Exhibition:

"The King is much gratified to know that Australia is represented at the Panama Exhibition to celebrate the success of the enterprise whereby, thanks to the great work of the United States, the old world is drawn closer to the Commonwealth and southern seas.

"His Majesty wishes all success to the Australian pavilion."

Premier Fisher has telegraphed as follows to Mr. Deakin:

"Australia's contribution to the great exhibition is dedicated to the promotion of the arts of peace and abiding friendship with the United States."

18 DEAD IN SPANISH TRAIN.

Disaster Due to a Landslide—Actors Among the Victims.

MADRID, March 11.—Eighteen persons lost their lives and many others were severely injured last night when the mail train from Vigo to Madrid was wrecked in a deep defile in the Province of Asturias.

The accident is believed to have been due to a landslide. The train ran into a huge rock betwen the rails. Two passenger coaches and the baggage car were piled on top of the engine.

The slide continued, for heavy boulders fell on top of the coaches and crushed them in.

Among the dead are several members of a theatrical company, including the director, M. Augolosti.

A relief train was sent out from Madrid as soon as news of the disaster came to hand.

C. R. BRADBURY EXONERATED

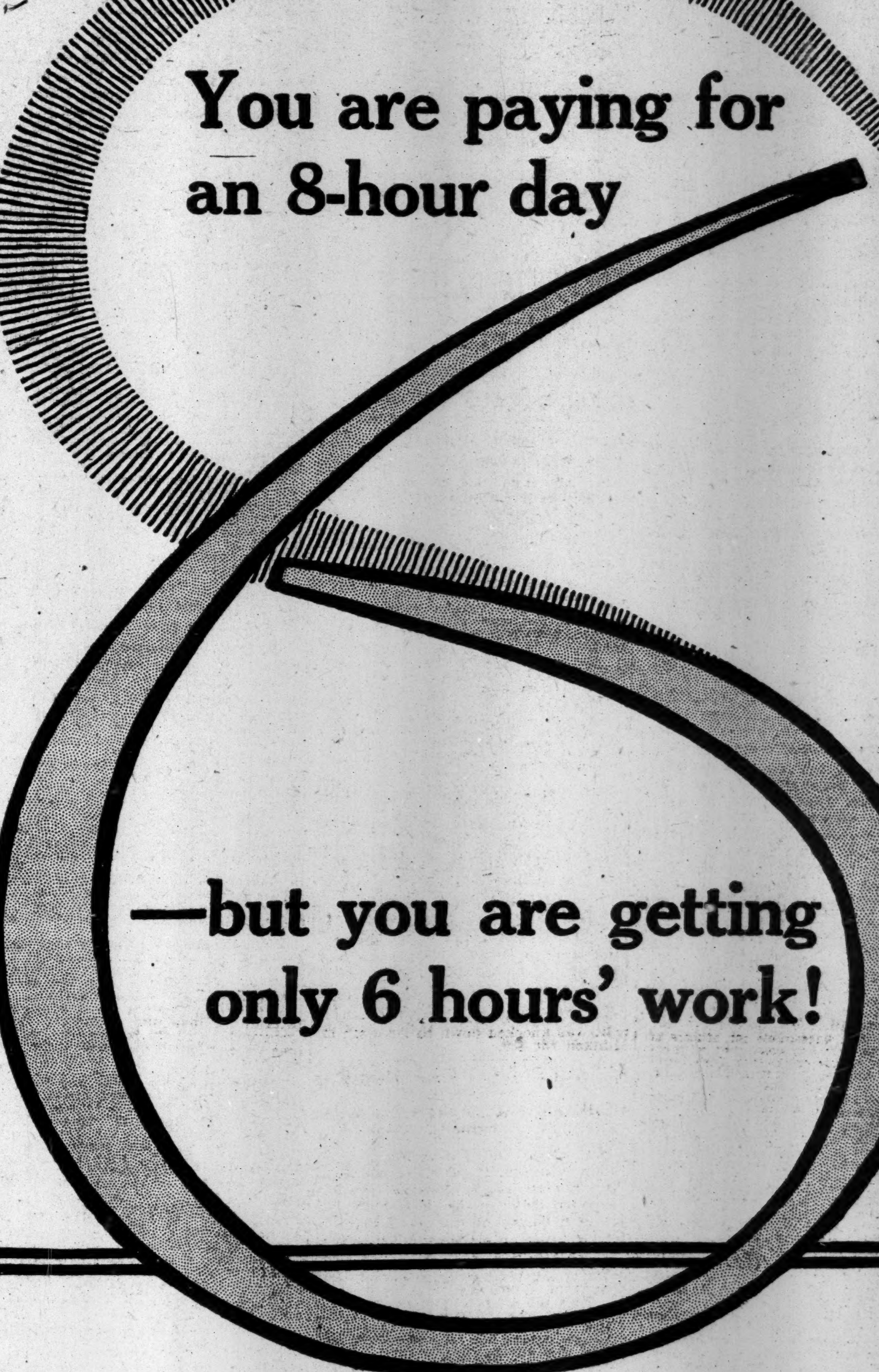
Charges Against the Lawyer and Max Babb and C. H. Kelly Dismissed.

The charges against Charles R. Bradbury, a lawyer of 51 Chambers Street, Max Babb, and Charles H. Kelly, who were alleged by Samuel Welk of 239 East Twenty-ninth Street to have impersonated officers, were dismissed by Justice Freschi, sitting as a Magistrate, last Saturday.

Welk alleged that on Nov. 28 Babb and Kelly represented themselves as from the District Attorney's office and took him to the lawyer's office, where he was told that he was in the office of the District Attorney and must sign a certain paper.

Bernhardt Continues to Improve.

BORDEAUX, March 11.—The condition of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has so much improved that her doctors have decided to issue no further bulletins.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Waste them? Certainly—every minute a stenographer spends at your desk—or at anybody else's desk in your office—*taking* dictation or *waiting* to take it—is absolute waste. Waste of money—waste of time! You are simply having every letter written twice, once in shorthand and once on the typewriter.

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The only "Dictaphone" is *the* Dictaphone.

Dictaphone—our trade name.
Man at the desk—our trade-mark.
Never one without the other.

(*This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone*)

WOOD TOLD TO SHUN AMERICAN LEGION

Improper for Army Officers to Mix in Such a Movement, Garrison Writes General.

BUT APPROVES ITS AIMS

Wood Has Explained He Merely Had Told Aid to Assist in Preparation of Application Blanks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Wilson Administration frowns upon army officers having any connection with private military organizations like the American Legion, which proposed to enroll 250,000 former soldiers, sailors, National Guardsmen, and others, as an emergency force. This fact was communicated to Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of the East at Governors Island, in a letter written officially by Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War.

Secretary Garrison informed General Wood that, while he hopes the work upon which this organization has embarked will ultimately prove useful, it is considered undesirable for officers of the army to have any connection with organizations outside of the War Department which are dealing or contemplate dealing with the same subject matter.

Theodore Roosevelt has been actively identified with the American Legion movement. The name of General Wood and that of Capt. Johnston of the army were also connected with the movement, but it has been made plain that they were not acting in any official capacity.

Secretary Garrison called upon General Wood for facts as to his and Capt. Johnston's connection with the movement. General Wood sent a preliminary letter, explaining that he was not officially concerned with the movement, and followed it up with a more detailed report. This report has been under consideration by Secretary Garrison for several days, and upon it was based the letter in which the Secretary of War frowns upon army officers having any connection with the American Legion. Here is Secretary Garrison's letter:

Army Officers Should Hold Off.

Washington, March 11.

My Dear Gen. Wood: I have just had opportunity to read your report concerning your connection and that of Capt. Gordon Johnston with the American Legion.

I note therefrom that your personal participation consisted of a general commendation of the proposition as stated to you and a suggestion that your aid, Capt. Gordon Johnston, would help in the matter of the proper classification and grouping of those who might join the legion.

So far as I have been able to gather, the purpose of this organization is to list, classify, and keep track of men of suitable age who have had previous military training or possess special qualifications, so that in the event of the need of such it would be easy to locate them and avail of their services where required.

The desirability of the War Department having such information and being in a position to avail itself in time of need of the services of such persons has been recognized, and the most efficient way to accomplish this purpose has been and is being studied by it. Until the War Department has completed its consideration of the matter and has determined upon the way to deal most effectively therewith I consider that it is undesirable for officers of the army to have any connection with organizations outside of the War Department which are dealing, or contemplate dealing, with the same subject matter.

For reasons which seem to me to be too obvious to require elaboration, those who are in charge of the military affairs of the nation should limit their activities with respect to military or quasi-military organizations to such as are connected directly or indirectly with the War Department—those over which the War Department either has jurisdiction or concerning which it has a well-defined official relationship.

I recognize, as you did, that the location, classification, and keeping track of this available material is of value. I had ordered studies to be made to devise a plan which would effectively place at the disposal of the War Department the services of these people if they were needed. I am hopeful that the work which this organization has embarked upon will ultimately prove useful to the department, but I consider it inadvisable for any one under the jurisdiction of the War Department to have connection with such private organizations.

Much of the public comment concerning this particular organization seems to be based on a misconception of its purpose and object, but that fact merely serves to emphasize what I have said above concerning the inadvisability of those connected with the national military establishment having to do with organizations not under its jurisdiction and with which it has no official connection. Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

Secretary Garrison also made public today this extract from General Wood's report as to his and Capt. Johnston's connection with the American Legion:

Wood Gave Aid's Services.

"On Feb. 12, 1915, Mr. Arthur S. Hoffman and Dr. J. F. Hausmann, the former an editor of one of the Ridgeway magazines, the latter a former medical officer of Volunteers, called at my office in response to an appointment. The object of their call was to present to me a plan concerning which they had previously written me * * * and which they had been working on for some time—to list, classify, and locate men of suitable age, who had previous military training or possessed special qualifications, with the idea that such a list of men would be of material value to the War Department in case of any sudden emergency and also a possible source of reserves. They stated to me briefly the project, showed me their proposed application blank, and plan for listing and classifying men with special training, qualifications, &c.

"I told them I would look into the matter, but that I could not in any way give it official approval or speak for the department, but so far as I could see the plan appeared to be a good one and worthy of further consideration, and if, when the organization was established, they would again present the matter to me with a statement of conditions, I would gladly present all the facts, together with a statement of my opinion, to the War Department. I have not seen either of the gentlemen since that day or had any correspondence with them.

"They impressed me as sincere, earnest, and actuated by a desire to be of real assistance to the Government, and I believe the work which they have undertaken will be of such assistance, as men of previous military experience or special qualifications are already applying for membership in great numbers. During the interview in question they asked my advice concerning the method of grouping and classifying men with special qualifications. I told them that I had not time to go into this matter, but I was sure Capt. Gordon Johnston, my aid, would be glad to assist them, and I turned them over to him, and he gave them such assistance in the preparation of their blanks as he was able to. Capt. Johnston has continued aiding the committee with such advice and assistance as he could properly furnish."

ROOSEVELT TO AID LEGION.

To be Adviser with Root and Former Members of the Cabinet.

The American Legion, which in less than two weeks has received more than 80,000 applications for membership, announced yesterday the appointment of an Advisory Council to consist of nine members. Seven of the nine have accepted. Among the seven are an ex-President, three ex-Secretaries of War, two ex-Secretaries of the Navy, and an ex-United States Senator.

The former President is, of course, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The former War Secretaries are Jacob M. Dickinson, Luke E. Wright, and Henry L. Stimson. The former Naval Secretaries are George von L. Meyer and Truman H. Newberry, while the former Senator is Elihu Root. The names of the other two members of the council will be announced as soon as their acceptances are received.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Legion was held yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers: President—E. Ormonde Power; Vice President—Julien T. Davies, Jr.; Treasurer—Henry Rogers Winthrop; Secretary—Dr. John E. Hausmann.

Applications for membership in the Legion are coming in by the hundreds in every mail. All sections of the country are represented.

GIRL WINS A FORTUNE.

Court Gives Miss Barker Share in Million-Dollar Estate.

After years of litigation over an estate of $1,000,000 left by Charles Barker, who made a fortune in Brooklyn real estate along Fulton Street many years ago, the right of Miss Beatrice Arabella Barker, 16 years old, his great-granddaughter, to participate in the fortune was established yesterday in a decision by Justice Blackmar.

The girl had previously lost a similar suit, but Justice Blackmar said in his decision yesterday that the former action had not brought out evidence to support the contention of other heirs that the girl was not a legitimate descendant of her great-grandfather.

TO BUILD LENOX HILL HOUSE

Committee Will Depend on Late Gifts for Half of $100,000 Fund.

Although only half of the $100,000 they set out to raise had been collected at noon yesterday members of the Lenox Hill Settlement Campaign Committee were so elated that they decided to go ahead with their new building and rely upon the generosity of belated contributors to complete the fund.

The new settlement house, which will be used instead of the 20-year-old building at 446 East Seventy-second Street, will be in East Sixty-ninth Street between Avenue A and the East River. It will be a five-story building with an inclosed roof garden. Work will begin at once and it is planned to open the new home by next November.

At the final luncheon of the committee in the Hotel Savoy yesterday, it was announced that $50,435.10 had been collected.

More than 250 attended the luncheon, among them Mrs. Jesse I. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Dr. and Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Louis Marshall, Mrs. Daniel P. Hayes, Mrs. Adrian Van de Sande Bakhuysen, wife of the Dutch Consul, who has just returned from her honeymoon; and the Misses Carol Harriman and Marion Clark.

Following the luncheon there was an auction sale of relics of the campaign. One was a brass basket in which the settlement children had kept their 356 pennies which helped to start the new building fund. Mr. Bell was the auctioneer and after lively bidding the basket went to Miss Harriman for $50.

A pound box of tea was sold to Dr. Draper for $5 and a Henry Hutt portrait was knocked down to Dr. Seth M. Milliken for $60.

ATTACKS BIG STICK POLICY.

Kruttschnitt Assails Government Attitude in Railroad Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 11.—Julius Kruttschnitt, chief executive of the Southern Pacific Railroad, testifying again today in the Central Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution suit, in referring to the Government's attitude toward railroads, said:

"The Government is a great big man wielding a great big stick, and the stick is growing bigger and being used oftener. The Interstate Commerce Commission is one man choking another man to death.

"Government management of enterprises is a failure."

The ideal condition for the railroads, he asserted, would be "a single private control of all railroads in the United States not exposed to Governmental regulation." These were answers given by Mr. Kruttschnitt to questions put by Edward F. McClennen, counsel for the Government, in the course of six hours of cross-examination. Yesterday Mr. Kruttschnitt, giving direct testimony, was on the stand five hours.

He refused to retract the charge he made yesterday that ex-Attorney General Wickersham had forced the Southern Pacific Company into a tentative sale of the Central Pacific to the Union Pacific.

"I will admit, however," the witness said "that in my heat and exasperation, I overstepped the mark when I said we were being robbed of the Central Pacific."

Mr. Kruttschnitt concluded his testimony this afternoon and an adjournment was taken.

MURTHA AS AN EDITOR.

Ex-Inspector to Start Paper Devoted to Police and Civil Service.

Ex-Police Inspector John J. Murtha announced yesterday his intention to start a paper devoted to police and civil service news. Within two weeks he expects to have ready for distribution the first number of The Weekly Guardian.

The former Inspector spent a year on Blackwell's Island for conspiring to keep a witness in the police graft case out of the State. He disclaimed any intention last night of playing politics in his new paper. He said that it would be strictly neutral. Murtha is to be the editor in chief and for the present the editorial rooms will be the Murtha home in Flatbush. The paper will start with eight pages.

UNION LEAGUE HONORS ROOT

Members Tender Their Re-elected President a Reception.

Former Senator Elihu Root, who resigned the Presidency of the Union League Club to go to the United States Senate in 1900 and was re-elected upon his retirement, was the guest of honor at a reception held last night at the club, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. For the first time since his re-election he presided at the club's business meeting.

The reception was followed by a dinner, at which speeches were made by four former Presidents of the Club—Joseph H. Choate, Samuel W. Fairchild, General Horace Porter, and George R. Sheldon.

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CANAL TOLLS REACH $400,000 A MONTH

496 Vessels Passed Through the Waterway During First Six Months of Operation.

OVER $2,000,000 COLLECTED

Grain, the Principal Shipment—38,239 Tons of Cotton Sent to the Far East.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—During the first six months of its operation the Panama canal handled between the two oceans a total of 496 vessels carrying cargoes which total 2,367,244 tons. The tolls levied during that period amounted to $2,138,442.69 and are now averaging $400,000 a month.

The first six months of the commercial operation of the canal were completed at the close of business Feb. 14 last, the canal having been opened for traffic Aug. 15, 1914. The distribution of the 496 vessels using the canal during that period, over the most important routes followed by vessels using the canal to this time, is summarized herewith:

Route.	Vessel.	Tonnage.
U. S. coastwise eastbound..	97	499,430
U. S. coastwise westbound..	109	493,272
U. S. Pac. Coast to Europe.	66	444,855
Europe to U. S. Pac. Coast.	16	59,516
S. Amer. to U. S. and Europe	69	378,386
U. S. and Europe to S. Am..	31	128,922
U. S. Atl. Coast to Far East	48	287,782
Far East to U. S. Atl. Coast	2	14,500
Miscellaneous routings	13	60,572
Vessels without cargo.......	45	......
Totals	496	2,367,244

As between passages eastbound, or from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and westbound from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the traffic totaled 252 vessels and 1,340,625 tons of cargo eastbound and 244 vessels and 1,026,619 tons of cargo westbound.

Over 41 per cent. of cargo handled has been in movement between ports of the United States in what is classified as United States coastwise trade. Over 21 per cent. of all cargo has been between the Pacific coast of North America, principally the United States, and Europe, and approximately an equal proportion, 21 per cent., has been moving on the route between the west coast of South America and the seaports on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and Europe. Traffic between Atlantic seaports and the Far East has amounted to over 12 per cent. of the whole. Altogether the foregoing routes have been used for the transit of all but approximately two and one-half per cent. of the cargoes sent through the canal.

The six principal commodities shipped through the canal have been in order of their tonnage: Grain, nitrates, coal, refined petroleum products, lumber, and cotton. Grain shipments have amounted to 303,124 tons, of which all but 13,733 tons were shipped from the west coast of the United States and Canada.

A total of aproximately 11,914,000 bushels of nitrates was shipped from the west coast of South America to various ports in the United States and Europe. Coal, all moving to the Pacific, amounted to 151,745 tons. Of this quantity, 83,081 tons were shipped from the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and 68,664 tons from Great Britain.

Refined petroleum and other products amounted to 102,456 tons, of which 87,857 tons were shipped from the Atlantic seaboard of the United States to China, Japan, and Korea, and 14,599 tons were shipped from Tatalara, Peru, to Great Britain. Shipments of lumber have amounted to 56,078 tons. All but 660 tons were from the west coast of North America.

Raw cotton shipments have amounted to 38,239 tons, en route from the Atlantic seaboard of the United States to the Far East. Over 70 per cent. of the cotton passing through the canal has been consigned to Japan.

Compares Germs to Submarines.

In a lecture last night at the Morris High School, Dr. Eugene L. Fisk, Director of Hygiene of the Life Extension Institute, advocated the liberal use of the X ray on the jaws of persons suffering from obscure disease and great care of the teeth so as to resist the first attacks of cell and germ life. Dr. Fisk likened these attacks to those of submarines, which establish a base in some such locality as the gums and tooth sockets and then, by migrating through the blood and lymph channels, reach other tissues of the body, where they cause serious damage.

DESPONDENT EXPORTER ENDS HIS LIFE IN PARK

Arthur R. C. Muller, of Naval Militia, Shoots Himself Because War Hurt His Business.

The report of a gun shot in Fort Washington Park shortly after dark last night attracted the attention of Mounted Patrolman Haack of the West 177th Street Station, who was riding in Depot Lane, near Riverside Drive. He summoned Patrolmen Foster and Ellis and, carrying lanterns, they headed their horses toward the thick woods in the park.

Every section of the wood was searched before Patrolman Haack came upon the body of a man about 35 years old, which lay in a clump of bushes. The man was dead, with a bullet hole in his forehead. Beside the body lay a big army revolver.

Cards in the man's pocket indicated that he was Arthur R. C. Muller, a tobacco exporter of 532 West 134th Street. A note was scribbled on one of the cards asking the finder to notify Ernest Muller, his father, living at 123 West Eightieth Street, and another note asking that Robert Ralli of 532 West 134th Street be notified.

Ernst Muller, founder of a tobacco concern at 39 Beaver Street, arrived at the West 177th Street Police Station late last night and identified the body. He said all day he had expected just such news as the police had given him. A letter left on Wednesday night on his desk in his offices had indicated that something was wrong, Mr. Muller said, and he had spent all day looking for his son.

"My boy must have been temporarily insane," said the father. "Two years ago he lost his mother, and that caused him to become despondent. Just before the war started he started in the tobacco business for himself, but the delay in shipments seemed to worry him, and although he was doing very well he became despondent. He had a friend in Belgium, moreover, from whom he had not heard since the beginning of the war, and this added to his grief. He was unmarried."

Young Muller was an athlete, and had won many prizes at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, of which he was a member. He was also a member of the First Battalion of the Naval Militia.

PLANS FOR NEWSBOY CLUB.

Business Men to Conduct Ten-Day Campaign for $250,000.

Representatives of the various newspapers in the city and other professional and business men met in downtown Delmonico's at noon yesterday and discussed plans for a ten-day campaign next month to raise $250,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection and equipment of a Newsboys' Home Club. This Committee on Organization was named:

Ralph Pulitzer, William F. McCombs, Thomas H. Watkins, Irving T. Bush, Henry J. Cochran, Richard W. Meade, Frank Gulden, and L. M. D. McGuire.

This committee will meet today in the Pulitzer Building to discuss the choice of fifty men to head as many teams to raise the money. A list has been prepared of the names of 17,000 men and women to be interviewed, and it is expected that this list will have been increased to 25,000 by the time the campaign begins.

Mayor Mitchel is a member of the Executive Commitee, which has 116 members, and which will be augmented before the beginning of the campaign. William Shillaber, Jr., was elected unanimously at the luncheon to be Chairman of this committee, and Emil Scholz was elected Secretary.

Mr. Shillaber, explaining the need of a real home club for the boys, said the newsboys of New York were "the pick of the second generation of immigrants," among the most enterprising of the city's youths. He said that the earnings of nearly all of them went to the support of poor parents and needy brothers and sisters.

"We want to get a permanent endowment fund," said he, "which will provide workshops and opportunities for vocational and business education for the youngsters. We plan later to extend the activities of the club to Brooklyn and the Bronx through branch clubs."

$12,000 for "Blind Joe's" Death.

A verdict for $12,000 damages in favor of the relatives of Joseph McKivett, known to thousands as "Blind Joe," a newsdealer, who was killed by an automobile while he was trying to get on a trolley car at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, Manhattan, on the night of Nov. 8, 1913, was returned against Abraham and Aaron Sherwin, clothiers of 750 Broadway, by a jury before Justice Blackmar in the Queens County Supreme Court last evening. McKivett was the main support of two sisters and a brother, who was helpless. His stand was at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, Manhattan.

COURT WON'T STOP FEDERAL'S PRESSES

Holds That Printing Plant Has Not Damaged Dwellers in West 39th Street.

IS A BUSINESS SECTION

Seismograph Showed Negligible Vibration in Apartment Houses—Injunction Is Denied.

In a decision given yesterday, Supreme Court Justice Guy said that the section of Manhattan borough west of Broadway, from Thirty-fourth street to Forty-fifth street "has been developing into more and more of a business section by the coming of stores, loft buildings, storage warehouses and manufacturing, including printing and publishing establishments."

The decision refused the application of Jennie Garcewich and others, who own apartment houses at 251-255 West Thirty-ninth street, for an injunction restraining the Federal Printing Company from continuing its business in that neighborhood. The defendant company's plant is at 231-249 West Thirty-ninth street. It is a very large printing concern, turning out every week thirteen trade publications, some of them having a national reputation, and two quarterly publications besides doing a lot of job printing. The presses run frequently at night and according to the plaintiffs the vibration caused by their operation shook pictures and mirrors from the walls of the adjoining dwellings.

To disprove the statements that the presses shook the buildings of the plaintiffs a seismograph was used. Experts swore that the vibrations were practically negligible, even when all of the forty large and fourteen smaller presses were in operation. The plaintiffs contended that they had just as much right to the quiet enjoyment of their dwelling as they had when the buildings were erected twenty-five years ago. Then the section was chiefly occupied by residences.

Justice Guy disagreed with them and said that the defendants had satisfied him that since 1901, when the work of constructing the new Pennsylvania Railway station began, the section had been growing largely to be a business section. Among the big concerns that have located in it were mentioned THE NEW YORK TIMES Annex, the Gorham Manufacturing Company, the McCall Company, the American Press Association, Scribner's, and the Pictorial Review.

Justice Guy held that the building of the defendant company was especially constructed so as to reduce "the vibration of the building caused by the operation of the machinery." He said the noise and vibration were not sufficient to affect the comfort of ordinary persons. He found the plaintiffs were not entitled to any money damages or to an injunction.

KINGSBURY DROPS NURSE.

Her Story Not Satisfactory to Commissioner Kingsbury.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury yesterday suspended Miss Roseanna Harrigton, a nurse at the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island. This action is a development of the investigation being made by the commissioner and the District Attorney's office into the death of Bernard Feeney, a forty-year-old patient on the island, who, it is alleged, died in 1914 as the result of a beating. Miss Harrington, it is said, at first agreed to tell all she knew of the case, but her answers were not satisfactory to Mr. Kingsbury.

The trial of Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the suspended Superintendent of the Randall's Island institutions, on a charge of mismanagement, has been postponed from Saturday until next Thursday. This action was taken at the request of her counsel, Elihu Root, Jr., of Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland of 31 Nassau Street.

Commissioner Kingsbury said yesterday that he had received information that Dr. W. S. Bainbridge, one of the Randall's Island medical staff, had much evidence regarding alleged irregularities on the island. These facts, he said, had been gathered during a previous investigation.

PROTEST CHURCH TAX.

Presbytery Seeks Co-operation of All Sects in Fighting New Bill.

A committe of members of the New York Presbytery which met yesterday in the Presbyterian Building, at 156 Fifth Avenue, to consider the question raised by the bill now before the Albany Legislature to tax property of more than $100,000 belonging to churches, charitable, educational, and other institutions decided to make an effort to procure the co-operation of all religious denominations in opposing the bill. The committee also drew up a letter of protest to be sent to Gov. Whitman, the Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker Sweet of the Assembly, which criticised the system making greater taxation necessary.

"It should be borne in mind," the letter said, "that the State's necessities for increased income should be made by adoption of economy and of a sound taxation policy."

Among the reasons for the protest set forth in the letter were that private educational institutions, hospitals, charity organizations, and churches were doing an important work by which the State was directly benefited and which the State would have to take up itself if the organizations were discontinued.

If the bill became a law, the letter set forth, it would close a number of churches in this city. It pointed out that valuations of church properties in this city were due largely to the very high values of the land on which they stood, but this was of no benefit to the congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Wiley, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection and a member of the committee which met yesterday to consider the tax question, said, after the meeting, that an effort would be made probably to have not only the churches of different denominations unite to fight the bill, but to have persons interested in educational institutions join in the movement.

While none of the churches on the committee would discuss for publication the political aspect of the bill, it was said that, under the present conditions, with a newly elected Republican administration in Albany, it would undoubtedly be dangerously for the Legislature to pass the bill, which has been reported by the Assembly Committee and is now before the Assembly.

But the need of some kind of a bill to enable the State to gain revenue from large church properties under certain circumstances was admitted by one member of the committee. He said that, in his opinion, the State was entitled to part of the increased value of church property. He thought it would be wise for the State to levy a tax on all church property at the time of its sale. A bill of this nature, he thought, would meet with little serious opposition.

SCHOONER DRIVEN ASHORE.

The L. A. Plummer Is in Danger of Being Pounded to Pieces.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 11.—The three-masted schooner L. A. Plummer, from Baltimore to Mystic with a cargo of phosphate, was driven ashore on the shoals of Little Egg Harbor by heavy seas this afternoon, and tonight is in danger of going to pieces under the continuous pounding of the waves. Her crew of six men and several life savers are aboard the vessel, hopeful of floating her at next high tide. The Little Beach and Brigantine life saving crews are standing by to take them off in an emergency.

The sea is running high, the wind is strong, and the life savers report that the vessel's danger increases each moment. A call has been sent for a revenue cutter.

The L. A. Plummer was built at Bath, Me., in 1882. She hails from Boston, and Raymond Foster of that city owns her. She is 129 feet long with 12-foot beam.

The wrecking steamer I. J. Merritt left New York Harbor late last night bound down the coast to make an effort to float the schooner L. A. Plummer.

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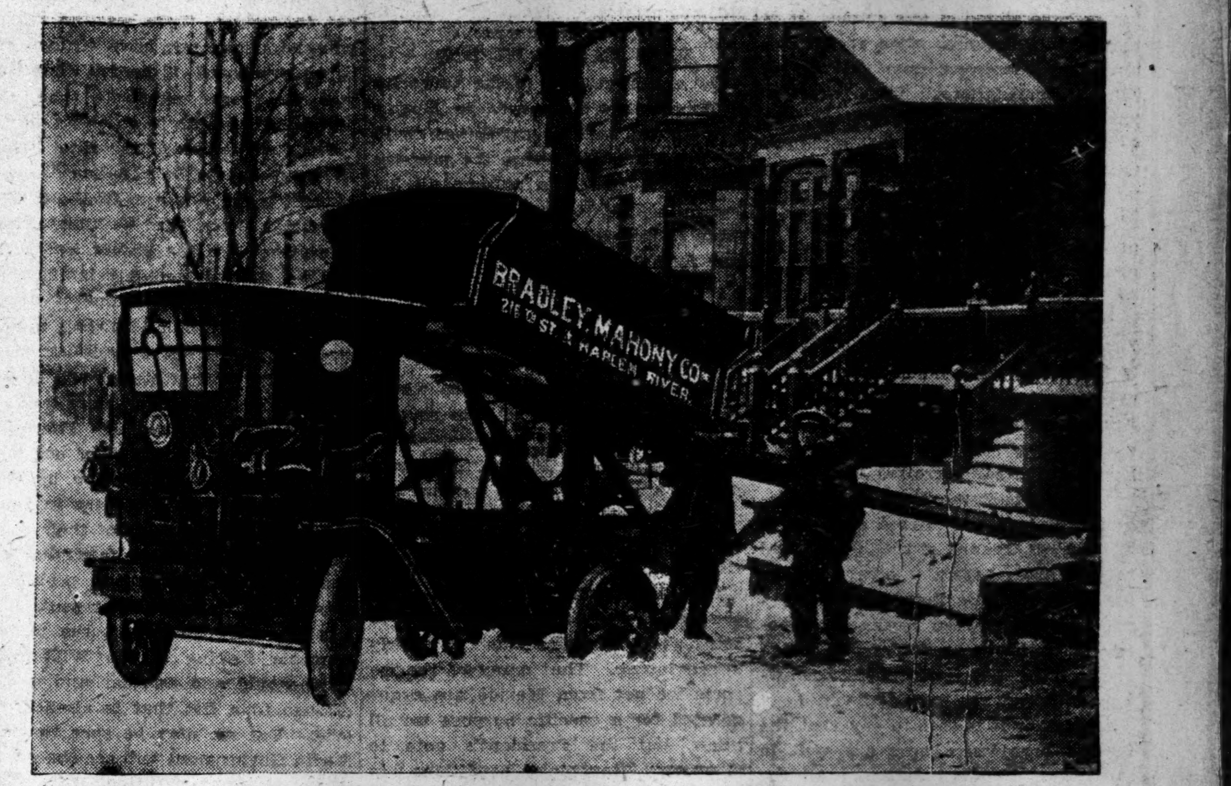

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1915.

THE INVESTORS' HARVEST.

Whoever has cash in hand can get the promise of more in return for its loan than at any recent period. That is always the case when cash is scarce and hard to get, although now the banks have stores of idle funds. It is mostly in dull times, when profits are low, that borrowers must bid up to get accommodations. The State of New York is now compelled to pay 4.08 per cent. for $27,000,000, although within ten years it has borrowed at 2.84 per cent. Switzerland has just borrowed in New York $15,000,000 on one, three, and five year notes at around 6 per cent. It can borrow under 5 per cent. at home, but the increase in interest on funds to be spent here is less than the loss on exchange if the funds were borrowed at home and sent here. Germany is borrowing here on 5 per cent. bonds at a discount to realize 6 per cent. at maturity. Canada has borrowed $40,000,000 here in the half year since the war began, Russia has arranged a credit of $25,000,000, France of $10,000,000, and there are several other round amounts. Besides there is talk of arrangements between banks on opposite sides the ocean for credits which are in substance Government borrowings, although the form is avoided.

Altogether it is safe to say that the foreign borrowings here are well in the second hundred million. All the foreign borrowings are above the recent foreign standard, and come into direct competition with home loans. This is formidable in the case of Canada. It has been accustomed to borrow in England to pay its balances to us. Now it is borrowing here to pay its balances to England. The British market is closed to Canada's borrowing for business uses, but it is advancing Canada credits for expenses on war account. For the fiscal year just closed Canada has a deficit of $110,000,000, and for the year just opening it expects to have obligations on war account of $100,000,000. Within a year Canada will about double its national debt, and is under strong incentive to look to this market for all but its war expenses, and for the current payments on account of them. The borrowings of foreign Governments in their own markets are in billions, six billions already, and billions more to come. The savings of the world cannot absorb such a volume of offerings without displacements of investments, for which it is necessary to offer inducements.

It is that which constitutes both the investors' harvest and the test of estimates of credit throughout the world. This occurs at a time when the investor is at a disadvantage, through failure of the usual sources of information. Austria has stopped its bank reports. Germany has stopped its commercial reports. England and France have no markets in the usually understood sense for consols and rentes. Sterling exchange is dealt in for demand as the standard, indicating a continuing dislocation of normal credits between New York and London. It therefore means little that yesterday it was reported that allotments of £50,000,000 exchequer notes were made on a 3⅞ per cent. basis. Money of that sort is not available outside of British markets, while the money lent to the State of New York was the world's best, and therefore could have commanded a higher return in either Canadian or Swiss loans. It is worthy of remark, also, that the Governments of the world are financing themselves on the same plan as that which got the American railways into trouble. Even England and France, while borrowing in hundreds of millions, are compelled to promise to pay at a near maturity. The market for their long-term or irredeemable promises to pay is so thoroughly artificial that it is imprudent to put out more of the same sort. Their markets would not endure seeing the national credits depreciated below the present pegged prices. Their hope is the same as that of our railways, that better times will enable the refunding of their short-term borrowings on better terms. It was not so in the case of our railways, and it may not be so in the case of the world's nations. Money is borrowed and spent faster than it is accumulated. The spending is a stimulus now, but when the time of refunding comes there will be a competition between the demands of Governments on account of the past and of industry and trade for the future.

In other words, the strains of the present are transferred to the future, and this is done in the sight of all men. No one can complain that he lacked his day of determination upon his policy or has been pressed upon his obligations. Never has the skill of financiers been more evident or shown better results than in tiding the world over the great crisis at the declaration of war. The markets were closed for months, during which all were able to collect and marshal resources, instead of making hurried sacrifices. This week's British loan of a quarter billion dollars is a device of the same sort. Ultimately it must be converted into consols. France is making similar great temporary borrowings, which ultimately must be converted into rentes. The price at which those conversions will be made will establish new standards of national credit and will go far toward fixing the price at which we may have to repurchase our securities sold abroad. If we put values behind our securities they will not be sacrificed by foreign investors. If the foreign borrowings here increase, the yield upon them will be considered in comparison with the advantages of our own securities. Considerations of this sort will give Wall Street a wider outlook than it has ever had before, and will give it some new perplexities, which is only another way of expressing a form of reward for correct judgments upon difficult affairs.

HELP MAY BE NEEDED.

The exact measure of the authority of Venustiano Carranza in Mexico is unknown, but his arrogance could not be greater if he were the supreme ruler with power to enforce all his demands. No European ruler would think of replying to a perfectly polite and formal note from the President of the United States that its terms would justify him in ignoring it and that he answers merely because his silence might be misconstrued as justification of the charges on which the note is based. The note reveals the ridiculous vanity and pretentious folly of Carranza. It does, to be sure, contain a renewal of his familiar assurances of his good will toward all foreigners, but it does not carry conviction of his ability to protect them, while its assertion that certain reactionaries "are making an effort to bring about complications" is utterly unconvincing. That many of the reports we get from Mexico are exaggerated for a specific purpose we all know, but the President's note to Carranza touching conditions in Mexico City was not based on falsehoods, but on clear statements made to him by Consul Silliman and to their several Governments by the foreign envoys. Carranza repeats his suggestion that if the diplomats in Mexico City feel unsafe in the capital they can make their abode elsewhere, in Vera Cruz or Puebla. That he may not be able to hold the capital he frankly admits.

The situation, therefore, has not measurably improved. In fact, it grows worse, and the assassination of four Spanish subjects, reported yesterday, will tend to increase the international strain. There is no excuse, however, for the intemperate criticism of President Wilson's policy in which some of the Republican newspapers are indulging. He did not make the situation, and his calmness and patience in the face of its perplexities are most encouraging. He has kept us out of war with Mexico, he has restrained the hotheads and ignored the mischief makers.

It seems advisable, however, in view of the dark outlook, for the United States to enter once more into an understanding with the South American republics, with a view to some kind of concerted action in this Mexican matter. The situation may become unendurable, and the neighbors of Mexico may have to interfere sooner or later. If interference of any sort can be avoided, so much the better. It is not our business how awkwardly the Mexicans proceed with the work of forming a popular Government, if they are able to form one, or how long the operation lasts. We are certainly not going to be forced into intervention by the influence of persons who think they would profit by intervention. But if the Mexican people need outside help, all their American neighbors who have proved their capacity for self-government ought to join in giving it to them.

A GERMAN COMMANDER'S BLUNDER.

After due investigation of the destruction of the American ship William P. Frye, we have no doubt that it will appear that Germany must disavow the act of the commander of the Eitel Friedrich, make proper expression of her regrets, and compensate the owners of the vessel for their loss. She must do these things in order to make her practice square with her professions, for if she does not disavow and repudiate the action of Commander Thierichens in sinking the Frye, her carefully prepared justification of the war zone declaration will go by the board, and with it the note she addressed to our Government. Moreover, she cannot find in the Declaration of London, which she declares has been adopted as her rule of conduct on the seas, any sufficient warrant for the destruction of an American vessel on the high seas bound for an English port with a cargo that was contraband only if intended for the armed forces of Great Britain.

The question hinges on that point. The cargo of wheat with which the Frye was laden, with Liverpool as its destination, according to the ship's papers, was consigned "for orders." As the Captain of the Frye explained, this is the custom of the trade in respect to wheat exports. Certainly the papers furnished no evidence that the wheat was intended either "for the use of the armed forces" of the British Government or for any "department of the enemy State." It is the adopted rule that foodstuffs may be treated as contraband only when the evidence that they are intended for military use is reasonably clear and convincing. There is no such evidence in the case of the Frye. Germany has strenuously protested against the practice of Great Britain in seizing cargoes of grain bound for her ports, a policy which she denounces as one of extreme cruelty, since its purpose is to starve the German nation into submission. Any attempt to justify the sinking of the Frye would at once invalidate all protests against the seizure of the Wilhelmina, which was a parallel case. Our attitude is that of protesting against the treatment of both ships. But the sinking of the Frye was a much more flagrant and unbearable violation of our rights than the detention of the Wilhelmina. Whatever action Commander Thierichens felt that he might take in respect to the cargo, he had no shadow of right to destroy the ship. He was not in danger, there was no reason why he might not have thrown the cargo overboard, if he felt that that was the proper course to take, and permitted the ship to go on its way.

The Commander of the Eitel Friedrich appears to have taken it upon himself to make law to fit the case in hand. In doing that he violated law established by far higher authority, and he showed complete indifference to the rights and opinions of Americans, which it would be easy to construe as an affront were it not practically certain that his act will be disavowed by his Government and he himself called to account. There has been too much disregard of our laws and of our neutral position by German agents in this country in sending supplies to cruisers of their country upon the seas, in falsifying our passports, and in other prohibited acts, which we naturally resent. Unless promptly disavowed, the unwarrantable sinking of the William P. Frye would add another and graver offense to a list that is already too long. But we may be sure that the Berlin Government will see the necessity of prompt reparation.

FOUR CABINET OFFICERS.

After saying that, in view of the present critical state of affairs, "some "uneasiness exists in the country "over the fact that such men as "William J. Bryan and Josephus "Daniels are at the head of the State "and Navy Departments," The Cleveland Leader goes gloomily on:

> President Wilson is a strong man—possibly too strong in some respects—but aside from him, where is there a really strong man of national stature, who is entitled to public confidence in big things, in the councils of the Democratic Party of today?

There are two of them in the Cabinet alone. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, and Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, are paired on this matter with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels. Mr. Garrison and Mr. Lane measure up to standards set by Cabinet officers in the past.

THE FAVORITE SONS.

The Republican Party is about to enjoy the luxury of its first favorite-son campaign in twenty-eight years. A favorite-son campaign comes whenever a party finds itself without any figure of Presidential size who stands out sufficiently to waken general enthusiasm and to make it obvious that he is the man of the hour. In such a case it is everybody's race; and every man who is thought to be of Presidential size puts himself in the hands of his friends, who set about capturing his own State delegation for him as a necessary preliminary to subsequent dickers in the National Convention. Thereupon sundry little men, not of Presidential size at all, who in ordinary times would never dream of aspiring to the Presidency, join the procession, figuring that in the press of candidates there may be a deadlock and a chance for the dark horse.

The last time this happened to the Republicans was when the man of that hour, Blaine, took himself out of the race in 1888, and a free-for-all immediately developed. There was a cloud of candidates that covered the horizon; as far as the eye could reach there was nothing but a welter of candidates. They were so many that Indiana had two, Harrison and Gresham, and as she only needed one, Illinois took Gresham and made him her favorite adopted son. How far the rush extended may be gathered from the fact that Pennsylvania's favorite son was a humble, respected, and totally unknown Mayor of Philadelphia, gifted with the name of Fitler.

The same situation now presents itself again. In a favorite-son campaign it is necessary to begin the contest early—a year and a half before the convention meets is none too early—because it requires the hardest kind of work in such a multitude for one man to get sufficiently far above the crowd to be seen with the naked eye. Hence it is that the Republican campaign of 1916 is now on. Only a few of the probable entries have been made so far, but between now and next Fall there will be many more.

The list to date, however, is fairly impressive, considering that it is only March, 1915, and that the convention will meet in June, 1916. Ohio has no less than four, Gov. Willis, ex-Senator Burton, ex-Ambassador Herrick, and Senator-elect Harding. Illinois has Representative Mann; Idaho, Senator Borah; Iowa, Senator Cummins; Massachusetts, Senator Weeks; Pennsylvania, Gov. Brumbaugh; Missouri, ex-Gov. Hadley; Indiana, ex-Vice President Fairbanks; New York, Gov. Whitman; Wisconsin, Senator La Follette. Of course Ohio will not go into the convention with four favorite sons; that matter will be thrashed out between now and then, and she will have only one in 1916.

Back of this medley are two figures of really dominating size—Justice Hughes and ex-President Taft. But Justice Hughes will hardly consent to make the race—if he did the favorite sons would take to the brush like rabbits—and the Taft talk has so far consisted chiefly of kindly comments on the high standing he has gained by his course since he left the White House. If it continues to be a favorite-son fight to the doors of the convention, it will mean a long and deadlocked session, no candidate having any great predominance over the others, and finally a nominee chosen as the result of dickers and deals and backstairs conferences between party leaders, as Harrison was chosen in 1888.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

The Sun becomes positively cryptic when it asks, with an assumed expression of innocence, "Has any woman ever learned to play auction?" This is the cruelest assault on the abler sex lately made. There are so many hundreds, if not thousands, of women in this town who still give most of their waking hours to the game of bridge and have united to keep it a social factor, that it stands to reason that some of them must have gained appreciable skill at the make and the discard and learned to take their partners out when the threat of doubling casts its shadow on the table. What, if an occasional male card player who assumes habitually that card sense is a purely masculine attribute has been disappointed at the failure of a signal or two, which, indeed, his fair partner may have regarded as intrinsically good signals employed at the wrong time? We are willing to affirm that there are women who comprehend all the finesse and strategy possible in auction—comprehend, though they may not invariably apply them properly.

Has any man ever thoroughly mastered auction bridge so that he can play through six rubbers, for instance, without an error? When women are devoting all their minds and energies to a science such as this, it is worse than cruelty, it is a clear falsification of contemporary history, to ask if any woman has learned to play auction in a tone which indicates that no woman has the intellectual equipment needed. Let us admit that mastery of auction is rare, and let it go at that.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

There Were Those Who Believed It!

When Dr. Edmund von Mach publicly announced on the authority of somebody identified—or identifiable—only as "a Miss King of Boston" that the Belgian Minister to this country had allowed himself to be quoted as denying the truth of every story about German "atrocities" in Belgium, it was of course perfectly obvious to every sane hearer or reader of the statement that—well, that "Miss King of Boston" is an untrustworthy witness.

The Belgian Minister could not have said anything of the kind without impugning the veracity of men whom he has every reason to trust, including Cardinal Mercier and the members of the commission appointed by his own Government to investigate the treatment of the Belgians by their conquerors. Whether or not Dr. von Mach himself believed that M. Havenith thus repudiated the testimony in his possession is a question that may well be left unanswered, but, strange as it may seem, the doctor was not mistaken in assuming that there were people who would accept even this wild absurdity, not as the expression of an individual opinion, but as actual disproof of all the accusations that have been made against the Germans in Belgium.

Credulity like that is amazing, but it exists, and therefore was M. Havenith wise in writing the letter on the subject that was printed in The Times yesterday. That he could put his contradiction in terms so suavely courteous was a brilliant result of his diplomatic training, for he had every excuse for using language of the harshest sort. But though M. Havenith's letter was gently phrased, his emotions yet found clear expression when, as reason for asking its publication, he wrote that "Dr. von Mach's proceedings and methods afford me no ground to hope that he will himself retract his assertion."

That way of putting the case neatly avoids the use of short and ugly words, but it nevertheless fully attains all of the desirable effects of their employment. Meanwhile "a Miss King of Boston" remains an interesting—impersonality.

Her Name Deserves Retention.

Whether the old house which is one of New York's to few historic edifices shall in the future be called "Washington's Headquarters," or whether it shall retain for the future the name of "Jumel Mansion," which it has borne for over a hundred years, is not, of course, a question of importance enough to justify excitement or blood-boiling on any large scale. Considered calmly, as the circumstances demand, however, it is easily seen that the proposed change is neither necessary nor desirable.

In the course of the Revolutionary War Washington used as headquarters many houses in turn for various periods, and each of them as well deserves the name as this one does. Most of them, as a matter of fact, already bear it, so that the designation long since lost the quality of distinctiveness, which is the best quality a name can have. Moreover, with all due respect to the Father of His Country, the fact that he lived in and conducted military operations from this house for a few weeks really is not the most interesting of its "associations."

They lie, beyond any doubt, in the circumstance that there resided Madame Jumel, a lady who, though some incidents and episodes in her career may be open to comment adversely critical, was a notable figure all through her long day, and did as much as any woman of her time, if not more than any other, to supply American annals with the romantic and picturesque elements which tend to make history readable. All contemporary chroniclers agree in describing her as a charming and efficient representative of aristocratic society as it existed in that era, and it is her graceful shade, not that of the great and good Washington, that starts the reveries of the appreciative as they wander about the heights where she reigned as a sort of queen.

To rob her of her one monument would be discourteous—it would be unkind—it shouldn't be done. Washington's memory is safe enough without this added reminder, while Madame Jumel, if deprived of her "mansion," would drift rapidly into unmerited oblivion.

New York Uses Its Library.

In the annual report just issued by the public library which is so much more truly New York's than are the public libraries of some other cities theirs, New Yorkers can find many excuses and an even greater number of good excuses for the satisfaction which they are not always able to feel.

Not only does the report show that we have a collection of books ranking well up in both size and quality with the world's half dozen largest and best, but, what is much more important, it reveals us as highly appreciative of this precious possession and making good use of it.

There have been, as was inevitable, occasional complaints of the way what may be called the business of the library is conducted and doubtless in this, as in every other "institution," there exists something of that confusion as to means and ends for which there is no other name than "institutionalism." That has been brought, however, to not far from the irreducible minimum, and the privileges and potentialities of the library probably are enjoyed by the metropolitan millions on terms as little restrictive as due regard for the safety of its contents permits.

Both the number of books taken from the central and branch buildings and the number of those consulted in the reading and working rooms are increasing at a much more rapid rate than is the population of the city. This is an encouraging fact, and significant, not only as to the conduct of the library, but as to the habits of the local public.

A Curious Gift for a Sultan.

In the news that the Kaiser has bestowed an iron cross on the Sultan in recognition of personal efforts to defend the Dardanelles there is a double provocation for—well, for thought.

In the first place, crosses, of whatever material, seem to be rather incongruous decorations for the head of a faith that with some vehemence prefers different symbols. On the other hand, it is more than gently amusing to think of Turkey's present ruler as playing an effective part in war or anything else. Almost nothing has been heard of his activities since he succeeded the man whose fault was the doing of too many things, most of them highly reprehensible.

The Sultan must have earned his iron cross by docility, if at all, but should he carry complaisance to the point of wearing this token of his ally's favor, it is likely to excite uncertainty among the Moslems as to whether it was he or the Kaiser who recently changed his religion. And that may lead to more trouble in whatever may be left of Turkey after the operations now in progress reach their inevitable termination.

NORTHERN BANK.

A Depositor Asks for an Accounting of Its Funds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any way by which depositors of the Northern Bank can obtain information as to the condition of the affairs of that bank?

This question was submitted to the State Banking Department a year ago, and the unsatisfactory reply was received that no statement had been published or would be filed by the department. It is over four years since the Banking Department took charge. No dividends have been paid since November, 1911. Forty per cent. of the deposits remain unpaid.

Is the Banking Department of the State exempt from an accounting which would be demanded from any other going concern? What has become of the suit brought against the bank over a year ago? Are the resources of the bank applied to salaries all this time?

In view of the present widespread distress, the prompt settlement of such affairs as the Northern Bank might bring relief to many.

DEPOSITOR.

New York, March 9, 1915.

THE UNREMEMBERED DEAD.

"For those who die in war, and have none to pray for them."—Litany.

We lay a wreath of laurel on the sward,
Where rest our loved ones in a deep
repose
Unvexed by dreams of any earthly
care,
And, checking not our tears, we breathe
a prayer,
Grateful for even the comfort which is
ours—
That we may kneel and sob our sorrow
there,
And place the deathless leaf, the
rarest flowers.

Though Winter's cruel fingers brown
the sod,
It's dearer far than all the world beside!
Forms live again—we gaze in love and
pride
On youthful faces prest close to our
own.
Eyes smile to ours; we hear each tender
tone.
Grief's smart is softened—less the
sense of loss.
This grave we have, at least; we're
not alone!

And they must know of our unchanging
love—
Our tender thought—our memory—our
prayers!
And in our constancy, ah! each one
shares
To whom death comes on distant battlefields.
When life's last breath not even the
solace yields—
"There's one who'll mourn for me—
whose tears will flow!"—
Not even a grave is theirs, unnamed,
unwept!
God rest their souls—the dead we do
not know!

ELLA A. FANNING.

LESSONS OF THE WAR TO MARCH NINTH.

Its Tax on the World Beyond All Computation—Interdependence of Nations and the Superiority on Short Notice of Defense Over Prepared Attack Emphasized.

By CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President Emeritus of Harvard University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The observant world has now had ample opportunity to establish certain conclusions about the new kind of war, and its availability as means of adjusting satisfactorily international relations; and it seems desirable in the interest of durable peace in Europe that those conclusions should be accurately stated, and kept in public view.

In the first place, the destructiveness of war waged on the scale and with the intensity which conscript armies, the new means of transportation and communication, the new artillery, the aeroplanes, the high explosives, and the continuity of the fighting on battle fronts of unexampled length, by night as well as by day, and in stormy and wintry as well as moderate weather, make possible, has proved to be beyond all power of computation, and could not have been imagined in advance. Never before has there been any approach to the vast killing and crippling of men, the destruction of all sorts of man's structures—buildings, bridges, viaducts, vessels, and docks—and the physical ruin of countless women and children. On the seas vessels and cargoes are sunk, instead of being carried into port as formerly.

Through the ravaging of immense areas of crop-producing lands, the driving away of the people that lived on them, and the dislocation of commerce, the food supplies for millions of noncombatants are so reduced that the rising generation in several countries is impaired on a scale never approached in any previous war.

In any country which becomes the seat of war an immense destruction of fixed capital is wrought; and at the same time the quick capital of all the combatants, accumulated during generations, is thrown into the furnace of war and consumed unproductively.

In consequence of the enormous size of the national armies and the withdrawal of the able-bodied men from productive industries, the industries and commerce of the whole world are seriously interrupted, whence widespread, incalculable losses to mankind.

These few months of war have emphasized the interdependence of nations the world over with a stress never before equalled. Neutral nations far removed from Europe have felt keenly the effects of the war on the industries and trades by which they live. Men see in this instance that whatever reduces the buying and consuming capacity of one nation will probably reduce also the producing and selling capacity of other nations; and that the gains of commerce and trade are normally mutual, and not one-sided.

All the contending nations have issued huge loans which will impose heavy burdens on future generations; and the yield of the first loans has already been spent or pledged. The first loan issued by the British Government was nearly twice the national debt of the United States; and it is supposed that its proceeds will be all spent before next Summer. Germany has already spent $1,600,000,000 since the war broke out—all unproductively and most of it for destruction. She will soon have to issue her second great loan. In short, the waste and ruin have been without precedent, the destruction of wealth has been enormous, and the resulting dislocations of finance, industries, and commerce will long afflict the coming generations in all the belligerent nations.

All the belligerent nations have already demonstrated that neither urban life, nor the factory system, nor yet corroding luxury has caused in them any physical or moral deterioration which interferes with their fighting capacity. The soldiers of these civilized peoples are just as ready for hand-to-hand encounters with cold steel as any barbarians or savages have ever been. The primitive combative instincts remain in full force and can be brought into play by all the belligerents with facility. The progress of the war should have removed any delusions on this subject which Germany, Austria-Hungary, or any one of the Allies may have entertained. The Belgians, a well-to-do town people, and the Serbians, a poor rural population, best illustrate this continuity of the martial qualities; for the Belgians faced overwhelming odds, and the Serbians have twice driven back large Austrian forces, although they have a transport by oxen only, an elementary commissariat, no medical or surgical supplies to speak of, and scanty munitions of war. On the other hand, the principal combatants have proved that with money enough they can all use effectively the new methods of war administration and the new implements for destruction. These facts suggest that the war might be much prolonged without yielding any results more decisive than those it has already yielded; indeed, that its most probable outcome is a stalemate—unless new combatants enter the field.

Fear of Russian invasion seemed at first to prompt Germany to war; but now Germany has amply demonstrated that she has no reason to look with any keen apprehension on possible Russian aggression upon her territory, and that her military organization is adequate for defense against any attack from any quarter. The military experience of the last seven months proves that the defense, by the temporary intrenchment method, has a great advantage over the attack; so that in future wars the aggressor will always be liable to find himself at a serious disadvantage, even if his victim is imperfectly prepared.

These same pregnant months have also proved that armies can be assembled and put into the field in effective condition in a much shorter time than has heretofore been supposed to be possible; provided there be plenty of money to meet the cost of equipment, transportation, and supplies. Hence, the advantages of maintaining huge active armies, ready for instant attack or defense, will hereafter be less considerable than they have been supposed to be—if the declaration of war by surprise, as in August last, can hereafter be prevented. These considerations, taken in connection with the probable inefficacy against modern artillery of elaborate fortifications, suggest the possibility of a reduction throughout Europe of the peace-footing armies. It is conceivable that the Swiss militia system should satisfy the future needs of most of the European States.

Another important result of the colossal war has been achieved in these seven months. It has been demonstrated that no single nation in any part of the world can dominate the other nations, or, indeed, any other nation, unless the other principal powers consent to that domination; and, in the present state of the world, it is quite clear that no such domination will be consented to. As soon as this proposition is accepted by all the combatants, this war, and perhaps all war between civilized nations, will cease. It is obvious that in the interest of mankind the war ought not to cease until Germany is convinced that her ambition for empire in Europe and the world cannot be gratified. *Deutschland ueber alles* can survive as a shout of patriotic enthusiasm; but as a maxim of international policy it is dead already, and should be buried out of the sight and memory of men.

It has, moreover, become plain that the progress in civilization of the white race is to depend not on the supreme power of any one nation, forcing its peculiar civilization on other nations, but on the peaceful development of many different nationalities, each making contributions of its own to the progress of the whole, and each developing a social, industrial, and governmental order of its own, suited to its territory, traditions, resources, and natural capacities.

The chronic irritations in Europe which contributed to the outbreak of the war and the war itself have emphasized the value and the toughness of natural national units, both large and small, and the inexpediency of artificially dividing such units, or of forcing natural units into unnatural associations. These principles are now firmly established in the public opinion of Europe and America. No matter how much longer the present war may last, no settlement will afford any prospect of lasting peace in Europe which does not take just account of these principles. Already the war has demonstrated that just consideration of national feelings, racial kinship, and common commercial interests would lead to three fresh groupings in Europe; one of the Scandinavian countries, one of the three sections into which Poland has been divided, and one of the Balkan States which have a strong sense of Slavic kinship. In the case of Scandinavia and the Balkan States the bond might be nothing more than a common tariff with common ports and harbor regulations; but Poland needs to be reconstructed as a separate kingdom. Thoroughly to remove political sores which have been running for more than forty years, the people of Schleswig-Holstein and Alsace-Lorraine should also be allowed to determine by free vote their national allegiance. Whether the war ends in victory for the Allies, or in a draw or deadlock with neither party victorious and neither humiliated, these new national adjustments will be necessary to permanent peace in Europe. All the wars in Europe since 1864 unite in demonstrating that necessity.

Again, the war has already demonstrated that colonies or colonial possessions in remote parts of the world are not a source of strength to a European nation when at war, unless that nation is strong on the seas. Affiliated commonwealths may be a support to the mother country, but colonies held by force in exclusive possession are not. Great Britain learned much in 1775 about the management of colonies, and again she learned in India that the policy of exploitation, long pursued by the East India Company, had become undesirable from every point of view. As the strongest naval power in the world, Great Britain has given an admirable example of the right use of power in making the seas and harbors of the world free to the mercantile marine of all the nations with which she competes. Her free trade policy helped her to wise action on the subject of commercial extension. Nevertheless, the other commercial nations, watching the tremendous power in war which Great Britain possesses through her wide, though not complete, control of the oceans, will rejoice when British control, though limited and wisely used, is replaced by an unlimited international control. This is one of the most valuable lessons of the great war.

Another conviction is strongly impressed upon the commercial nations of the world by the developments of seven months of extensive fighting by land and sea, namely, the importance of making free to all nations the Kiel Canal and the passage from the Black Sea to the Aegean. So long as one nation holds the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, and another nation holds the short route from the Baltic to the North Sea, there will be dangerous restrictions on the commerce of the world—dangerous in the sense of provoking to war, or of causing sores which develop into malignant disease. Those two channels should be used for the common benefit of mankind, just as the Panama Canal or the Suez Canal is intended to be. Free seas, free interocean canals and straits, the "open door," and free competition in international trade are needed securities for peace.

These lessons of the war are as plain now as they will be after six months or six years more fighting. Can the belligerent nations—and particularly Germany—take them to heart now, or must more millions of men be slaughtered and more billions of human savings be consumed before these teachings of seven fearful months can get accepted?

For a great attainable object such dreadful losses and sufferings as continuation of the war entails might, perhaps, be borne; but the last seven months have proved that the objects with which Austria-Hungary and Germany went to war are unattainable in the present state of Europe. Austria-Hungary, even with the active aid of Germany and Turkey, cannot prevail in Serbia against the active or passive resistance of Serbia, Russia, Rumania, Greece, Italy, France, and Great Britain. Germany cannot crush France supported by Great Britain and Russia, or keep Belgium, except as a subject and hostile province, and in defiance of the public opinion of the civilized world. In seven months Great Britain and France have made up for their lack of preparedness and have brought the military operations of Germany in France to a standstill. On the other hand, Great Britain and France must already realize that they cannot drive the German armies out of France and Belgium without a sacrifice of blood and treasure from which the stoutest hearts may well shrink.

Has not the war already demonstrated that jealous and hostile coalitions armed to the teeth will surely bring on Europe not peace and advancing civilization, but savage war and an arrest of civilization? Has it not already proved that Europe needs one comprehensive union or federation competent to procure and keep for Europe peace through justice? There is no alternative except more war.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.
Cambridge, Mass., March 9, 1915.

ART NOTES.

Union League Club's Exhibition of Paintings—Maurice Sterne's Work.

At the Union League Club exhibition this month an attempt has been made to satisfy a wide variety of tastes, none of them bad, but some far better than others. The walls dedicated to works by Monet, Renoir, Pissarro, and Sisley will draw the connoisseurs. The splendid Renoir, "Baigneuse assise," is one of the series of regal nudes by which his reputation as a painter is most firmly established. Who would care that the lovely bather is sitting upon rocks of strawberry and cream coloring, with the acid greens and hectic reds that haunted the master's palette early and late? The curves of the plump young figure recall the painter's fondness for Ingres. A captious observer finds the face babyish and the form mature, which interests him; but the lover of art will see the naturalness of the naïve gesture, the excellent structure of the anatomy, the blithe and tender rendering of the flesh.

Another extremely interesting picture is "The Verdict," by Forain, a monochromatic court-room scene such as Daumier would have done with an observation more profound and an execution more suave. He would have made it a bitter commentary upon life, but Forain has made it simply life. There are three Monets, the largest a grave, conventional roadway scene with trees and a cart, and a sky vanishing toward light on a horizon. It is more beautiful than the dappled cliffs of a later date. The other foreigners are Zuloaga, incisive with his carved and stained "Paquita" of the brown ribbed hair and red lips; Charles Ricketts, with his elegant and theatrical Don Juan; Israels, with a big, wholesome picture of children on a beach; William Maris and James Maris, neither at his best; Kever, Pieters, and Neuhuys, for sake of whom club visitors will turn their backs on the plump splendors of Renoir. The Americans are Bicknell, de Haven, Dessar, Dufner, Kost, and Yates.

A Painter of Bali.

Maurice Sterne has been spending nearly two years at Bali and now shows the artistic spoils of his sojourn there at the Berlin Photographic Company's galleries, where exotic art is more at home than elsewhere. Obviously he was greatly impressed by the Hindu rites of the worshippers on this little island of the East Indian Archipelago, and has made interesting records of them with an appreciation of their ancient quality. He equally is interested in the daily life, the commonest pursuits of which, he says, are carried out with "a dignity and grandeur familiar to us from the finest ancient art alone." In the market place he finds suggestions of sacrifice and incense: "In geometric designs they arrange their fish for sale; the fruit is piled up in perfect pyramids; like golden queens they sit enthroned among the richly colored stuffs, and not unlike goddesses they emerge from the miniature mountains of rice." It would be easy for an artist to lose his head amid all this prepared magnificence. He seems to have nothing to do but transcribe it. He has of course a much more difficult task. He has to mingle its ingredients with his personal emotion. This he seems not quite to have done as yet. He has been too humbly the observer, not autocratically the interpreter. His pictures come to the verge of illustration, but they are illustration of the highest order, and will give immense pleasure to those who would not perhaps have felt the added virtue of a severer synthesis. The pictures will be on view until March 27.

Several Exhibitions.

Robert Reid announces that his exhibition of portraits at the galleries of Jacques Seligman & Co. will be extended to March 20.

An exhibition of drawings and studies by Gilbert White for the mural decorations of the New Haven County Court House will be open at the New York School of Applied Design for Women until March 14. The hours on week days are from 10 to 4 o'clock, and on Sunday 1 to 5.

At the Snedecor Gallery is the annual exhibition of Western paintings by William R. Leigh until April 3. Mr. Leigh's painting, "The Stampede," was selected to represent him at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco as a typical American subject by an American figure painter.

Señor Monturiel is holding an exhibition of drawings and paintings at the galleries of the Maison Ad. Braun et Cie. His subjects are in most instances Spanish, and he shows a predilection for scenes from the life of laboring people. His sympathetic feeling and gentle mood are reflected in his work, but the structure of his figures lacks character.

COTTIER ART SALE TODAY.

Paintings, Books, and Furniture in Collection at Auction.

The auction sale of the paintings, miscellaneous objects of art, and books of Cottier & Co., which have been on view in the upper galleries of the Anderson auction rooms, begins this afternoon and will be carried on during the evening.

An altar frontal of the best sixteenth century workmanship is conspicuous among the furniture and art objects, which include many examples of the work of both the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The frontal is of crimson satin and is richly embroidered in gold after the fashion of the Renaissance. With three distinctive altar robes, it comes from the treasure house of a convent near Florence, Italy. An interesting piece of furniture is an armchair copied from one at Hampton Court and covered with tapestry of the seventeenth century.

A Venetian water color by F. Hopkinson Smith, a notable example of his early work, is noticeable among the paintings. Two paintings on leather panels by Albert P. Ryder the veteran American artist, have made an impression on those who have seen the collection, and among the other pictures are ones from the brushes of the impressionist, Edward J. Steichen, William Hamilton Gibson, Frederic H. Kaemmerer, Cazanova y Esorach, J. S. Copley, and William Ritschel.

Among the objects of art are an eighteenth century mirror in polychrome of Italian workmanship, antique mahogany tables, cassoni, damasks, candlesticks, bronzes, and an antique Chinese Buddha of stone.

RECORD N.Y.U. ENROLLMENT

2,913 Students Now Registered at the School of Commerce.

According to the figures for enrollment in the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance of New York University, made public yesterday, 441 new students were received during February. This, when added to the number enrolled in September, brings the number of students now in the school to the record total of 2,913. The increase over the registration for the same period last year is 447.

Since its establishment in 1900 the school has grown from 60 students to the present total.

MI-CAREME GAYETY LURE FOR SOCIETY

Dancers in Costume at Carnival at the Ritz for the West Side Juvenile Club.

FOR MONTESSORI SCHOOLS

Ball at the Plaza and Moving Pictures of Work of the Pupils—Toy Balloons Among Favors.

Society was attracted last night by several large Mi-Carême affairs, including the carnival and dance at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the West Side Juvenile Club, and the ball at the Plaza in aid of the free Montessori Tenement Schools.

An informal vaudeville entertainment preceded the dancing, those taking part in a pantomime and dance being Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Geer, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Adams, Miss Marjorie Shannon, Miss Beatrix Buel, Theodore Steinway, and Henry Smith.

Many of the guests came in costume, and there were several large costume dinners before the carnival, the hostesses taking their guests to the Ritz-Carlton. One of the largest dinners was given by Mrs. Robert R. Livingston for Miss Sara Delano and her fiancé, Roland L. Redmond. The guests, all of whom were in costume, included Mr. and Mrs. Howland S. Davis, the Misses Elizabeth Clarkson, Gladys Fries, Miriam Harriman, Katharine Greene, Helen Flake, Margaret La Farge Catherine Colt, Gretchen Damrosch, and Beverley Duer, Johnston Redmond, Carl Boker, Clemence Barnwell, Paul L. H. Chapin, Reginald Auchincloss, Frank Burton, Thomas Harris, Robert R. Livingston, and Mr. Watson.

Among the younger set at the carnival were the Misses Caryl Hackstaff, Isabel Hoyt, Ina A. Kissel, Ruth Moller, Jane N. Morgan, Genevieve L. Sanford, Marie Tailer, Tesson Thayer, Louise and Margaret Trevor, Mercedes de Acosta, Kathryn T. Motley, Audrey Osborn, Margaret S. Porter, Vouletti Proctor, Mary J. Schieffelin, and Schuyler M. Meyer, Edward S. Brockie, J. Horton Ijams, Ernest S. Ballard, J. Fahys Cook, W. Shippen Davis, J. Henry Harper, Charles King, C. A. Richards, Joseph L. Seligman, John H. Stewart, Percy S. Weeks, Guy Van Amringe, William M. Brewster, De Courcy L. Hard, Tracy Hoppin, Harold Imbrie, and Robert Swan.

The carnival spirit also prevailed at the Montessori School dance at the Plaza, and there was a side attraction of moving pictures, showing the work of the free Montessori tenement schools in New York and other cities. All sorts of carnival favors were sold, including grotesque noses, paper headgear in fantastic designs, and toy balloons.

Among the boxholders, which included many society women who have been active members of the committee in charge of the dance, were Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mrs. John J. Watson, Jr., Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. Hermann M. Biggs, Mrs. John I. Waterbury, Mrs. Frederick R. Hoisington, Mrs. John Markle, and Mrs. Roland R. Conklin.

Miss Elizabeth B. Perkins was in charge of the movies and Mrs. John J. Watson, Jr., headed the committee of girls who sold favors. Mrs. Benjamin T. Tilton was in charge of the booth where Italian and French carnival novelties were sold.

On the Reception Committee were Mrs. Vail Converse, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Mrs. William Ross Proctor, Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, Mrs. Charles Lewis Tiffany, Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. John A. Mitchell, Mrs. William C. Demorest, also Mrs. Seton, Mrs. Sherrill, Mrs. Biggs, and Mrs. Conklin.

Among the girls who sold favors were the Misses Ellen Compton, Julia C. Conklin, Betty Joyce, Elizabeth Hoisington, Dorothy Rennard, Florence Singer, Jean Robb Stewart, Marjorie Bruce Stewart, Annette Thomas, Helen Wilmerding, and Genia Morris.

Capt. Watson of Gov. Whitman's staff was present, with other members, all in dress uniform. James S. McGuire was Chairman of the Floor Committee.

Under the auspices of the North Carolina Society a dance was held last night at the Hotel Astor. The dancing, which was general, took place in the north ballroom.

The Mi-Carême festivities will wind up tonight with the entertainment which Auxiliary 8 of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm will give at the Plaza and the dance of the Paul Jones Club at the Vanderbilt for the benefit of the sailors and mine sweepers of the British fleet, under the patronage of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, and Mrs. James B. Eustis. Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel are to attend the dance at the Vanderbilt, also the Governor of Rhode Island, R. Livingston Beeckman, and Mrs. Beeckman. The decorations and diversions are to be of a naval and military character.

Speaking Contest at Columbia.

The annual school speaking contest under the auspices of Columbia University was held last night at Earl Hall. Otis Green of the Lake Placid High School won first prize. His topic was "War Should Be Abolished." William A. Dietz of the Mount Vernon High School won second prize, and Jacob Tumposky of the Utica High School third prize. The prizes were $50, $30, and $20. Dean F. P. Keppel of Columbia presided, and the judges were the Rev. William Montague Geer, Abraham V. W. Jackson, and Geddes Smith.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The date for the reopening of the Hippodrome as a temporary home for motion pictures has been set for Saturday night of next week. The circus will end its stay there tomorrow night.

Bess Ryan, who created the role of Fashion in the modern morality play "Experience," has returned to the cast after an absence of several weeks. Miss Ryan withdrew to prosecute a breach of promise suit against a Boston millionaire. The trial lasted more than six weeks and the jury disagreed.

Robert Warwick has been engaged for the role of Count de Mornay in the Frohman-Belasco revival of "A Celebrated Case."

To give time for additional rehearsals, the first performance of "Taking Chances," in which Lou-Tellegen will be starred, will be given Wednesday instead of Monday night in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre. Dodson Mitchell has replaced Gaston Mervale in the cast.

Ann Sutherland and George Giddens have been engaged by Arnold Daly for the roles of Mrs. Clandon and William, the waiter, respectively, in his forthcoming revival of Shaw's "You Never Can Tell" in the Garrick Theatre.

Max Hirschfeld has been engaged as musical director of the Princess Theatre's musical comedy, "Nobody Home."

Dr. W. A. Hunsberger, member of the International Peace Forum, lectured in the place of Sir Douglas Mawson at Weber's Theatre yesterday afternoon. A severe cold prevented Sir Douglas from telling the story of his antarctic adventures.

At the last of the series of matinees to be given by the students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in the Empire Theatre next Thursday afternoon Ibsen's "Little Eyolf" will be acted.

A party of crippled children from the auxiliary school conducted on the old ferryboat Southfield, supported by the Alumnae Society of Miss Spence's School, were the guests of the Shuberts at the matinee performance of the circus in the Hippodrome yesterday. The children were chaperoned by Miss Eva McAdoo.

The fiftieth performance of "The Clever Ones" was given in the Punch and Judy Theatre last night. Tonight in the Playhouse the seventy-fifth performance of "Sinners" will be given.

Al Jolson will make his last appearance at the Winter Garden before leaving for the Pacific Coast at the Sunday night concert.

New York's second midnight revue will be introduced Monday night at Chez Maurice. It was written by Harry Carroll, who will appear in it with other members of the Winter Garden company.

Genevieve Reynolds, an actress, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. She places her liabilities at $1,504 and her assets at $296.

ARCHITECTS GIVE 'BALLADE.'

War Skits a Feature of the Beaux Arts Housewarming.

Arrayed in the costumes of France and her allies, 200 members and guests of the Society of Beaux Arts celebrated last night the formal opening of the society's new home at 126 East Seventy-fifth Street, formerly the private stable of Mortimer L. Schiff. The housewarming took the place of the society's annual ball, and was called a "ballade"—which is Latin Quarter slang for party.

The entertainment was held in the big exhibition room on the ground floor, the walls of which were draped with decorative banners of gold and black that set off the brilliant colors of the costumes worn. The blue and red uniforms of the French soldiers predominated among the members, all of whom had studied architecture in the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts. British and Russian uniforms were also in evidence, while many women came as Red Cross nurses.

Two original playlets were presented by the younger members, after which there was a midnight supper followed by dancing. The first play, "Her Portrait," was the work of Charles L. Lawrance and Philip Cusachs, and was modeled after the thrillers seen at the Theatre du Grand Guignol, Paris. It dealt with a jealous husband, who invites his artist friend to see the unveiling of his wife's portrait and then reveals the head of the wife he has murdered stuck in the canvas. Mr. Lawrence himself played the part of the husband, Mrs. Samuel A. Welldon was the wife, and Mr. Cusachs was the artist. Others in the cast were Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Julia Appleton, Miss Mary Wyborg, H. R. Sedgwick, Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, and W. Lawrence Bottomley.

"The White Featherbed or Inside the Sheets" was an amusing double burlesque of "The White Feather" and "Inside the Lines." The villain Snarl Gummihalz was a German spy whose one aim was to obtain the plan of the British soldiers socks "so that they could all fight on an equal footing." He got the plans in his possession but was duly thwarted in the end by "Admiral Woodhead, of the Superdreadnought Discouragible, stationed off Geneva." There were many war jokes and songs.

Donn Barber, in ballet attire, did a dance as "Donna Barberina Pfalover." The play was written by Lawrence Grant White and Frederick R. King, and the cast included Bradley Delehanty, Murray Hoffman, Miss Virginia Townsend, Frederick Rhinelander King, Mr. White, and Mr. Ware.

The portrait for the first play was done by William N. Taylor, the artist, and the scenery was by William Lamb. The committee in charge of the entertainment was composed of Lawrence Grant White, Charles Lawrance, W. Lawrence Bottomley, Frederick R. King, H. G. Sedgwick, Lloyd Warren, Philip A. Cusachs, Bradley Delehanty, and Harry Allen Jacobs.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. Pleasants Pennington, Francis G. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. James Otis Post, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Robert Bacon Livingston Pell, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. M. R. Sedgwick, Miss May Pyne, C. L. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. Solon Borglum, Mr. and Mrs. George Howe of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Lloyd Warren, and Henry Hornbostel.

SAMUEL H. ADAMS MARRIES.

Writer Weds Jane Peyton, Actress—They Sail for West Indies.

Samuel Hopkins Adams, the writer, and Miss Jane Peyton, the actress, were married yesterday morning at 4 West Fortieth Street, the home of Miss Josephine Wright Chapman, a friend of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. W. McCurdy, pastor of the Morningside Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a few relatives and friends. Miss Chapman and George M. Weaver, Jr., of Utica, a college mate of Mr. Adams, were formal witnesses.

Jane Peyton has been prominent in a number of stage productions during recent years. When David Belasco presented "The Woman," she appeared in the title rôle. Before that time she was a member of the casts of "The Heir to the Hoorah" and "The Earl of Pawtucket."

Mr. Adams is best known for his magazine and newspaper articles. He has written many short stories and several novels, including "The Clarion." He is a member of The Players, the Alpha Delta Phi Club, and is a trustee of Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams sailed on the steamship Sixaola for the West Indies after the wedding. They will make their home at Ensenore, Cayuga County, where Mr. Adams has a country place.

Miss Peyton's marriage to Guy Bates Post was declared void by the Supreme Court of Illinois, in February. Miss Peyton had been separated from Mr. Post for several years. The Illinois court found that no legal marriage had existed because of a technical complication in her divorce from Arthur Weld, who is now dead.

MISS BIDDLE'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Philadelphia Girl Will Wed Angier B. Duke on April 28.

Miss Cordelia Drexel Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia, who is to marry Angier B. Duke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke of this city, on April 28, in Philadelphia, will have Miss Mary Duke, the bridegroom's sister, as her maid of honor. The bridesmaids are to include the Misses Hope Beale, Pauline Disston, Ruth Coxe, Charlotte Harding Brown, Margot Scull, all of Philadelphia, and Ellen Yuille of this city.

William Sturgis of New York is to be best man, and the ushers will be Ernest R. Hudson, Philip Boyer, Edwin V. Kane, Walbridge S. Taft, Esmond P. O'Brien, of New York; Livingston Biddle and A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Gustavo D'i Rossa, of Boston.

SOCIAL NOTES.

A musicale for the benefit of the New York Cooking School will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the house of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, 2 East Ninety-first Street.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who expects to open Marble House at Newport for the Summer about the middle of June, will go to her new estate at Great Neck, L. I., April 1 for the Spring.

Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty will give a bridge party, followed by a tea, in the rose room at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon.

Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown of 34 East Thirty-eighth Street is to entertain the Colonial Dames of America at her home on Friday, March 19.

Under the auspices of the Tuesday Knitting Society a dance is to be given at the Vanderbilt on Tuesday evening, March 16, in aid of the unemployed women of New York. This society has furnished the soldiers on the European battlefields with 7,000 woolen scarfs during the Winter.

Students to See "Lady Ursula."

A private performance of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" will be given next Thursday afternoon in the Maxine Elliott Theatre for the young women who are students or teachers in the schools affiliated with Columbia University. Invitations have also been extended to professors of Columbia, who will occupy the boxes. The play is a costume comedy of the eighteenth century, and the matinée has been arranged by Joseph Brooks and the students to give the students an idea of the manners of the period.

College Calls Brooklyn Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Flint, pastor of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has received a call to the Presidency of Wesley College of Art and Theology at Winnipeg, Manitoba. He has not reached a decision as to the call. Dr. Flint has been pastor of the New York Avenue Church for two years. He is a graduate of Wesleyan University and Drew Theological Seminary.

HENRY SYMONS ART OBJECTS ON VIEW

Rare English Porcelains and Early Venetian Glass in Vast Collection to be Sold.

OLD AND CURIOUS CLOCKS

A Bronze Bust of W. E. Henley by Rodin, Miniatures, Jewelry, and Fine Embroideries.

At the American Art Galleries more than two thousand objects of art are on the walls and in cases, covering many grades of quality and interest and making a happy hunting ground for the industrious and well-informed collector who likes to find his special type of acquisition for himself. The collection to be dispersed is that of Henry Symons, a London expert and collector, who has gleaned from many famous collections.

The glass, which includes examples of early Venetian and fifteenth century German, comes from the collection of the late Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. The group of old English porcelains is charming in general effect and includes a number of rare subjects in Chelsea, Bow, and Derby. There also is a large group of the homelier and sturdier Leeds and Staffordshire, much of the former coming from the collection of Lady Chandos-Pole. Ralph Wood figures, admirably modeled, depend nevertheless more upon their rarity value than upon their aesthetic appeal. Among the Wedgwood pieces is a reproduction of the famous Portland or Barberini vase expertly declared to be among the "First Fifty," which means that it is one of either the twenty reproductions made during the original Josiah's lifetime or the thirty made within five years after his death while the workmen trained by him were still at the potteries.

The section of the early English wares is, indeed, the feature of the whole collection, and is certain to attract collectors and connoisseurs in this especial field, which offers a wide choice and endless entertainment. Another extremely interesting feature is the section of old and curious clocks. Here is "Honest" George Graham's famous "Orrery Clock," which shows with approximate exactness the movements of the earth around the sun and the moon around the earth. Here are "Act of Parliament" clocks made in 1797 for country inns when Pitt imposed a tax upon all who carried clocks or watches; here are chiming lantern clocks repeating clocks by Thomas Ogden, the Quaker watchmaker of the eighteenth century, bracket clocks, hanging clocks, tall clocks, and pedestal clocks, all with something to say of the history of their times.

Among the bronzes are several good pieces, one an inkstand of Italian Renaissance design given to Riccio and surmounted by a well-modeled nude boy reading a book. A door-knocker of bold design and the nude figure of a man attract particular attention, but there are no pieces of the very highest rank over which to linger. The Renaissance cabinet of the School of Cellini, in carved steel damascened with gold with subjects taken from Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," is one of the curiosities of an age that sloped toward the curious in its declining years, remarkable in workmanship and lacking the stamp of genius.

A bronze bust of W. E. Henley, by Rodin, is noted in the catalogue as that made by the sculptor as a labor of love in appreciation of Henley's promptness in recognizing Rodin's genius in the Magazine of Art, of which he was the editor. The bust was borrowed by Rodin from Henley's family in order that a marble replica might be made of it for the English nation. The marble bust is now in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the bronze was purchased from the Henley family after Mr. Henley's death. The execution has the strong realism characteristic of Rodin's work in portraiture.

There are one or two fine crucifixes in the collection, the eighteenth century furniture forms a large and interesting section, there are miniatures and jewelry and trinkets, a few fine textiles and embroideries, there is practically everything that one buys and sells from an antiquarian standpoint of interest in the art of the past. It will take a week to disperse them all, and the sale will begin on March 15.

SON BORN TO GOV. WHITMAN.

Legislature and Host of Friends Extend Congratulations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—A son was born to Gov. Charles S. Whitman and Mrs. Whitman at 3 o'clock this morning. The first baby boy ever to come to the Executive Mansion weighed seven pounds. He will be named Charles Seymour Whitman, Jr. Gov. and Mrs. Whitman have one other child, Olive, aged 4.

The news of the arrival of the addition to the Governor's family reached the Capitol early and both branches of the Legislature took official cognizance of the event. President Pro Tem. Brown of the Senate introduced this resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Senate tender its hearty congratulations to the Governor on the addition to the Executive force at the Mansion and express its profound interest in the welfare of Mrs. Whitman and the future Governor."

In the Lower House Assemblyman Joseph D. Kelly of the Twelfth New York District, Charles F. Murphy's home, moved that "the privileges of the floor be extended to Charles S. Whitman, Jr."

Hundreds of congratulatory messages were received at the Executive Mansion today, along with a wagonload of flowers for Mrs. Whitman.

Gov. Whitman's smiles had an extra radiance all day. When he received the newspaper men for the afternoon audience he was asked:

"Have you heard from the new Governor?"

"Yes," he replied. "Very vociferously, early this morning. However," he added, "I have not yet discussed the financial situation with him nor the necessity for a direct tax."

Asked if the youngster were to be named for his father, the Governor replied:

"Yes, that's all I have to give him."

In August, 1907, a daughter, Elizabeth, was born to Gov. Charles E. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes.

Bauer and Casals in a Joint Recital.

Harold Bauer, pianist, and Pablo Casals, 'cellist, gave the fifth of their joint recitals this season at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon and again there was a large audience. The program comprised Bach's Sonata in G and Beethoven's in C, the latter composer's Variations in E flat on a theme by Mozart, "La dove prende amor," and Grieg's Sonata in A minor. The work of this pair, whose perfect devotion to spirit of the composer and the best principles of ensemble playing is even more notable than their individual excellence as artists, has by this time become so well known that there is little to be discovered about their playing. As had those of previous recitals, yesterday's audience enjoyed a well studied and deeply felt exposition of interesting music. A portion of the Beethoven variations was repeated at the insistence of the auditors.

MME. SEMBRICH'S RECITAL.

A Large Audience at Her Second Appearance in Carnegie Hall.

There was the familiar throng of people filling Carnegie Hall; the familiar eagerness of anticipation, the familiar enthusiasm and pleasure in her offerings at Mme. Sembrich's song recital yesterday afternoon. It was the second one she has given in New York this season, and was originally set for a fortnight or so earlier, but was postponed on account of Mme. Sembrich's indisposition at that time.

Her program yesterday was, as her programs always are, composed with much skill from a wide familiarity with the literature of song, and after the pattern that she has so often adopted. It contained a number of songs that she has not sung before. Masters of the older period, of the German Lied, and later ones, Russian, French, and German, were represented; and at the end came a group of folk songs of various nations, in which Mme. Sembrich has given in other years so much pleasure. Several she repeated, and at the end of each group she added others; the list was long before she had finished.

Her voice was not in quite so good condition as it was at her first recital earlier in the season. The unfavorable condition passed away in large measure after the first few songs but it did not entirely disappear. There were some of her numbers that she sang with almost her old brilliancy. If there was not all the beauty of quality or steadiness of tone in mezza voce that she produces when she is at her best and if there was the need of a certain effort and caution that sometimes hampered her in such passages there were often power and vibrancy when she gave forth her voice more freely.

All the more to be admired, perhaps, were the resources of technical skill that never failed her, and that enabled her to triumph over difficulties; and the artistic powers, the insight, the means of expression, that filled her singing with beauty and charm, and that delighted her hearers as they had so often before. One of her older songs was an air by John Bartlet, an almost unknown English composer of the seventeenth century, "Whither Runneth My Sweetheart," that she had to repeat. After the "Non so piu Cosa" from "The Marriage of Figaro," she gave Mozart's "Das Veilchen" with exquisite grace, by which time she had regained a fuller and rounder tone.

The voice was still better in the next group; the long and beautiful phrasing in Loewe's "Des Glöckenthürmer's Töchterlein" was of her best. There was a severe test, well met, in the sustained measures of Schumann's "Stille Thränen," and the aerial delicacy of his "Röselein," as she gave it, the audience insisted upon enjoying a second time. Songs by Tschaikowsky and Rimsky-Korsakoff she sang in Russian, the latter a lively shepherd's song from the opera of "Snegouvotchka." Unfamiliar was "Les Papillons" of Ernest Chausson, who is gayer in it than the modern Frenchmen often allow themselves to be, and this, too, she repeated. Strauss's "Einkehr" is not familiar on her programs; it has much beauty, with some characteristically abrupt harmonic changes.

In the folksong group it was natural that "Annie Laurie" should call for a spontaneous burst of applause. When she began it, and "My Heart Is Sair" gave almost as much pleasure. Most striking of all these songs was the dreamy, modern Greek cradle song, strongly Oriental in its cadence, "Ainte Koimesou," which Mme. Sembrich first made known at a folksong concert some years ago. She ended with songs in Little Russian and Polish—and then added more.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

Ancient and Modern Music at Second Concert of 22d Season.

The Musical Art Society ended its twenty-second season last evening with a concert in Carnegie Hall which, like most of Spring concerts of the society, brought forward music of the old ecclesiastical styles largely relating to the season of Lent. There were also modern part songs, in which the folksong element was prominent, and a double chorus extremely interesting from a historical point of view, by Giovanni Gabrieli The first group of churchly music comprised three responses by Palestrina, in which the intoning of a chanter is answered by the chorus; a motet, "Jesu dulcis Memoria," by Victoria, of the same school; a "Crucifixus" for eight voices, by Antonio Lotti, dating a century and a half later, and modern hymns by Gustav Schreck, one of Bach's successors as cantor of St. Thomas's Church, in Leipsic, and by Sergei Rachmaninoff, the Russian composer, who visited New York a few years ago.

The composition by Giovanni Gabrieli, organist of St. Mark's Church in Venice, an innovator, "In Ecclesiis," is notable as one of the earliest attempts to unite the orchestra with choral singing. It is written for a chorus of the usual four voices and another of a single soprano, alto, and two tenors, and six instruments—a viola, two trombones, and three "cornetti," obsolete wooden instruments, which were represented on this occasion by trumpets with bags tied around the bells. No great modification of the trumpet tone was gained, however. The music had an archaic and tentative effect, very different from the assured and perfected style of the older composers heard in the preceding numbers, which Gabrieli was trying to supplant. It therefore made much less impression upon the modern listeners; but for those who wished to look beyond the immediate pleasing of the ear it was extremely interesting.

The modern pieces included a chorus by Grieg called a "psalm," (though not derived from the Hebrew psalms of the Old Testament,) based on old Norwegian church melodies. It is one of Grieg's last compositions, and its naïve quality and the beauty and effectiveness of its treatment make it extremely touching. There was an arrangement for chorus by Otto Goldschmidt of a not very striking song by Kjerulf, another Norwegian composer; a lively song in the Russian folk dance spirit by Gretchaninoff; two part songs by Sir Edward Edgar, both constructed with the device of a phrase repeated by some of the voices as an accompaniment for a melody above it sung by the others, and Percy Grainger's original setting of a gay old English folksong, "I'm Seventeen Come Sunday," in which the chorus is gradually more and more reinforced by a band of brass instruments. Edgar's songs struck the fancy of the audience to such a degree that a repetition of both was called for.

The singing of the chorus was notably better than at the first of the season's concerts last December. The quality of the tone was much improved, as was its homogeneity; and there was a greater finish of ensemble and a greater accuracy of intonation. It is well that this was so, and that Mr. Damrosch should guard against any deterioration of a standard that has been kept so high for so long.

MARGARET ANGLIN'S ROLES.

Will Act Shakespeare's Plays as Part of Tri-Centenary Celebration.

Margaret Anglin has accepted the invitation of Percival Chubb, National Chairman of the committee of the Drama League formed to arrange a tri-centenary celebration of the death of Shakespeare in 1916, to organize and head a company of Shakespearean players to give performances of the poet's plays in St. Louis and other cities. The first performances will be given in May of next year in Forest Park, St. Louis, and will subsequently be repeated in other cities. The choruses, singers, and supernumeraries who will take part in the pageants will be assembled and rehearsed locally.

During her regular season in modern plays Miss Anglin will give a special Shakespearean matinée each week, and preceding the tri-centenary series she will have an individual season of at least a month. Signor Gustavo Salvini has written her, expressing his desire to be associated with her on an American tour, and Miss Anglin hopes to arrange for the appearance of the son of the famous Italian tragedian, who has won distinction in his native country on his own account.

RICH MEN'S ESTATES PUT IN QUARANTINE

Cattle in Westchester County Infected with Dreaded Hoof-and-Mouth Disease.

TO KILL 400 HEAD TODAY

State Places Armed Guards on the Robbins Farm—Pets, Too, Will Be Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 11.—All of Westchester County, in which are the estates of John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, the Iselins, Reads, Harrimans, and others of the very wealthy, was put under quarantine today because of the discovery of the dreaded hoof-and-mouth disease among cattle on several farms. More than 400 head of cattle will be destroyed tomorrow.

Alvin Huson, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State, issued the orders on which Sheriff Ulrich Wiesendanger acted, and this afternoon armed deputies were put on guard at the dairy farm of William Collins on the Sprain Road, Yonkers, and at the Robbins farm on the Tuckahoe Road at Tuckahoe.

The deputies had orders to kill all pigeons, sparrows, cats, dogs, and birds in general which are supposed to be carriers of the hoof-and-mouth germ. The employes were quarantined also until the destruction of infected cattle shall have been completed. Mr. Huson and Sheriff Wiesendanger are taking every precaution to prevent a further spread of the disease, for many wealthy residents of Westchester have herds of great value.

Deputy Sheriff Donnelly, with several deputies, took charge of the Collins farm, where it has been decided to kill twenty-one of the dairy herd. Mr. Collins told Sheriff Wiesendanger he believed his herd had been infected by two cows which were sent to him from the Robbins farm to pasture.

Only five animals were found to be infected on the Robbins farm, but it was decided to kill the whole herd of 140. Equally drastic measures will be taken on every farm in the county until Westchester shall be free of the hoof-and-mouth disease. By a wholesale sacrifice now officials believe that a great slaughter in the future may be averted.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 11.—Twenty-two prize Holstein cows, valued at more than $5,000, belonging to August Benhert of Cranford, were slaughtered today following the discovery by the State Board of Health of the presence of hoof-and-mouth disease. The Benhert herd, kept for fancy breeding purposes, was recognized as the most valuable in Union County. It is believed the disease was contracted from germs contained in a carload of feed recently purchased from the West.

"MME. SANS-GENE" SUNG.

Miss Farrar in Title Role—"Haensel und Gretel" in Afternoon.

There was a performance of Giordano's "Mme. Sans-Gêne" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Miss Farrar was heard in the title rôle, and among the others were Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, de Segurola, and Althouse. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

In the afternoon there was a special performance of "Hänsel und Gretel." Miss Mattfeld was Hänsel and Miss Schumann, Gretel, while Carl Schlegel sang the rôle of the father for the first time here. Mr. Reiss was the Witch, Miss Braslau the Sandman, and Miss Garrison the Dewman. Richard Hageman conducted. After the performance of Humperdinck's opera there were several ballet divertissements.

COLLEGE FOR JERSEY GIRLS.

Club Federation Moves for $75,000 School at Rutgers.

Decorated in Colonial blue and buff and with furniture of the Colonial period, the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs formally opened a committee room on the sixth floor of the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon. One feature of the room is a copy of the Francis Scott Key chair.

A reception was given by the management of the McAlpin from 4 to 6 to Mrs. William R. Ropes, President of the federation, in the Winter Garden of the hotel. During the afternoon the women discussed the raising of $75,000 for a woman's college for New Jersey, to be affiliated with Rutgers, and built on a twelve-acre site on the Raritan River, presented by a Trustee of the college. The 17,000 members of the federation are to devote themselves to the task of raising money for the college for their girls, 800 of whom now go outside the State each year for education.

Among the women present were Mrs. Thomas B. Stillman, Jersey City, Vice President at Large; Mrs. George B. Philhower, Nutley; Mrs. H. M. Edwards, Glen Ridge; Mrs. Brice Collard, Jersey City; rMs. John V. Cowling, Millville; Mrs. R. Elmer Shoemaker, Bridgeton, and Mrs. Lemual Skidmore, Summit.

YOUNG SCORES IN WILL FIGHT

Contestants in Nordica Case Must Submit More Proof.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 11.—Judge John W. Slocum, who is hearing the contest over the probate of the will made by Mme. Nordica Young, the singer, held today that the contestants must submit further proof to substantiate the will made in 1914, which they seek to substitute for a testament drawn in 1910.

Counsel for the contestants of the 1910 will, made in favor of George W. Young, Mme. Nordica's husband, sought to have counsel for Mr. Young agree to have the testimony taken in Thursday Island, Java, where Mme. Nordica died, used in the New Jersey proceeding, but he refused to agree to the proposal unless he could have a representative present when the testimony was taken by the commission to be assigned for the purpose. This was finally arranged. The testimony will be taken under the New Jersey laws.

A further hearing relative to the 1910 will will be held on Thursday, Sept. 9, when it is expected the Thursday Island testimony will be available.

AUTO TRUCK HITS CAR.

Four Passengers Hurt on Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown.

An automobile truck with which Harry Cohen, driver for Rosenstein & London, grocers of 240 East Twenty-ninth Street, was making deliveries last night collided with a west-bound Twenty-ninth Street car near Third Avenue, breaking many of the car windows. Three of the passengers were cut by flying glass.

Dr. Charles C. Hawkins of 2,087 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, was cut on the scalp; his sister, Miss Annie Hawkins, of 2,121 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, was cut on the left eye; their mother Mrs. Catherine Hawkins of the latter address, was cut in the right ear; Mrs. Mary Sheridan of 141 East Forty-seventh Street was badly bruised. Dr. Hall of Bellevue Hospital treated all the injured and they were able to go home.

DEATH OF DOTY BROTHERS.

Ethan Allen, Paper Manufacturer, and W. S. Expire 12 Hours Apart.

Funeral services for Ethan Allen Doty, one of the oldest paper manufacturers in the country, and his brother, Warren S. Doty, who died at the home of the former within twelve hours of each other, will be held today. Ethan Allen Doty died from heart disease at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, while the death of his brother, which resulted from an affection of the kidneys, occurred at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The services for Warren S. Doty will be held this afternoon, while those for Ethan Allen Doty will take place this evening.

For several months Ethan Allen Doty had been busy removing the manufacturing plant of his concern from Brookly to Reading, Penn., and had been aided in the work by his brother, who was in the employ of the firm. The two brothers became ill in Reading, and both were brought to the Brooklyn home of Ethan Allen Doty on Sunday morning.

Ethan Allen Doty was born in Manhattan seventy-eight years ago. In 1856 he entered the employ of the paper manufacturing firm of Doty & Bergen, of which his father was the head. Later he succeeded his father's interest, upon the death of the latter, and in 1889 the concern assumed its present name—Doty & Scrimgeour. The offices of the firm are at 74 Duane Street, Manhattan.

Mr. Doty was formerly active in Republican politics in Brooklyn. He was at one time Chairman of the Civil Service Commission in the old City of Brooklyn, and was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated William McKinley for his first term as President. He was active in the Union for Christian Work, and gave liberally to charity. Mr. Doty had been President of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn and a Director of the Fifth Avenue Bank, Franklin Safe Deposit Company, and other corporations. He left a wife and a son.

Warren S. Doty, who was 66 years old, was also born in this city. He is survived by his widow.

FUNERAL OF ALBERT POLIS

Held on the Vaterland, Where Line's Director Died.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon in the first-class dining saloon of the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland at Hoboken over the body of Albert Polis, a Director of the company, who died on board on Feb. 26. The saloon was draped with flags and there were several floral pieces, including a large wreath of lilies from the German Consulate.

The services were read by the Rev. Henry Brueckner of the German Alliance Evangelistic Society, and the band of the Vaterland played the funeral march as the coffin was carried from the saloon to the hearse.

Mr. Polis was a widower, and the funeral was delayed until the arrival of his daughter from Hamburg, where the body will be taken for interment. Julius P. Meyer, General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line in New York; Capt. Hans Ruser, the Commodore of the Fleet, and many other officials of the company attended the services.

MRS. C. A. SCHIEREN DEAD.

Survives Her Husband, Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, by a Day.

Surviving her husband, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, by about twenty-four hours, Mrs. Mary Louise Schieren died yesterday morning at her home, 405 Clinton Avenue, that borough. Mrs. Schieren had been unconscious most of the time since Tuesday, and died without knowledge of her husband's death. The couple had been ill with pneumonia at their home for some time. They will be buried together tomorrow.

Mrs. Schieren was born in Manhattan seventy-four years ago, and was a daughter of George W. Bramm and Louise M. Bramm. For many years she had taken an active part in church and charity work in Brooklyn. She was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, and was also interested in the work of the Brooklyn Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society and other organizations. Mrs. Schieren was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. She is survived by three sons and a daughter.

ROLF BOLDREWOOD DEAD.

Novelist Succumbs in Melbourne, Australia, at Age of 89.

LONDON, March 12.—The death is announced at Melbourne, Australia, of Rolf Boldrewood, the novelist, who was born at London in 1826 and whose real name was Thomas Alexander Browne.

In early life he was one of the pioneer squatters in the goldfields of Victoria. His first novel, "Robbery Under Arms," was published in England in 1888 and one of his latest novels, "A Tale of the Golden West," was published in 1906. Among his other works are "The Miner's Right," "A Colonial Reformer," "A Sydney-Side Saxon," "A Modern Buccanneer," "The Crooked Stick," "The Babes in the Bush," "War to the Knife, or Tangata Maori," and "The Last Chance."

Charles A. Harrington, U. S. N.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Assistant Naval Constructor Charles A. Harrington, U. S. N., died yesterday at the Naval Hospital at Las Animas, Col., according to advices received by the department today. He was a native of Massachusetts, who entered the navy as a cadet in 1900, and after serving as Ensign was appointed an Assistant Naval Constructor in 1907. In this grade he served at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Two years ago he was the Navy Department's Inspector of Hull Material in the Pittsburgh district. His last active duty was as Superintending Constructor stationed at Long Beach, Cal.

Albert Baldwin, Jr.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Albert Baldwin, Jr., President of the New Orleans National Bank, Vice President and Treasurer of the Times-Picayune Publishing Company and an officer of many other local corporations, died suddenly tonight. He was 50 years old and was born in this city.

Obituary Notes.

Miss MATHILDE PHILLIPS, younger sister of the late Adelaide Phillips, the contralto, and herself a singer of note, is dead at her home in Marshfield, Mass., at the age of seventy-two years.

JOHN OWEN HUGHES, with the brokerage firm of Jesup & Lamont for eighteen years and the President of the Eastern Slate Company of Vermont, died yesterday at his home, 20 West Park Place in Rutherford, N. J., in his thirty-third year.

FREDERICK A. DOUGLASS, who was retired last June on a pension after twenty years of service as a keeper in the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday on a Pennsylvania Railroad train in the Market Street station in Newark.

ISAAC PHILLIPS, 52 years old, a cloak manufacturer, of 68 West Eighty-fifth Street, with offices at 33 East Thirty-third Street, died yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital from a fractured skull, received when he was struck by an automobile while crossing Fifth Avenue at Thirty-third Street.

HOSIAS LEVINE, a retired real estate dealer, died yesterday at the home of his son, Dr. L. J. Levine, at 306 South Broadway, Yonkers.

EDWARD CHANDLER WALKER, president of Hiram Walker & Sons, distillers at Walkerville, Ont., died yesterday in Washington, D. C., where he had been visiting relatives. Mr. Walker was the eldest son of the late Hiram Walker, founder of the distilling company.

JOHN ROLLIN CHURCH, for many years secretary of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, died yesterday at his home in Brooklyn, and the funeral services will be held to-morrow at the home of his brother-in-law, 1,129 Dean Street. Mr. Church was born in Morristown, N. J., sixty-four years ago and left a wife and four children.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

Brooklyn.

ELLERY—WHITON.—March 10, Mildred Whiton to Eugene Ellery, Jr.

Died.

AKERS.—On March 8, at his residence, St. Heller, Island of Jersey, Charles Edmond Akers, husband of Mabel Dwight.

ALBIN.—Mrs. Rose Albin, wife of Abe Albin and daughter of Nathan Lefkowitz, died Wednesday, March 10, 1915, aged 32. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M., 284 South 5th St., Brooklyn.

BAEPPLER.—King Solomon's Lodge 279, F. and A. M.: Brethren, we announce to you in sincere sorrow that our beloved brother, Henry Louis Baeppler, laid down his earthly tools on Wednesday, March 10. Family funeral services will be held at his late residence, 408 Welling St., Richmond Hill, Friday, at 8 P. M. You are invited to attend.

ERNST WOLF, Master.
OTTO OCHS, Secretary.

BELT.—At Baltimore, Md., on March 8, 1915, Rachel G., daughter of the late Otho H. and Adeline R. Belt, and granddaughter of Major John Spring Belt of Revolutionary Army. The funeral will take place from the Ascension Church, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Friday, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

BROWN.—Louisa, at her late residence, 4,112 Fort Hamilton Parkway. Funeral services at her late residence on Friday at 8 P. M. Interment Saturday morning, Woodlawn. Bridgeport (Conn.) papers please copy.

BUHRENDORF.—On March 11, Frederika D. Buhrendorf, in her 62d year, beloved wife of John C. Buhrendorf. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,592 Jessup Av., Bronx, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Ferncliff, on Sunday afternoon.

CHURCH.—On Thursday, March 11, John Rollin Church, in his 65th year. Funeral service at the residence of his brother-in-law, at 1,129 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 13, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

COLE.—At Hotel Biltmore, on March 10, 1915, of pneumonia, William Washington Cole, aged 66 years. Services at Hotel Biltmore, Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

CURRY.—On March 10, 1915, James S. Curry, in his 74th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 323 West 33d St., Friday morning, March 12, at 11 o'clock.

DARLINGTON.—On Thursday, March 11, 1915, at his residence, 1,321 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Penn., Stephen P. Darlington, in his 79th year. Funeral service at his former home in West Chester, Penn., Saturday, March 13, at 12:30 P. M.

DAVIES.—Barry, Newark, N. J., in his 80th year, beloved husband of Louisa Davies. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Woolf Green, 300 W. 109th St., New York, Friday, March 12, 11 A. M.

FRANC.—Carl Benjamin Franc, brother of Otto H. and Hermann K. Franc, at Goldroad, Ariz., on Monday morning, after a short illness. Funeral service will be held at 650 10th St., Brooklyn, Saturday, at 2 P. M.

GAMBLE.—On March 10, in this city, Anna, wife of Francis J. Gamble, in her 26th year. Funeral services at St. Brendon's Church, New Haven, Conn., Saturday morning at 9:30.

GLUGOWSKI.—On Tuesday, March 9, 1915, at 1 P. M., Gustave J., beloved husband of Ernestina Glugowski, (nee Weiss,) in his 65th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Friday, 12th inst., at 10:30 A. M., at his late residence, 1,833 Clinton Av., near 175th St., Bronx.

HALL.—On Wednesday, March 10, Maud, beloved daughter of Samuel J. and Jeanette Crist Hall, after a short illness, at the residence of her parents, 2,040 7th Av. Services will be held at Mount Morris Baptist Church, 5th Av. and 126th St., Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Interment Private.

HAMBURGER.—Pauline M., beloved wife of Simpson Hamburger and mother of Louis, Mrs. Alexander Guest, and Mrs. Minnie Poucher. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEMINWAY.—March 11, 1915, in Watertown, Conn., Julia Havens, wife of the late Buell Heminway. Funeral Sunday, 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HENDERSON.—On Wednesday evening, March 10, 1915, Anna Teasdale Henderson, wife of Joseph Henderson. Funeral service at her late residence, 641 East 169th St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

HOLSTEIN.—Harry, on Wednesday, March 10, beloved husband of Rebecca, (nee Levy,) father of Moise, Beatrice, and Dorothy, brother of Sadie Silberman, Hattie Quint, Noah and Lee Holstein. Funeral from his late residence, 480 East 15th St., Flatbush, at 2 P. M. Friday.

HUGHES.—At Rutherford, N. J., on March 11, 1915, John Owen, beloved husband of Kathryn Hughes. Funeral services from his late residence, 20 West Park Place, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Masonic services will follow at the Masonic Temple, Rutherford, N. J., at 9 o'clock. Interment Fair Haven, Vermont.

KING.—Susanna S., widow of the late William King, Jr., at Perth Amboy, Thursday, March 11. Funeral, St. Peter's Church, Saturday, March 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEVINE.—Thursday, March 11, 1915, Hosias Levine, at 8 A. M., at the residence of his son, Dr. L. J. Levine, 306 South Broadway, Yonkers. Funeral services will take place Friday at 12 noon. The last rites will be performed at Congregation Shaarei Torah, at 80 Forsyth St., New York City. He is survived by two sons, Dr. L. J. Levine and Mr. Jack Levine.

MILLER.—Hugh Miller, son of the late George W. and Mary E. Miller, in the 41st year of his age. Funeral Sunday at 2 P. M., Church of the Heavenly Rest.

PAYNE.—On March 10, 1915, Frederick W. Payne. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 18 Duncan Av., Jersey City, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

QUIRK.—March 10, 1915, Johanna Quirk, beloved wife of Patrick Quirk, at her late residence, 1,041 Hall Place. Requiem mass at St. Anthony's Church, 10 A. M., Saturday. Thence to St. Raymond's Cemetery.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, March 11, at Wakefield, R. I., Mary Lyman, widow of the late George C. Robinson, aged 85 years. Funeral services from her late residence in Wakefield at 3:30 P. M. Sunday, March 14. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHIEREN.—On Thursday, March 11, 1915, at her late residence, 405 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Mary Louise Schieren, in her 75th year. It is the desire of the family that the service be strictly private.

SCHIEREN.—On Wednesday, March 10, 1915, at his late residence, 405 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Charles A. Schieren, in his 74th year. It is the desire of the family that the service be strictly private.

SHAFFER.—On Wednesday, March 10, 1915, Cordelia Shaffer, wife of Jacob Shaffer, in her 81st year. Funeral services at her late residence, 83 Clarkson St., Flatbush, on Sunday, March 14, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SKINNER.—On Tuesday, March 9, 1915, at his home in Stillwater, Sussex Co., N. J., after a long illness, William Erskine Skinner, eldest son of the late Rev. John Skinner, D. D., and Elizabeth Kirkwood Taylor Skinner, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral services at his late home in Stillwater on Saturday, March 13, at half-past 1 o'clock. Interment at Newton.

THOMPSON.—At Bridgeport, Conn., March 11, 1915, David W. Thompson, aged 84 years and 11 days. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 446 Waldemere Av., Bridgeport, on Monday, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Burial in Mountain Grove Cemetery.

TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, March 10, 1915, at his residence at Glen Head, L. I., in his seventy-fourth year, George Hewlett Townsend, son of the late Stephen Hewlett and Jean Garvey Townsend. Funeral from his late residence, Saturday, March 13, at 1 o'clock.

VAIL.—At Orlando, Fla., on March 10, 1915, Mahlon N., beloved husband of Jeffie E. Vail, aged 73 years. Funeral service from his late residence, 580 Irvington Av., South Orange, on Sunday on the arrival of the 1 P. M. train from Barclay St., New York. Interment at Clinton Cemetery, Irvington, N. J.

VANDERPOEL.—At Summit, N. J., on March 9, 1915, Waldron B. Vanderpoel, M. D., in his 61st year. Solemn high mass of requiem, at St. Teresa's Church, Summit, N. J., on Friday, March 12, at 9:30 A. M. Interment in Greenwood at 12:45 P. M.

VANDERPOEL.—The Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital announces with deep regret to its members the death of Dr. Waldron Vanderpoel of the Hospital Staff of 1881, at his home in Summit, N. J., on March 9. Funeral services Friday morning, from St. Theresa's Church.

JAMES SEARS WATERMAN, M. D., President.
FRANK R. HOLBROOK, M. D., Secretary.

WARNER.—At Pelham Heights on March 11, Lillian Bray, beloved wife of Edmond Dixon Warner. Funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, Edwin S. Newell, Corlies Av., Pelham Heights, Saturday at 10:45 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Station, New Haven Road, 10:05.

WEED.—At Noroton, Conn., Wednesday, March 10, 1915, Sarah F., wife of the late Joseph D. Weed. Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Noroton, Friday, at 3 P. M. Interment Spring Grove Cemetery, Darien, Conn. Savannah papers please copy.

Died.

WILLIAMSON.—March 10 George, aged 68. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av., 19th St. Time later.

WOOD.—On March 10, 1915, Ralph Pratt, son of the late Albert H. Wood and Caroline M. Aikin. Funeral private. Interment at Albany Rural Cemetery. Albany papers please copy.

BARTON.—Marie, 530 West 122d St., March 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BURKE.—Winifred, 264 West 139th St., March 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

COBURN.—Mary, 4,358 Park Av., March 9.

CUNNINGTON.—Arthur W., 306 West 12th St., March 10. Funeral service today.

DAHL.—Matilda, 815 5th Av., March 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DAVIDSON.—David, 455 East 135th St., March 9.

DE ALFANSO.—Emma W., 2,370 1st Av., March 9. Funeral tomorrow.

DERKS.—Walter G., 810 East 179th St., March 9, aged 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

EGGLESTON.—Annie, 2,152 Webster Av., Bronx, March 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GORDON.—William J., 2,143 Blackrock Av., Bronx, March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GROTZ.—Elizabeth, 280 West 49th St., March 10. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

HARRINGTON.—Thomas J., 44 South Washington Square, March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HAUGH.—Elizabeth, 119 East 92d St., March 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HUGHES.—Thomas J., 527 West 46th St., March 9. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

KENYON.—Thomas E., March 9, aged 39. Funeral 223 8th Av.

LAPORTE.—Oliver, March 10, aged 48. Funeral 171 8th Av.

McDONOUGH.—Elizabeth, 941 Roger Place, Bronx, March 9. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

McMINN.—William, 524 West 46th St., March 9, aged 23.

MARTIN.—Antoine, 494 East 170th St., March 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MITCHELL.—Mary, 447 Washington St., March 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MORIARTY.—James, 244 East 27th St., March 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'DONNELL.—Frank, 127 West 125th St., March 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PAHLER.—Delia, 74 East 124th St., March 10, aged 48.

PFISTER.—Margaret A., 414 West 49th St., March 10, aged 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Charles A., 924 West End Av., March 10. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

SWEENEY.—Florence M., 319 East 69th St., March 10.

THOMPSON.—Dora M., March 10, aged 54. Funeral service 304 West 126th St. today.

THORNE.—Frederick W., 321 West 112th St., March 9. Funeral today.

TUXHORN.—Joseph, 334 East 153d St., March 9.

WILDONER.—Jacob, 508 West 162d St., March 9, aged 85. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

WILSON.—Charles L., March 9, aged 56. Funeral 223 8th Av.

Brooklyn.

BERTRAND.—Charles A., 85 Somers St., March 9. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BISHOP.—Agnes, 406 Ditmas Av., March 10, aged 76. Funeral service today.

BORELLI.—Vincenzo, Naval Hospital, March 10, aged 65. Funeral March 14.

CLISE.—Mary, 305 Reid Av., March 10, aged 73. Funeral private.

DAVIDSON.—Mary, 1,021 Lafayette Av., March 10.

DOLAN.—Mary, 448 7th Av., March 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

EGAN.—Ann, 707 East 2d St., March 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ENNIS.—John J., 246 Wyckoff St., March 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FOGARTY.—Annie, 505 Hamilton Av., March 9.

FUREY.—Mary, 592 Vanderbilt Av., March 10. Funeral tomorrow.

HAUER.—Carl, 228 Baltic St., March 10. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HENNING.—Emma L., 238 New York Av., March 10, aged 29.

HOMMEL.—Caroline, 87½ Guernsey St., March 9. Funeral today.

JOYCE.—Mathew F., 619 Willoughby Av., March 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KELLER.—Frank A., 582 Evergreen Av., March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KLEIN.—Elizabeth 24½ Ten Eyck St., March 10, aged 73. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEHMANN.—Henry A., 718 Bleecker St., March 9, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

McCUE.—Michael, 87 Java St., March 10, aged 70.

McDONNELL.—Thomas, 227 Lee Av., March 9, aged 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MANNING.—Robert F., 91 Remsen St., March 9. Funeral private.

MEADE.—William F., Jr., 364 Baltic St., March 9. Funeral today.

MINCHER.—George, 2,354 Madison St., March 9, aged 34. Funeral today.

MUELLER.—Elisabeth L., 270 Keap St., March 9, aged 7. Funeral service today.

MUIR.—Annie E., 272 Ryerson St., March 10. Funeral private.

MULLIN.—Mary E., 1,367 Atlantic Av., March 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MURPHY.—Mary, 13 Poplar St., March 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NIMMO.—Philip A., 590 Bushwick Av., March 9, aged 9. Funeral tomorow, 9:30 A. M.

O'DONNELL.—Margaret, Kings County Hospital, March 11. Funeral today.

RENNER.—Mary, 144 Duffield St., March 9.

ROGERS.—Catherine A., 31 3d Av., March 9, aged 20.

STEVENS.—Josephine E., 955 Greene Av., March 10, aged 60. Funeral service today.

STEVENS.—William, 13 Irving Place, March 10, aged 74. Funeral service today.

THORMANN.—Theodore, 434 79th St., March 10. Funeral private.

WENDELL.—John F., 113 Bedford Av., March 9, aged 28. Funeral today.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

AMBRUNN.—Louisa, 171 Littleton Av., Newark, March 10. Funeral service today.

BENDER.—Peter, 89 Newark Av., Jersey City, March 9, aged 2 months.

BROCK.—Mary, 305 Madison St., Hoboken, March 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CARR.—Maria, Newark, March 10. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

CORCORAN.—Mary A., 253½ 4th St., Jersey City, March 10.

GALLI.—Edward, 105 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, March 9, aged 56.

JOYCE.—Mary, 142 Mallory Av., Jersey City, March 11.

KELLER.—Ida M., 68 Treacy Av., Newark, March 11. Funeral private.

LAVIER.—Lillian, Newark, March 11, aged 27.

MOONEY.—Jane, 838 South 16th St., Newark, March 10, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow.

NOLAN.—Patrick J., 20 Hopkins Av., Jersey City, March 10.

O'LEARY.—John, 280 9th St., Jersey City, March 11.

PFEIFFER.—Julie, 608 Hudson St., Hoboken, March 10, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow.

PREUSS.—Marie, 411 High St., West Hoboken, March 9.

REED.—Rose, 15 Palisade Av., Jersey City, March 9, aged 79.

ROONEY.—Mary E., 219 Jefferson St., Hoboken, March 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SCHROEDER.—August, Newark, March 10, aged 86.

STANTON.—Marion, 139 Bank St., Newark, March 10. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

WATERS.—Mary, 23 St. Francis St., Newark, March 9.

Long Island.

ARNOLD.—Otto, Corona, March 9, aged 82. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COMBES.—Carmen, Evergreen, March 9, aged 71. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MAY.—John, Maspeth, March 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MULLIGAN.—Julia, 126 Franklin St., Astoria, March 9, aged 70.

SHEA.—Gerald, 632 6th Av., Astoria, March 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Westchester County.

ACKER.—Smith L., Yonkers, March 9.

FOSHAY.—Nathan B., Mamaroneck, March 10, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KAUFFMAN.—Harry E., Ossining, March 9.

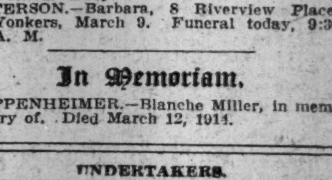
O'CONNOR.—Mary A., Ossining, March 9. Funeral today.

PETERSON.—Barbara, 8 Riverview Place, Yonkers, March 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

In Memoriam.

HEPPENHEIMER.—Blanche Miller, in memory of. Died March 12, 1914.

UNDERTAKERS.



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RITCHIE DEFEATS WELSH---ST. NICHOLAS WINS HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP---BASEBALL

RITCHIE THE WINNER BUT WELSH SMILES

Ex-Champion Smothers Title Holder, with Little Damage to Latter.

CROWD HOOTS CHAMPION

Women in Well-Filled Madison Square Garden Applaud Britisher's Escape from Severe Beating.

As champion boxers go, Freddy Welsh of England stands at the head of the class as the one who has been able to cling to his title without having to do any real fighting to hold it.

Before a throng which nearly filled Madison Square Garden last night, Welsh put up a very dismal exhibition against Willie Ritchie, the California boy from whom he won the title in England last July. Welsh wouldn't box, he wouldn't mix, he wouldn't lead. He just stalled continuously, held Ritchie's hands tightly under his arms in innumerable clinches, while the Californian waved his arms around like a windmill, pounding and battering promiscuously, as the evasive Welsh feinted, sidestepped, danced, and ducked away.

It was a disappointing bout. Welsh smiled all the way through, but Ritchie must be declared the winner as decisions are calculated in limited round bouts.

Ritchie's crude boxing and his insistent aggressiveness made it appear as if he was doing much serious damage, but he wasn't. What action the bout produced came from Ritchie. Welsh didn't seem to be there for action. He messed and faked through the ten rounds on simply defensive work, and very seldom tried to land. Occasionally he saw a sure opening and then sent over straight left jabs or body blows, but most of the time he kept Ritchie working his arms busily, and Willie was always willing to do this.

The Crowd Disapproves.

Through many of the rounds the big crowd hissed and hooted Welsh for his inactivity.

The crowd was strong in its partisanship for Ritchie and everything that Welsh did was construed as an effort to avoid mixing it with the Californian. Welsh did the best he could. In fact his generalship was almost perfect because he followed a line of campaign which protected his interests at all times. He couldn't hope to match Ritchie's rugged give-and-take method so he tried to worry the American into wasting all the blows and energy possible.

Ritchie hasn't boxed for a long time, and at the start he judged his distance badly and missed many times. As the bout wore on, however, he tugged and tussled and roughed it in the clinches and made desperate efforts to squirm out of the embraces in which Welsh continually trapped him.

The referee, Billy Roche, with the jeers of the crowd ringing in his ears, pleaded vainly with Welsh to box, but Welsh only smiled and stalled. "I'm doing the best I can," said Welsh to the referee. It was a hopeless plea to ask Welsh to make it a contest.

Welsh has had so much experience at just this sort of bout that he danced through the ten rounds with about a third as much effort as Ritchie. The Californian tried as hard as he ever tried in his life, but against this aggravating defensive of the Wleshman he could not make it an attractive glove contest alone. He tried to hit Welsh hard, but most of his blows were half blocked or spoiled by the champion's dexterous ring tricks.

Ritchie Worked Hard.

Ritchie worked like a Trojan. It was a fine chance for him to win back the good-will of his fellow-countrymen for his defeat at Olympia. But early in the bout, although Ritchie felt that he was getting the better of it, there was a look of disappointment on his face because Welsh was working the self-same game on him that he worked in England.

The scene at the Garden was the most spectacular that had been seen at a ring contest in this city in many a day. In the big crowd were many women. Here and there throughout the arena boxes and the balconies was the flash of color of a Spring hat or a new sand-colored gown. Men whose names and faces are known in all walks of metropolitan life were there. Clubmen in their toppers, lawyers, artists, actors, and the familiar figures which ones sees parading Broadway and Fifth Avenue every day were there in force.

The entrance of the two boxers stirred up much enthusiasm. First there came Ritchie with his retinue of handlers. They entered like court attendants of an ancient King. While the band blared forth the national anthem the parade wended its way through the aisles, at the fore one of the attendants carrying a big American flag. The Garden shook from top to bottom with ringing cheers. Then came the champion, Welsh. He, too, entered in state. Behind the great silken union jack the champion and his followers paraded to the ring. His reception was not as clamorous as that which hailed the Californian.

The big amphitheatre was all set for a stirring contest. Expectations for this bout ran high. So the disappointment was great when in the first few rounds it was seen that Welsh was out to let Ritchie do all the work and all the worrying while he held back, took things easy, and made his opponent box for all he was worth.

There wasn't a single round in which Welsh showed well. If it had been a foot race instead of a boxing match all the honors would have gone to the champion. He was never set to give or take a blow. Not an instant was he still, but kept gradually backing away, leading Ritchie on and on, blocking his blows, feinting from the piston-like left jabs of Ritchie until he had inveigled him into a clinch, there to hold him and lie against him until the referee, in desperation, pried them apart in disgust. All the warnings which Welsh got were received with a smile. He was determined not to box, and there was no power to make him.

The lightweight title which Welsh holds is a valuable asset. He plans to keep it as long as possible. He is well along in years for a boxer, and there is no steam left in his punches, and his hands are not as strong as they used to be. So Welsh boxed with the idea of conserving all of his waning talents. With a craftiness and generalship, of which he is a past master, he was able to keep away from the fiery onrush of the Californian.

In a way there is merit to that sort of skill, but it is not what the boxing public expects of a champion, and while last night's bout attracted a gate receipt of probably between $18,000 and $20,000, it is safe to say that if Welsh was matched for a bout here soon it would not draw a five-dollar bill.

Boxers nowadays don't go in for the real old-time fisticuffs which the old-ring days produced. The ten-round game of today lends itself to a far more prosperous future than the old-time fighters used to enjoy.

So far as the detail of the bout was concerned, there was a monotonous sameness about all of the rounds. Welsh's skillful use of his hands and arms kept him safe against Ritchie's dogged persistent boring in. Only once was there a real boxing rally, and that was in the ninth round when for a brief time Ritchie cornered Welsh. The two stood toe to toe and hammered away at each other without any resultant damage.

Ritchie threw all caution to the winds and boxed wide open. It cannot be said that Welsh could not have taken the aggressive, because there was plenty of opportunity. Ritchie's style was such that he could have found plenty of open avenues to Ritchie's face and body if he had cared to take advantage of them. As it was he was content to wait and wait and stall and stall and smile sarcastically while the crowd jeered him and cheered his opponent.

THOSE WHO WERE THERE.

Men Prominent in Many Respects Saw the Big Garden Bout.

Seldom has Madison Square Garden held a more representative gathering. Men from all walks in life, from the dignified financier and business man to the bookmaker and follower of the boxing game, were on hand to see the two lightweight boxers perform. It was a reminder of the days of the Horton law, when it was considered quite the thing to be near the ringside. As is customary in these affairs, the amusement professions were largely represented with grand opera and theatrical stars. Among the former were John McCormack, Clarence Whitehill, and John Brown of the Metropolitan Opera House force.

Nearly every sport, amateur and professional, sent its quota of followers. Members of the medical profession found relaxation from their exacting duties. Literary men rubbed elbows with professional gamblers and men about town, while lawyers and legal luminaries dropped their briefs and musty law books to swell the crowd. It was, however, orderly and well behaved and the big gathering was dispersed without any untoward incident.

Perhaps no bout recently attracted as many out-of-town followers of boxing. Philadelphia, Boston, Scranton, Trenton, Waterbury, and many nearby towns sent big delegations, which materially helped to swell the attendance to about 8,000.

Among the leaders in the theatrical profession were Bob Hilliard, J. Fred Zimmerman, Meyer Livingston, Morris Greer, J. M. Kerr, Richard Carle, Sam Bernard, Lew Fields, Joe Weber, Joe Schenck, Bert Feibleman, George Rolandow, Maxey Blumenthal, William Fox, William A. Brady, Martin Herman, Harry Martell, and Jim Lowery.

Society, finance, and law were represented by Reginald C. Vanderbilt, L. Eldridge, M. D. Whitman, Russell Colt, Judge Peter Schmuck, John Gerken Lawrence, M. D. McGuire, Larry Waterbury, Robert D. Wrenn, Charles Belmont Davis, R. L. Burton, John Fox, Jr.; John Davis, William H. Van der Poel, Dr. Charles E. Locke, Dr. William Furness, Dr. M. F. Clarke, A. C. Schwartz, Charles Mayer, and Lyle E. Mahan.

Among the others noticed in the arena were: George W. Johnson, Robert Smith, Gene McGuire, Walter A. Kinsella, Jim Coffey, Honest John Kelly, Patsey Donnelly, Bob Vernon, Jack McGuigan of Philadelphia, Fred Allen, Ed Barrows, Jim Foster, Billy Gibson, Jimmy Britt, George Perry, Jack Gleason, Manny Chappell, Val O'Farrell, Walter J. Moore, Sol Manheimer, Alderman John McCann, ex-Police Inspector J. McLaughlin, Alderman W. P. Kennedy, Young Corbett, Leach Cross, Jack Mason, Jack Sullivan, George Considine, Charles Dana Gibson, Loney Haskell, and Happy Ward.

POLICE HANDLE CROWDS.

Speculators Foiled at the Ticket Windows.

Part of the big crowd that jammed Madison Square Garden last night started to form in line at the Twenty-sixth Street box offices, where the $1 and $3 tickets were sold, as early as 6 o'clock. Half an hour later the line at the $1 window had increased to about 200. Sergt. Thornton and ten policemen from the Twenty-first Precinct Station, in command of Capt. Sexton in citizen's clothes, handled the crowd, but, as it grew in proportions, it was necessary to call out some reserves, and by 8 o'clock ten additional bluecoats had been summoned.

At 7:30 o'clock the dollar line extended along Twenty-sixth Street to Fourth Avenue, and up that thoroughfare to Twenty-seventh Street, with recruits falling in as fast as the fans purchased tickets at the box office and passed into the Garden. There were about 500 men in this line, and for more than an hour and a half this long line continued purchasing tickets at the rate of about fifty every three minutes. As soon as the joyful fight fan would procure his pasteboard he passed into the entrance and another hurried to take his place. The dollar office closed at 8:45 o'clock, when the upper gallery had been packed to the rafters, and the most disappointed man in the world last night was the one who was next in line when the window closed.

The line at the three-dollar window dwindled away at 9:30 o'clock, with but few tickets left for sale. At the windows on Madison Avenue, where tickets were on sale at $5, $7.50, $10, and $15, there was a steady stream of purchasers, with the police busy keeping them in line. About 8:30 the avenue was jammed with autos pouring out their occupants, and the tooting of auto horns, the clanging of auto bells, and the shouting of the fans made it a pretty noisy corner.

The management of the Garden frustrated all attempts at ticket speculating by the most stringent rules ever laid down at a boxing club. Every person had to purchase his own ticket at the window where the tickets were sold for $1 and $3, and if he did not pass right into the entrance he was hustled back to the window, his ticket taken away, and his money returned. These same rules, with some slight modifications, were in force at the windows where the higher-priced tickets were sold.

The big crowd was well behaved and orderly, and it was not necessary for the police to make an arrest, although they had a busy job keeping the people moving.

SHUGRUE NEARLY BLIND.

Jersey City Boxer to Go Under Operation to Save Sight.

That recent reports relative to the improved condition of Joe Shugrue's eyesight have been greatly exaggerated is made evident in the latest development in the case of the Jersey City boxer, who is threatened with total blindness. Pete Fitzgerald, manager of the boxer, gave out a statement yesterday after a visit to Shugrue in a sanitarium, in which he practically substantiated the first reports of the seriousness of the impairment of Shugrue's eyes.

The Jersey City lightweight is confined in a semi-darkened room, and is totally blind in the right eye, while the cataract forming over the left eye is increasing every day. However Shugrue is still able to discern things with his left eye.

An operation has been decided upon as the only means of saving Shugrue's sight. Manager Fitzgerald yesterday said:

"Specialists treating Joe Shugrue have not detected any improvement in his eyesight and an operation will in all probability be performed very shortly. Joe has taken treatment willingly and he hopes that an operation will take place. Final consultation will be held by the specialists tomorrow to determine the next move. Joe is in fine humor which shows that his courage is standing by him in his affliction."

Wrestlers to Contest for Title.

The final match to decide the welterweight wrestling championship of the East, catch-as-catch-can style, will be held at Central Hall, Corona, tomorrow night. After many preliminaries the contenders are Young Monday, who has been before the public for years, and Peter Wickes of Brooklyn, the twenty-one-year-old boy who has been kept under cover by his tutor, George Bothner, who believes he is now fit for titular honors.

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ST. NICK HOCKEY CHAMPION AGAIN

New Yorkers Beat Boston A. A., Breaking Tie for First Place in League.

For another year the championship of the Amateur Hockey League will remain with the St. Nicholas Skating Club seven. Confident of duplicating the victory over St. Nicholas in Boston, the players from the Hub invaded St. Nicholas Rink last night for what was not only the final game of the league series, but the one which decided the championship. And after it was all over the Boston A. A. men had met with a 5 to 2 defeat as the parting echo of the hockey season.

For the first few minutes of the first period it seemed that there was to be a hockey exhibition that would surpass anything that the local rink has seen this season. There was every element that brought the play to a high standard, and during that time the St. Nicholas men were second best. It was a pace that was too fast to continue and after the teams had steadied down the St. Nicholas players were the masters both on attack and defense. The first half ended with the score 3 to 2 in favor of the local seven and in the final period two additional goals were added.

The match brought out the biggest gathering of hockey enthusiasts that has marked a game during the year. Every seat in the ring was taken, and crowded densely behind the reserved seat holders were the standees three and four and at some points five deep. It was a typical hockey gathering, with none too partisan a sentiment, so that the visitors were accorded a generous amount of the applause. Hobey Baker was the favorite with the crowd, and the instant the puck came to him was the signal for wild outbursts of cheering. During the latter half of the game his play shone more brilliantly than ever; he had skated his covering Boston men to the point where they were unable longer to hold him, and repeatedly he brought every spectator to his feet by one of his electrifying runs. When all is said Baker seemed to be the one who tipped the balance in favor of the St. Nicholas team. Certainly without his wonderful skill there would have been a nip and tuck struggle.

From the point of view of really brilliant hockey the match held no great preponderance of ability. Not that the men did not have the ability; they did have that, as was evidenced every now and then by some striking bit of work, but the contest was too important for either side to take any chances. One was impressed with the idea that there was a studied carefulness, and this did not always make for the most exciting kind of a contest.

The most brilliant play of the evening was the result of the clever stickwork of Baker. He took the puck from behind his own cage and started down the ice for what was to prove the second tally for St. Nicholas. For the instant he had shaken off the Boston men who were assigned to the task of holding him in check, and raced down the rink, three opponents following him like angry bees. He crossed over in front of the Boston net and, sweeping close in, shot the puck past Chadwick for the count which tied the score. It was the first instance in the game when Baker had succeeded in getting loose, and the crowd went wild in its approval of his effort.

When the teams came on the ice for the first half the Boston men showed a dash to their play which carried them into an early lead. Clifford, after four and a half minutes of play, pierced the St. Nick's defense and scored the first goal unassisted. A little more than a minute later Hicks, who was the running mate with Clifford, went close in and scored a second time for the visitors. It began to look as if the vaunted defense of the St. Nicholas team was to be found wanting. And with Baker being covered closely there were some few doubters who predicted an easy victory for Boston. Shortly after Hicks's tally St. Nicholas scored a lucky count, and this was the turning point. Fox shot for the goal, but it was wide, and then, unexpectedly, the rubber carromed off Huntington's stick and landed in the net. From then on all of the scoring was to the credit of St. Nicholas.

The final count of the first period was by Baker on a pass out from behind just before the whistle closed the half.

The second half brought misfortune to the Boston goal tender, Chadwick. A stick struck him over the eye, and for fifteen minutes the game was held up while he was being doctored. When he did return to the ice he seemed just a little afraid of the hard shots that were sent against him, and St. Nicholas caged two goals for the period, one by Ellis and the other by Baker. The line-up:

St. Nicholas.	Position.	Boston A. A.
Carnochan	Goal	Chadwick
Trimble	Point	Robbins
Willette	Cover point	Huntington
Baker	Rover	Hicks
Ellis	Centre	Clifford
Cox	Left wing	Hopkins
Fox	Right wing	Hornblower

Goals—First Half: First for Boston A. A. by Clifford in 4:31; second for Boston A. A. by Hicks in 5:50; third for St. Nicholas by Fox in 6:23; fourth for St. Nicholas by Baker in 8:25; fifth for St. Nicholas by Baker in 17:45. Second Half: First for St. Nicholas by Ellis in 4:58; second for St. Nicholas by Baker in 12:58. Penalties—Hopkins, 1 minute; Hicks, 2 minutes; Fox, 2 minutes, and Cox, 2 minutes.

Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club. Assistant Referee—Dr. Foster, Boston A. A. Goal Umpires—E. Garon, Hockey Club, and T. Kelly, Irish-American A. C. Timer—W. J. Croker, Wanderers. Penalty Timer—William Roche, Wanderers.

Aberdeens Beat Boston Arenas.

BOSTON, March 11.—The Aberdeens of Ottawa defeated the Boston Arena seven in a hockey match tonight, 4 goals to 3. The visitors scored all their goals in the first period, and then played defensively.

WILLARD OFF FOR HAVANA.

Financial Arrangements Now Seem to be Satisfactory.

EL PASO, Texas, March 11.—Jess Willard and his manager, Tom Jones, left today for Havana, where Jack Johnson is waiting to meet Willard in a world's championship bout on Sunday April 4. This was taken as indicating that the financial arrangements for the battle had been arranged satisfactorily.

Tonight's Boxing Shows.

The Longacre A. A. will offer four ten-round bouts at its boxing show tonight. Willie Andrews, the feather weight of the Mangin Social Club, will oppose Johnny Keyes, and Pinky Burns will clash with Young Rose. The other bouts will bring together Battling Allen and Young Seiger, and Fighting Jack Nelson and Harry Phillips. The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Club will have three bouts tonight, including Italian Joe Gans against Young Hickey, Jack Dorman against Kid Burns, and Young Cohen against Willie Jones. The New Polo A. A. will also offer its weekly boxing bill tonight.

Four Games at Thum's.

Hal Coleman won his second start in Thum's amateur 18.2 balkline handicap billiard tournament, defeating W. C. Charlton, whom he gives 100 points handicap, 300 to 177. Coleman made his high run in the nineteenth inning, when he gave a beautiful exhibition of balkline nursing, running up 40 points, and then missed an easy carrom shot. Coleman's high run was 40, and his average 6. Charlton's high run was 35, and he averaged 3 27-50.

In the second game H. Stern defeated J. Allen by the score of 225 to 110. Stern conceded 25 points to his opponent. His high run was 39, and he averaged 4 33-48. Allen's high run was 15, and he averaged 2 16-47.

The third game was won by A. Rieman, giving Charlton his second defeat in one day. The score was 225 to 153, Charlton being allowed 25 points. T. Willis and E. Troy struggled along for eighty-four innings in the fourth game, when Willis managed to gather enough points to complete the game and win, the score being 250 to 201. Troy received 25 points handicap.

YANKEES LIGHT HITTERS.

Regulars Defeat Yannigans, 1 to 0—Two Hits for Youngsters.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 11.—The Yankee regulars had to go into the seventh inning today to push a single run over the plate, and this lone counter decided the battle against Duke Farrell's Yannigans, 1 to 0. But for an error by Frank Truesdale on an easy pop fly the teams might have gone far beyond the regulation distance, as both were hitting poorly and Bill Donovan had spread the tip that he would not call the game until one side had won it.

The line-ups today were identical with those in the game played yesterday except in the pitching box. The six boxmen who performed yesterday were all excused by Donovan today, and as the day was the warmest encountered here, Wild Bill allowed his flingers to labor longer. Cole and Fisher worked three innings each, and the four closing chapters were pitched by Lewis and Smallwood, the last named being the star pitcher of the Savannah club.

King Cole, who complained yesterday of a sore arm, announced himself ready after a warm-up under the baking sun, and Donovan put him to work with the regulars, with Ray Fisher on the mound for the Yannigans. The celebrated King allowed only one hit, a sizzling drive to left by Paddy Baumann, during his three innings. Fisher was touched up for three hits, but they did no damage. Smallwood, who is further advanced than the other Yankee boxmen, handed up both speed and curves when he succeeded Fisher, and for three innings he had the Yanks helpless. Peckinpaugh, Cree, and Cook fanned before the charms of the local hero, much to the delight of several hundred natives in the stands. But the Yanks finally got to Smallwood. Maisel opened the seventh with his second double; High beat out a bunt, and, after Truesdale had allowed Mullen's pop fly to sizzle through his fingers, Boone came through with a scorching drive to left, which scored Maisel. High could easily have scored on the hit, if another run had been needed. Lewis, the Hoboken semi-pro, had to do some fancy pitching in the fifth inning, when with one out the Yannigans filled the bases on two errors and a hit batsman. Lewis got out safely by forcing Smallwood to pop out, after which he tossed Daley out at first.

Running catches by Cree, Daley, High, and Baumann and the hitting of Maisel and Nunamaker featured the contest. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Regulars	0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	6	3
Yannigans	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	2

Batteries — Cole, Lewis, and Sweeney; Schwert, Lewis, Smallwood, Nunamaker, and Pickering.

Phillies Win from Cuban Reds.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 11.—The Philadelphia Nationals won their third game from the Cuban Reds, 6 to 3, here today. The Phillies will play the Athletics here tomorrow in the first of a series of three games. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	6	9	3
Cuban Reds	3	10	3

Batteries—Demaree, Mayer, Rixey, Burns, and Adams; Parese, Fernandez, and Farrer.

New Baseball League for Ohio.

LIMA, Ohio, March 11.—It became known here today that negotiations were progressing looking to the formation of another baseball league to be composed of eight Ohio cities. A. W. Lawson, formerly connected with the Reading, Penn., club of the Atlantic Coast League, announced that he had made contracts with the members of the Lima independent team and that parks in this city and Newark have been leased. Efforts are being made, Lawson said, to place clubs in Akron, Canton, Zanesville, Springfield and other towns.

Third Defeat for Mack's Team.

TAMPA, Fla., March 11.—The Chicago Nationals made it three straight from the Philadelphia Americans here today by taking the final game of the exhibition series, 5 to 4. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	5	7	1
Philadelphia	4	7	3

Batteries—Adams, Zabel, Standridge, Hargrave, and Bresnahan; Harper, Bressler, McAvoy, and Schang.

Yale Freshman Breaks Leg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—Charlie Eddy of Bay City, Mich., one of the most promising candidates for the Yale freshman infield, today broke his right leg at the ankle while practicing base sliding in the cage. He was taken to the college infirmary, where the fracture was reduced by Dr. Sanford. He will be out of the game this season.

Drawn Games in English Soccer.

LONDON, March 11.—Three important Association league games were decided today, postponed through the Cup ties being replayed on Saturdays. In the first division, Chelsea shared the points in their away game with Sheffield United, each side scoring once. Oldham Athletic entertained West Bromwich Albion which also resulted in a draw enabling the home club to regain their lost position at the top. One second division game was played, Barnsley beating Birmingham by 2 to 1, which brings them level with Preston North End at second place. The draw for the semi final ties of the English Cup to be decided on March 27 resulted as follows: Everton vs. Chelsea or Newcastle United, Bolton Wanderers vs. Oldham Athletic or Sheffield United.

Trinity College Football Schedule.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11.—The football schedule of Trinity College for 1915 has been announced by the management as follows:

Sept. 25—Norwich University at Hartford; Oct. 2—Brown at Providence; 9—Bates at Hartford; 16—Amherst at Hartford; 23—Williams at Williamstown. Nov. 2—N. Y. U. at New York; 6—Tufts at Hartford; 13—Boston College at Hartford; 20—Wesleyan at Hartford.

Pastime A. C. Election.

At the annual election of the Pastime Athletic Club, the following officers were elected: president, Fred Winkler; vice president, P. O'Connor; treasurer, James Birch; secretary, Luke O'Neill; recording secretary, Walter Mulhall; Captain, Myles McHugh; first lieutenant, Captain Ray Ferguson; second lieutenant, Captain K. F. Hearns. A novice cross country run will be held on Sunday, April 11 and the weekly runs and walks which have been held each Sunday will be continued.

GIANTS THAW OUT IN LIVELY GAME

Larry Doyle's Team Defeats Snodgrass's Nine, Although It Was Outbatted.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Tex., March 11.—The Giants today again buckled down to inter-club battling. Two scratch teams, the Doyles and the Snodgrasses, clashed for seven innings. The Doyles won, 6 to 4, after an encounter featured more by the pitching of the Indian Glass and the catching of Louis Wendall of New York City than anything else. It was the first game of the week and the weather, which had been so balky, was fairly good until late in the afternoon, when it clouded up and became chilly. The contending teams were as follows:

Doyles—Bescher, c. f.; Grant, 3b.; Doyle, 2b.; Robertson, l. f.; Merkle, 1b.; Fletcher, s. s.; Murray, r. f.; Wendall, c.; Erickson, Huenke, and Perritt, p.

Snodgrasses—Piez, c. f.; Burns, l. f.; Lobert, 3b.; Thorpe, r. f.; Snodgrass, 2b.; Brainard, s. s.; Holke, 1b.; Smith, c.; Glass, Gipe, and Flanagan, p.

The winners did not hit as hard as the losers, but they had the advantage of wild fits by the opposing pitchers and capital base running. A wild spell by Gipe and a timely hit by Wendall in the sixth inning gave the winners two runs, their margin of victory. Base running and the run-and-hit were tried extensively, and the stealing of Bescher, Doyle, Robertson, and Merkle, who twice worked the double steal in dashing manner, helped to win the game. Holke and Brainard worked the run-and-hit cleverly for the other side.

The losers also tried the double steal, McGraw keeping the men on the move all the time on the bases, but Wendall's accurate pegging and the good returns of Fletcher and Doyle foiled the compound thefts. Wendall also blocked off base runners at the plate in bold and expert fashion. Perritt pitched only one inning. He did not try hard and was flogged for two singles.

The best pitching was done by Glass, who disclosed a few curves and moist balls. These bothered the opposing batters, particularly those who had not seen any curves this year. Glass has a side arm and an overhand hurl for the moist ball, and John McGraw says he can break the damp delivery two ways like Russell Ford.

The base hit makers of the day were Bescher, Grant, Doyle, Robertson, Fletcher, Murray, and Wendall, one each. For the other side were Piez, one, Thorpe, two; Brainard, one; Holke, two, and Smith, Glass, and Marshall, one each. The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Doyles	1 0 1 1 0 2 1	6	7	1
Snodgrass	1 0 0 0 2 0 1	4	9	2

SUPERBAS PLAY A GAME.

Beat Stetson College Boys, Who Are Attacked with "Stage Fright."

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 11.—Stetson University of Deland, Fla., had the honor of opening Ebbets Field this afternoon in a game with the Superbas. Unfortunately for the thousand or more spectators, many of whom came from miles away in automobiles, they saw a poorly played game. The collegians were attacked by a very bad case of stage fright in the opening inning, when the National Leaguers piled up 7 runs. Final score: Brooklyn, 16; Stetson University, 0.

About the only satisfaction that Manager Robinson got out of the contest was an opportunity to work three of his new pitchers, Cadore, Smith, and Dell. They all proved too much for the university lads, who scored only two hits.

The first serious accident that has happened to the Superbas on a Spring training trip in years occurred this morning, when Karst, a young infielder, who lives in Philadelphia, dislocated his right foot while attempting to steal second base. The youngster will be unable to play for several weeks.

Tomorrow the Superbas will play a team from the Ormond and Clarendon Hotels. On Saturday the Birmingham Club, winner of last year's Southern League pennant, will open a three days' series with the Brooklyns.

Brookf'ds Well Limbered Up.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWN'S WELLS, Wis., March 11.—With the thermometer registering 75, Manager Magee put the Brookfed squad through two more stiff workouts today. The men have limbered up so well that the manager decided that the ball tossers were ready for a regular nine inning game, and in furtherance of this view, they will play the nine representing the Hazelhurst High School tomorrow. They are said to be a good aggregation of players, and a rattling good game is looked for. Tom Seaton is in splendid shape and undoubtedly will work several innings. Wilson and Jim Bluejacket will also get a chance to show how they can curve them over. There are three badly crippled men in the camp now. Bill Chappelle, the big twirler is abed with chills and fever. Al Holt's case of charley horse in the left leg became so serious over night that the short stop candidate did not don a uniform today. Ed Gagnier who played regularly at short stop last season is hobbling around on his right leg, having strained a tendon in the other member. Manager Magee announced tonight that Mike Simon, the former Pirate, would supplant Grover Land as the Brookfeds first string catcher.

No Sanction for Atlantic League.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 11.—Secretary John H. Farrell, of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues whose approval for a proposed schedule of the Atlantic League was said to have been secured, denied to-day that he had given such approval. The schedule calls for a divided season with games limited to Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Secretary Farrell said:

"I did not approve this plan and in fact was not consulted about it. Any protection for leagues playing Saturday and Sunday only is contrary to our constitution and cannot be extended."

It is considered probable therefore, that the proposed Atlantic League will not come under the protection of the National Association unless other schedules are adopted.

PRINCETON RELAY WINS.

Tigers Outrun Pennsylvania Team at Interclass Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 11.—Princeton's two mile relay team won from Pennsylvania in the gymnasium here tonight by a margin of a third of a lap. The Tigers' victory came easily, Meredith, who ran last for Pennsylvania, had a lead of a quarter of a lap to overcome when he started and he was unable to gain on Hayes, Princeton's anchor man. Atha, running second for Princeton against Dorsey, made the fastest time of the race and added twenty-five yards to the lead that Moore had secured for the Tigers. Meredith, in the final half mile, made a desperate effort to overtake Hayes, who at one time had a lead of a half lap. The task was too much and Meredith ran himself out in a series of sprints. Hayes was not pushed hard at the finish.

The distance was 48 yards over two miles. Princeton's time for the race being 8 minutes 20 seconds. Billy Moore, the former De Witt Clinton High School star, Atha, Mackenzie and Hayes ran for Princeton. Pennsylvania's team comprised Stout, Dorsey, Humphreys, and Meredith.

The relay race was the feature of the annual interclass indoor games, which was won by the Juniors, with a total of 34 points. The Seniors took second place with 25 1-3 points. The Sophomores were third with 24 1-3, and the Freshmen last with 6 1-3.

Morrison's performance in the mile was the best of the evening. He covered the distance in 4:38, a creditable performance for a twelve lap indoor track. Barr, 1916, and Durell, 1917, had a nip and tuck struggle in the half mile, Barr winning in 2 minutes 8 seconds, in the closest finish of the meet.

In the interclass six man relay races the Sophomores defeated the Seniors and the Freshmen won from the Juniors. The final in this event will be run off tomorrow. The Sophomores won the tug-'o-war with the Freshmen, easily.

$100,000 AUTO RACE.

Indianapolis Speedway Probably Will Stage 1,000-Mile Event.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—A super-sweepstakes for a purse of $100,000 in gold is the new plan announced today by the management of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, it being the culmination of all 500-mile events, and to be for a distance of 1,000 miles. The originator of the plan is A. C. Newby, President of the National Motor Vehicle Company and a Director of the speedway, who plans to stage a contest such as the world has never seen.

The race is to be by invitation, entry being limited to makes of cars having won previous 500-mile contests. To date four such makes are eligible, Marmon, National, Peugeot, and Delage, with possibly a fifth after the next contest has been run. Entering three cars each, or possibly five, as did Mercedes in the last French Grand Prix, this would make a field of from fifteen to twenty-five machines.

To qualify a speed of ninety miles an hour for twenty laps of the speedway would be necessary, with the start at 6 A. M. Drivers would take tricks of 250 miles each during the contest, to avoid every possibility of fatigue.

No definite date has been set for the event as yet, but it is likely that it will be held either next Fall or take the date of the regular 500-mile event next year.

NO OLYMPIC GAMES HERE.

Paris Report Says They Will Be Held in Berlin in 1916.

PARIS, March 11.—"In well-informed sporting circles," says the Havas Agency, "it is said that the Olympic games will not be held in the United States, despite the report to the contrary. The neutral nations, in accord with President Podobiensky of the German Olympic Committee, have decided that the games will be held in Berlin, as agreed upon before the war, despite the protestations of Baron Pierre De Coubertin and Count Clary of the French Olympic Committee.

"It is unnecessary to add that if the Olympic games are held in Berlin, England, Russia, and France will not take part in them. Inquiry at Lyons fails to confirm the report of a meeting having been held there by the Olympic Games Committee, at which it was decided to hold the games in the United States."

Cornell Men Going to Games.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 11.—Coach Jack Moakley will take fourteen track men out of town to enter the races of the Meadowbrook and Pittsburgh Athletic Clubs to be held Saturday in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, respectively. The one-mile relay team, made up of Lewis, Starr, Bartsch, and Souder, will meet Pennsylvania's crack mile quartet at Philadelphia, while the two-mile four, composed of Potter, Hoffmeir, Irish, and Windnagle, will run against Princeton and Pennsylvania in the western part of Pennsylvania. Alma Richards will enter the high jump and shot-put at Meadowbrook, while Lukens, Acheson, Millard, and Gubb, all hurdlers, will get into their first Winter competition in the low sticks at the same games. Boynton will run in the mile handicap at Pittsburgh. Pennsylvania's mile team will be composed of Meredith, Lockwood, Kaufman, and Lippincott, and Moakley does not expect the shorter distance men from Cornell to defeat them.

Nicholson Depauw Track Coach.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., March 11.—John P. Nicholson, of St. Louis, member of the American Olympic team in 1912, will coach this year's track team at Depauw University, it was announced here today. Nicholson was prominent in middle-western college athletics a few years ago.

POGGENBURG TO PLAY MAYER FOR TITLE

Class A Billiard Championship Will Be Decided Tonight.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	High Run.	High Average.
J. Mayer	5	0	118	20
E. M. Gardner	3	3	75	14 8-28
J. F. Poggenburg	4	1	74	13 23-29
C. Heddon	3	3	66	14 22-37
R. M. Lord	2	3	75	11 18-21
E. L. Milburn	1	4	63	11 22-23
C. Huston	1	5	71	8

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Joseph Mayer of this city and J. F. Poggenburg of New York won their matches today in the Class A amateur billiard tournament, and will meet each other tomorrow night for the national championship. Mayer tonight defeated E. W. Gardner of New York, the title holder, 400 to 880, while Poggenburg took the afternoon game from R. N. Lord, Chicago, 400 to 390. Mayer made a high run of 111 and averaged 9 4-44. Gardner's best effort was 44 and his average 8 28-44.

Remarkable uphill work by the young Chicago player in the closing innings, when the veteran Poggenburg was holding an apparently insurmountable lead, was a feature of the contest. At the close of the twenty-fifth inning the former national and international champion had 189 more points than his opponent, and needed only 62 to complete his string. Lord slightly decreased this lead in the next few innings, and in the thirty-first, thirty-second, and thirty-third gathered runs of 75, 43, and 27, while Poggenburg, whose stroke was excellent in the opening innings, missed many easy chances.

Lord won the bank but failed to score on his opening shot, leaving the ivories in good position for Poggenburg, who ran 22, and then lost one by missing both balls. Runs of 15, 20, 31, 33, 48, 40, and 38 brought him quickly to the 300 mark. After making 25 in the twenty-third, he failed to make double figures again for nineteen innings. Lord tied the score in the forty-third, and looked like a winner until he missed an apparently easy single rail bank. Summaries:

Poggenburg—21 15 20 2 31 0 0 0 11 1 3 33 0 19 6 0 2 10 48 40 38 0 25 9 4 8 7 x 3 4 6 2 6 5 3 1 1 1 2 0 2 2 10. Total, 400. High run, 48. Average, 9 13-43.

Lord—0 15 3 3 9 10 1 0 0 0 1 2 10 51 1 3 9 9 7 7 4 1 0 0 3 16 1 2 19 5 75 43 27 3 2 0 0 0 11 1 5 16 15. Total, 390. High run, 75. Average, 9 3-43.

xOne off, missed both balls.

HURT PLAYING BILLIARDS.

Hayman Wrenches His Knee in Match Against Montgomery.

When both players were within a few points of game in their 2,000-point match at English billiards at Doyle's Billiard Academy last night George Hayman suffered a painful accident when he threw out his left knee as he suddenly turned around a corner of the table, and the match had to be postponed. Hayman, who injured his knee some years ago while playing cricket, made a sudden turn at the table and his knee cracked, the pain causing him to grab the table for support. He was assisted to a chair, and after the extent of his injury had been determined Mr. Doyle announced that the position of the balls would be marked and the match completed at some future date.

John Montgomery, who is playing Hayman, had just finished shooting in his eleventh inning and had left Hayman a double balk, and as Hayman started to shoot the accident occurred. The score at that time was 1,987 to 1,982 in favor of Hayman, and it was Hayman's shot, with 13 points necessary to win the match.

Both men played a cautious game last night, and it required more innings to run off the points than in any block played in the game. The men started with Montgomery leading with a score of 1,348 to 1,342, having overcome Hayman's 200 point handicap in Wednesday night's block. The American champion only held the lead for six innings. In the seventh a run of 24 gave the lead to Hayman, and he held it throughout the rest of the match, leading when the accident occurred.

Montgomery's high runs were 62, 52, 35, 31, and Hayman's high scores were 46, 27, 24, 22. The average of the two men for the night's play was almost the same, Montgomery having an average of 5 89-111, and Hayman 5 90-111.

THREE-CUSHION VICTORS.

Ellis, Interstate League Leader, Beats Hahman, 50 to 40.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Charles Ellis, leader in the Interstate Three-Cushion League contest, defeated John Hahman of Minneapolis in the world's championship billiard match today, 50 to 40, in sixty-nine innings. The high run of each was 4.

August Kieckhefer of Milwaukee defeated Jess Lean, 50 to 48, in seventy-seven innings. His high run was 6, Lean's 4.

New Billiard Tourney Starts.

G. P. C. Clarke defeated Charles P. Conway last night in the opening match of the 18.2 balkline amateur billiard tournament at the Manhattan Academy, the victor scoring the necessary 250 points, while his opponent made 159. Clarke's high runs were 45, 28, 27, his average being 7 23-35. Conway's best efforts were 18, 16, 16, with an average of 4 23-34. In today's game C. E. White will play M. Isaacs.

Radford Montclair Academy Captain

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 11.—Walter H. Radford '17 of Montclair was yesterday elected captain of the Montclair Academy basketball team for 1916. Radford played forward in basketball and is an all around athlete.

HYDE GOLF FAVORITE.

Brooklyn Player Likely to Win Florida Title Again.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, March 11.—J. R. Hyde, a former Florida golf champion, from Brooklyn, is the favorite in the final of the State championship tourney that will be played tomorrow. He won over C. E. Van Vleck, Montclair, by 3—2, and the winner scored remarkably on the outward round. He had two 2's, due to long putts, led by 5 up at the ninth and had he finished out his medal round would have been close to 70.

W. H. Smith, New York, was the loser to H. Pemberton, Montreal, in the other semi-final bracket, but it took twenty holes to settle the match.

An extra hole match in the third flight found Douglas Paige, New York, the winner over George Singer, Pittsburgh. Summary:

Championship Flight Semi-Final.—H. Pemberton, Montreal, defeated W. H. Smith, New York, 1 up, twenty holes; J. R. Hyde, South Shore, defeated C. E. Van Vleck, Montclair, 3—2.

Second Division.—W. Stewart, Garden City, defeated A. F. Southerland, St. Andrew's, 3—2; A. F. Huston, St. David's, defeated J. D. Johnson, Philadelphia, 4—3.

Third Flight.—D. W. Paige, New York, defeated G. Singer, Allegheny, 1 up, nineteen holes; De Witt Page, Hartford, defeated F. C. Inman, Piping Rock, 4—3.

Fourth Flight.—V. B. Hubbell, South Shore, defeated Clinton Shaw, Toledo, 1 up; D. A. Reid, Toronto, defeated N. M. Williams, Baltimore, 1 up.

TO SUSPEND SOLDIERS.

A. A. U. to Act If New York Relay Teams Run in Meadowbrook Races.

Without warning the relay teams of the Fourteenth and Seventy-first Regiment, who are announced to appear tomorrow night in a military relay race at the games of the Meadowbrook Club, in Philadelphia, the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association have promised to suspend them.

The reason for the intended action of the local body will be taken, according to Jacob W. Stumpf, the Chairman, and John Connelly, one of the members of the committee, because the contest will be an "open" one, the other teams entered being from Pennsylvania and Maryland, neither of which are represented in the Military Athletic League, which is purely a local body.

It is contended that such an action by the committee will be directly at variance with previous announcements of that body, the members of which have repeatedly warned the athletes of the district in the event of unsanctioned games, competition in which would carry suspension.

When asked if the committee would warn the teams in question, both Stumpf and Connelly, asserted that they had not been officially notified that the teams would compete. When it was pointed out that Connelly had warned the members of the Second Naval Battalion, with which he is affiliated, there was nothing said by the committeemen.

It was intimated last night by a member of the Fourteenth Regiment that the team of that organization would compete, A. A. U. or no A. A. U., so that the inference in athletic circles is that another break is imminent between the M. A. L., or some of its members, and the local A. A. U. Branch, which a short while ago had to adjust a difference which threatened serious results.

Schoolboys to Promote Cycling.

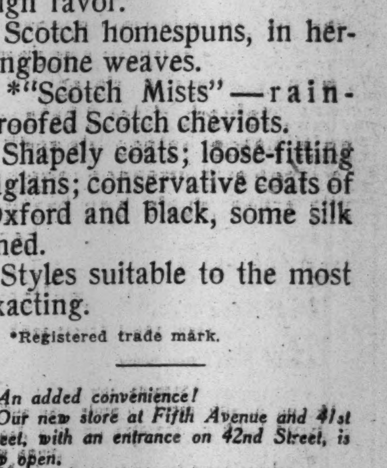
Boys' High School has taken the first step toward the booming of bicycle racing as a high school sport and yesterday formed the Boys' High School Cycle Club. Alexander Pisciotta was elected manager of the cycling team and every effort will be made to arouse interest in the sport in the other high schools of the city. The new club starts with a membership of about a dozen and has secured the use of racks accommodating 150 bicycles from a club interested in cycling. The first move to be made by the organization will be an attempt to have the Public Schools Athletic League recognize cycling and grant sanctions for track and road races.

Desimone Wins Cycle Rollen Race.

Anthony Desimone, one of the leading cyclists of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association, made the best time for the second of the series of bicycle roller races held last night at the Evening Recreation Centre, at 119th Street and Third Avenue. Desimone rode a mile against time in 2:04 4-5, winning from a fast field of ten riders.

Bedford Team Was the Winner.

The Bedford polo team beat Central Park on Wednesday night by the score of 3 to 1 and not vice versa as it was reported.



Why stick to a Winter overcoat in the face of Spring weather and new Spring styles?

Spring coats are in bloom!

Coverts, that are again in high favor.

Scotch homespuns, in herringbone weaves.

*"Scotch Mists"—rain-proofed Scotch cheviots.

Shapely coats; loose-fitting raglans; conservative coats of Oxford and black, some silk lined.

Styles suitable to the most exacting.

*Registered trade mark.

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Making four stores at your service.

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At ☞ 25% to 60% Off List.
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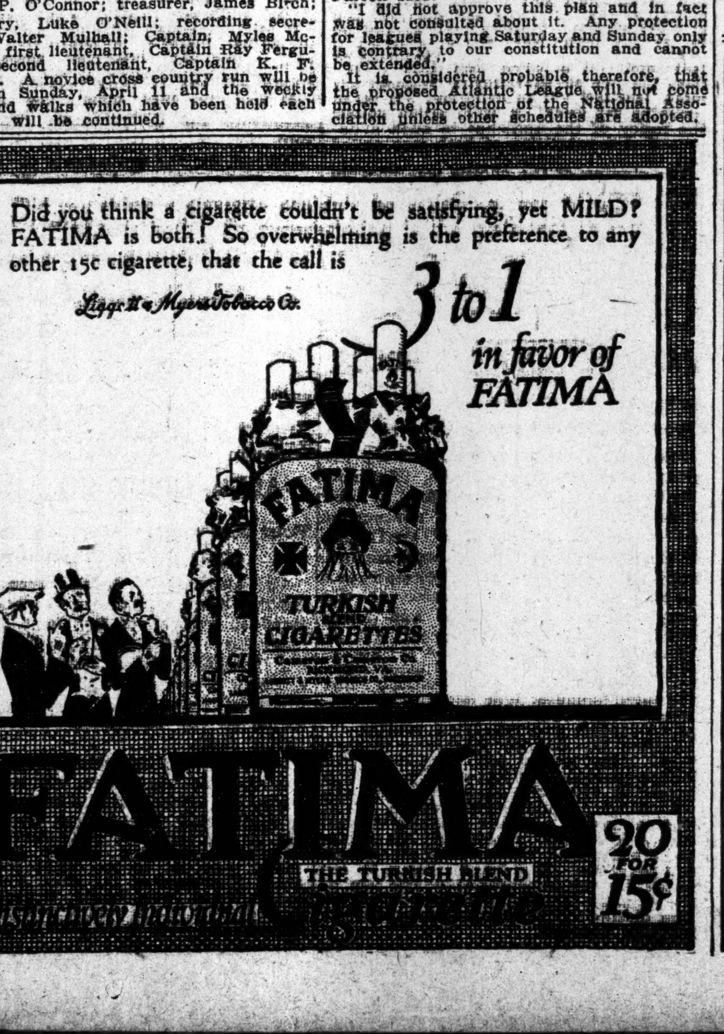

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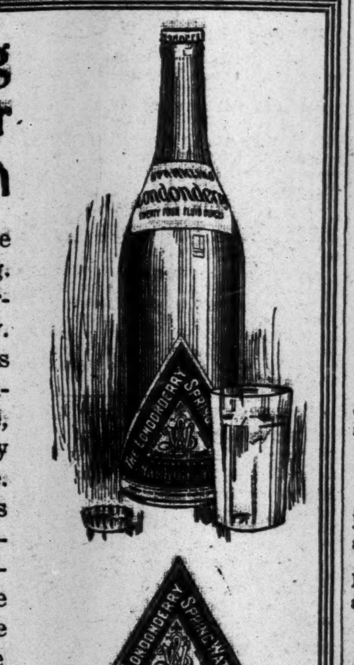
drink Londonderry, the table water of the discriminating. In a highball it blends perfectly with the finest whiskey. As a meal-time beverage this light, natural water, carbonated to just the right degree, has a freshness and delicacy which mark it out at once. It is known by physicians as a mild, health-giving stimulant to digestion. For twenty-five years it has been the standard table water in the homes and clubs of the fastidious.



Londonderry WATER

Sold by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and others who supply the critical. Served at the better hotels, cafes and clubs.

POTASH MADE HERE AT IMPORT PRICE

10,000 Tons Derived from Pacific Seaweed Sold in New York Last Week.

CAN EXCEED GERMAN SALES

James H. Scott Tells of Commercialization of Kelp and Salmon Canning Waste.

In New York last week 10,000 tons of American potash made from seaweed was sold at a price which was the same as that of the German potash salts during normal times. According to ex-Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, enough potash can be obtained from this source to obviate the necessity of importing this necessary ingredient of cotton fertilizers.

James H. Scott of Alaska, Seattle and London is the man who made the sale. Mr. Scott is one of a small group of Westerners who have embarked in the commercialization of kelp. He is also the man who started utilizing the waste of the great salmon fisheries of Alaska and turning it into marketable products.

Some years ago Mr. Scott became interested in kelp from hearing Mr. Wilson speak about it. He had seen a lot of it on his voyages from Seattle up the coast, and he got some of his friends interested. They found the supply of kelp had not been exaggerated by Mr. Wilson, and that once you got it, it was easy to convert into potash. The problem was to harvest it.

Three years Mr. Scott and his associates spent in devising a dredge and harvester. At the end of that time he was "broke," as he put it yesterday at the Imperial, but he had got what he wanted. As, however, the device cannot be patented, it is a secret.

"Some years ago Government investigators tackled the problem of obtaining potash at home," said Mr. Scott, "and since the beginning of the war the high price of German potash has made acute the necessity of producing potash in the United States. Considerable money and time have been spent by myself and a small group of men out on the Pacific Coast in perfecting a process for the commercial harvesting and manufacture of what is known as 'giant-bladder' kelp, the heaviest and largest of all the Pacific Ocean seaweeds. This giant kelp, in its completed form, contains over 20 per cent. of potash, as well as other substances valuable to fertilizer consumers.

Could Exceed German Imports.

"I have former Secretary Wilson for my authority when I say that the possible production of potash obtained exclusively from the Pacific Coast kelp beds could be made to exceed the total imports of potash from Germany.

"We have perfected a submarine kelp harvester, with a cutting device mounted between two pontoons, having one duplex horizontal cutter and two vertical duplex cutters, the propelling machinery being directly behind the cutting machine. This harvester cuts through the kelp groves a swath about sixteen feet wide, and from two to ten feet below the surface of the water. The kelp grows, as a rule, in water averaging from thirty to fifty feet in depth, but we have found that by cutting five feet below the water we are able to harvest 85 per cent. of the total weight of the kelp.

"The plant, when cut, is automatically gathered from the water by a process I adopted from the method I used to employ when a boy in catching eels on the Long Island Shore, and by a simple device cut into six-inch lengths. The harvester, with the scows attached, has a capacity of delivering 50 tons of wet kelp per hour. This is put through a process, and when dried produces five tons of material containing over 20 per cent. potash.

"Contrary to the general opinion of agriculturists, nowhere in the world does kelp or any other kind of aquatic plant life contain within 30 per cent. as much potash as is found in the kelp groves of the North Pacific.

"The bulk of the potash salts imported into the United States is known as 'kainite,' which contains an average of 12½ per cent. of actual potash. Another grade, known as 'manure salts,' contains an average of 20 per cent. potash. As far as the potash goes, this would be equal to that of kelp, but the cotton grower is interested in kelp not alone because of the content of potash. The remaining bulk, being vegetable matter, is valuable because it is a humus, carrying with it no land weeds or disturbing elements to plant life; and experience has proved that in a soil inclined to be heavy the absorption of moisture by kelp when it is applied has a marked tendency to lighten the soil and permit the air getting deeper into the ground.

Sending Five Carloads Here.

"We have been operating for a year, but it has not been until the Panama Canal was opened that it has been possible to make shipments around to this side of the country at a profit. A consignment equal to five carloads of kelp will be delivered in New York, via the canal, within sixty days."

In addition to his kelp business, Mr. Scott is manager for the Fish Canners' By-Products, Ltd., and, so far as the Pacific Coast is concerned, is the founder of the industry of turning salmon waste into profitable merchandise.

"Of course, on the Atlantic side of the country, the menhaden industry has been going for many years," he said, "but on the Pacific there was absolutely nothing done to utilize salmon waste. For years, ever since the start of the salmon industry out there, the heads and tails of salmon used in the factories were dumped by the thousand tons into the ocean, where they fouled the waters. To indicate the vast quantity of this waste, we handled 22,000 tons of it during the thirty days of our season last year. The canneries are located within a radius of 200 miles from Ketchikan, Alaska, and we send around to them boats that make collections every twenty-four hours.

"From this refuse we make fish oil, fish flour and fish meal, fish glue and animal charcoal. We only started this industry last year. Perhaps the reason why nobody ever did it before was because of the great distance and the lack of facilities. Our plant is located near Ketchikan."

To the Resident Buyer:

Instead of scouring the New York Market for much wanted merchandise, why not make the market come to you?

Your advertisement in the "Buyers' Wants" column of The New York Times will do it. In twenty-four hours you will receive at your door the choicest offerings from manufacturers who are anxious to do business with you.

They look for such advertisements in the "Buyers' Wants" column on the Business Page of The New York Times every day. Will they see yours there to-morrow?

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

TO TRY COTTON CASE HERE.

British Appeal Court Refuses Application to Limit Hearings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 11.—Arising out of the American cotton frauds of 1910, involving about $5,000,000, an important decision was rendered by the Court of Appeal today.

The case was the appeal of A. Hannay & Co., New York, against an earlier decision regarding a declaration asked for by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The trust company sued for a declaration that it was not liable to Hannay & Co. in respect of money paid on certain bills of exchange by well-known New York bankers. An injunction was also asked for restraining Hannay & Co. from suing the Guaranty Trust Company in the American courts.

Concerning the money paid on one bill of exchange, there has been litigation in New York, and judgment was obtained in the Supreme Court. Later this judgment was set aside and a new trial ordered, which is now pending in New York. The injunction sought to restrain Hannay & Co. from proceeding with the action in America or instituting proceedings respecting other bills.

In the opinion of the Lords of Appeal, rendered today, the object of the present proceedings was to compel the defendants to try the whole question in England and not in America. If a declaration were made it might be used to guide the court in New York on a determination of points of law; but the real intention was apparently to make it not worth while for the defendants to proceed with the American litigation.

The court held that there was jurisdiction to make a declaration, but, by a majority of the Judges, dismissed the appeal on the ground that there was no case for summary procedure. The action will therefore go to trial in New York.

GARBAGE BILL TO BE SIGNED.

Fetherston's Interest in Incinerator Patents Given to the City.

After a hearing yesterday on the bill passed by the Legislature to amend the city charter in relation to the final disposition of the city's garbage, Mayor Mitchel announced that he would sign it. Only four persons appeared to oppose the bill and they merely wished to make sure that incinerators would not be built in residential neighborhoods. The bill gives the Board of Estimate the power to make contracts extending over fifteen years.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston protested against the statement in a morning newspaper that he was part owner of improved garbage reducing devices and that the contractor using such devices would profit greatly by having the city use them.

"If in the language of the law that constitutes libel," said the Commissioner, "I shall sue. All the rights I ever had in any incineration patents were made over to the city."

The Commissioner made this explanation of his connection with the patents:

"I was partly instrumental in perfecting certain machines or parts of machines used in the incinerating of city refuse while I was Superintendent of Street Cleaning of the Borough of Richmond. The Power Specialty Company, upon whose invention the improvements were made, obtained patents from the Government and as the inventor of the improvements my name appeared on the patent papers, but as a representative of the city. All rights which then or now rest in my name belong to the city. I never got a cent and never will get a cent out of them."

RARE SHAKESPEARES SOLD.

Second Folio Edition, Published in 1632, Bought for $450.

A copy, slightly defective, of the second folio edition of "Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies," London, 1632, was obtained for $450 by George D. Smith at the sale of the late James S. Ginnell's library by the Merwin Company yesterday.

A fourth folio edition of Shakespeare, London, 1685, also slightly defective, went to E. H. Wendell for $190. "The Analysis of the Hunting Field," London, 1846, with illustrations by Henry Alken, the rare first edition of one of the most interesting and desirable of sporting books, was bought by Mr. Wilson for $72.50. The same bidder paid $80 for "The Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette," London, 1822-4, a rare magazine with colored plates by Alken and others.

Lathrop C. Harper gave $100 for a fifteenth century "Book of Hours," a Flemish manuscript on vellum of 164 leaves, with 12 full-page beautifully executed miniatures.

A defective copy of "Vitas Patrium," translated from French into English by William Caxton and printed at Westminster in 1495 by Wynkyn de Worde, Caxton's assistant and successor, brought $24.

"Mr. William Shakespeare: His Comedies, Histories and Tragedies, Set Out by Himself in Quarto," with introduction by Edward Capell, London, 1767, David Garrick's copy with his bookplate, went to George D. Smith for $80.

The total was $3,100. The sale will be concluded in two more sessions today.

NEW APPEAL FOR JOBLESS.

Mayor's Committee Needs More Funds for Emergency Shops.

The Mayor's Committee on Unemployment issued yesterday another appeal to the public for help to continue the emergency workshops for the unemployed. It is signed by Former Judge Elbert H. Gary, City Chamberlain Bruere, George W. Perkins, and H. P. Davison.

Some of the unemployed, the appeal states, have earned at least enough money to provide themselves with something to eat and somewhere to sleep and still have a number of hours left each day in which to look for permanent work. Twenty-six workshops, it states, have been opened, and work is being provided for 5,400 men and women, not including 320 in the seven scholarship classes. The appeal concludes:

"Not a dollar is being spent for rent, heat, light, or superintendence. All these are being donated, so that the money given goes directly into the pockets of the men and women who so sorely need help. These men and women are largely of a class who have not been out of work before. They do not wish to accept charity. The committee is giving both time and money to this most worthy cause. Won't you help these worthy men and women through this very trying period? Checks should be sent to the Mayor's Committee on Unployment, H. P. Davison, Treasurer, 23 Wall Street."

TO PUT CURB ON COMSTOCK.

Bill for State Commission to Pass on Art Works.

Anthony Comstock's authority to censor art works will be curbed if a bill which Assemblyman Aaron E. Feinberg is to introduce passes the Legislature. Mr. Feinberg made that announcement yesterday in the Tombs Court, where he was defending Theodore Goldberg, owner of an art store at 8 Barclay Street, and his son, Harold, who, Mr. Comstock charged, sold him a picture of a nude woman.

Assemblyman Feinberg's bill will create a commission to pass on the morality of pictures sold in this State. He told Magistrate Appleton that Mr. Comstock was unfair to the small art dealers, and to prove it produced a newspaper picture of a group of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and asked the Magistrate if it was not as indecent as the one for which the Goldbergs were arrested.

Goldberg and his son were held for trial in Special Sessions.

COTTON ADVANCES DESPITE FREE SALES

Market Closes Firm at Best Price of the Day—Shorts Cover Liberally.

GAINS IN SOUTHERN SPOT

Heavy Call at Ports to Fill Out Cargoes to Forestall the British Blockade.

In spite of heavy realizing by recent buyers as well as operators who have been arrayed on the bull side for several months, the cotton market yesterday displayed an excellent tone and moved to still higher levels. The close was around the best prices of the day, and at no time was there any reaction of consequence.

Some of the big spot interests were free sellers and New Orleans also sold freely here. Short covering was on a fairly liberal scale, but there is still believed to be a big bear commitment in existence which probably will not be disturbed unless the market shows a tendency to go through its previous high level, which was 9.50 for October.

More and more attention is being directed to the reduction of acreage and the opinion is gaining that the South has already committed itself extensively to a curtailment of the cotton area and that a further moderate advance in price would not materially affect this decision. The acreage planted to cotton last year was 36,722,000 acres. The excess in the acreage of Fall-sown oats of 1,903,000 acres and of Fall-sown wheat amounting to 1,812,000 acres, all of which presumably should be subtracted from the cotton acreage this season. This would leave a theoretical acreage of 33,000,000 acres for the coming season available for cotton, provided there should be no increase in the acreage alloted to corn, Spring-sown oats, or other food plants. Such a contingency is highly improbable, and, therefore, it looks as if there would be an automatic reduction in cotton acreage quite apart from any tendency to let a certain amount of land lie idle.

Southern spot markets yesterday were steady and unchanged to 13 points higher. There is a big demand at the ports to fill in cargoes so as to get cotton on board and thus forestall the blockade announcement of the British Admiralty.

Exports continue on a liberal scale. A total of 62,000 bales was cleared yesterday, 25,000 for Great Britain and 37,000 for the Continent.

A meeting of Cotton Exchange members is called for 3:15 o'clock this afternoon to consider the Clearing House plan which is said to be in fairly completed form. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that a Clearing House system will be adopted and influential members of the Exchange believe that the plan which has been worked out will be found satisfactory to practically the entire membership.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 6@13 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 8.85 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows, closing firm:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.67	8.60	8.67@8.69	8.67@8.69
May	8.97	8.86	8.94@8.95	8.91@8.92
July	9.20	9.11	9.18@9.19	9.14@9.15
October	9.47	9.38	9.45@9.46	9.41@9.42
December	9.66	9.57	9.63@9.64	9.59@9.60
January	9.72	9.70	9.72@9.74	9.68@9.69

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,317	10,533	6,408
New Orleans	3,064	6,459	3,911
Mobile	108	554	1,122
Savannah	4,398	8,328	2,462
Charleston	875	1,351	207
Wilmington	841	2,871	229
Norfolk	2,104	2,179	912

Total port receipts, 16,926, against 15,276 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	663	1,022	637
Memphis	2,472	2,912	1,592
St. Louis	324	3,287	1,645
Houston	5,555	8,448	3,822

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,000 to 7,000	15,662	6,238
New Orleans	7,000 to 8,500	4,580	4,722

Total exports yesterday, 62,455; so far this season, 5,821,273, against 7,401,705 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
5,910	New Orleans	8.38	378,778	237,960
150	Mobile	8	41,820	27,005
2,458	Savannah	8½	193,786	77,307
2,213	Galveston	8.75	486,706	347,168
—	Wilmington	8⅛	58,996	16,121
1,995	Norfolk	8.25	73,937	58,851
1,689	Augusta	8.19	139,923	70,691
3,400	Memphis	8.12	219,490	151,905
—	St. Louis	8⅝	37,322	34,259
3,232	Houston	8.70	173,226	160,270

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 10 points advance, at 5.17d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 57,000 bales, including 55,100 American. Closed quiet.

SEE MENACE TO EXPORTS.

Witnesses in Foreign Trade Oppose Lighterage Charges.

This country cannot hope to build up its export business if it permits the trunk-line railroads to hamper exporters by lighterage charges and by cutting down the allowance for free storage on export freight from ten days to two days, as proposed, according to witnesses who testified yesterday before Examiner C. V. Burnside of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The hearing relates to the proposals of the trunk lines to charge for lightering freight from the New Jersey terminals and to reduce the time allowances on free storage on their docks and piers.

S. W. Baker, representing the American Locomotive Sales Company, protested against the proposed extra charge for heavy pieces of freight. His company, as shipper of locomotive parts, would suffer in particular under such a plan, he said. He estimated that $40 would have to be added to the price of each locomotive if extra carrying charges were allowed.

William A. Fuller, traffic manager of the Palmer Lime and Cement Company, contended that a lighterage charge of 12 cents to points in New York Harbor would benefit lime and cement companies of Maine and other Coast States, which would be able to undercut his company's prices because of the all-water routes.

Michael Cohen, President of Michael Cohen & Co., dealers in limestone, contended that there should be no lighterage charge on rough limestone. The danger of breakage in handling was very small, he said.

RAILROAD'S EARNINGS DROP.

Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington's Net Off $146,000.

The annual report of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company, owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, shows a net income of $1,229,152, a decrease from the previous year of $146,629. The total operating revenues were $20,357,562, a falling off of $806,778. Operating expenses were $16,598,035, a reduction of more than a million dollars.

The operating income, despite the losses in the various departments, was $173,035 above the previous year's record, but increases in rents and interest on capital obligations wiped out the increase. After paying 4 per cent. in dividends, amounting to $1,005,520, the balance of $223,632 was applied to equipment improvements.

LONDON TRADING ACTIVE.

Money and Discount Rates Quiet—American Shares Firm.

LONDON, March 11.—The Stock Exchange maintained a steady undertone. The chief activity centred in Kaffirs and oil shares, especially Russians and Egyptians, but Colonial loans, Russians, Japanese bonds, and American gold bonds were frequently marked. Among the miscellaneous shares Marconi and Armaments were the most active.

The American section was moderately active and firm, with quotations a fraction above yesterdays' final New York closing.

Money and discount rates were quiet.

THE $15,000,000 SWISS LOAN.

Telegram from Berne to a London Paper Tells of Success Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 12.—A telegram from Berne to The Morning Post records the successful raising by the Swiss Government in the United States of a loan of $15,000,000.

The interest is 5½ per cent., and the loan is divided into three equal installments, falling due in one, three, and five years, respectively.

NEW ERIE NOTE ISSUE.

Road Authorizes $10,000,000 to Run One Year at 5 Per Cent.

The Erie Railroad has authorized the issuance of $10,000,000 new one-year 5 per cent. notes, dated April 1, 1915. J. P. Morgan & Co., as fiscal agents of the road, have formed a syndicate to handle the issue, and the notes will be offered at 99.

Proceeds from these notes, together with the proceeds of the recent sale of $13,400,000 Erie & Jersey and Genesee River bonds, will pay off notes maturing this year, amounting all told to $20,550,000 and, in addition, the company will be reimbursed in part for expenditures for equipment made during the last year amounting to about $5,000,000. There will be no further note obligations to meet until April 1, 1916, when the new notes fall due.

The new notes are secured by bonds valued at $19,920,000 and stock valued at $6,190,000. Holders of old notes maturing March 1 and April 1 of this year may exchange their notes for the new notes, at par, plus accrued interest, as far as they are available. The new notes are callable at 101½.

Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie, in a letter to J. P. Morgan & Co. regarding the notes, said the Erie had spent more than $100,000,000 for additions, betterment, and equipment since 1900.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	100¼	101¼
American Light & Traction	310	315
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	12	14
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	39	42
*American Gas & Electric	89½	91
*American Gas & Electric pf.	49	50
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	60	63
American Waterworks & Electric	4	5½
Am. W. W. & El. partic. pf.	10	15
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	45	50
Cities Service	46	49
Cities Service pf.	55	57
Colorado Power	14½	16
Colorado Power pf.	87	89
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53½	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	80	82
Dayton Power & Light	28	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	80	85
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	45	55
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	50	54
Northern States Power	23	25
Northern States Power pf.	80	81½
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	45	46
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	16	18
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	65	68
Southern California Edison	72	76
Southern California Edison pf.	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	4	5
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17	18
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power	6	8
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	33	37
United Light & Rys.	44	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	68	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	68
Utah Securities	13	15
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf.	61	65

*Par value $50.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—Of forty-four corporations organized today with aggregate capital stocks of $1,372,400, twenty-one had capital stocks under $5,000. The other twenty-three are:

New York Bottling Co., carbonated, aerated waters, beverages, trucking, autos, advertising, $750,000; A. Liebler, J. E. Ludin, A. Ludorff, 515 West 57th St.

Continental Silk Mills, textiles, $100,000; G. and J. Leerburger, J. Hesslein, 95 Maiden Lane.

The Pickman Co., Pawling, syrups, extracts, oils, dairy products, $150,000; P. G. McIvers, H. P. Young, William D. Davies, 5 Nutgrove St., White Plains.

Davison-Namack Engine Corpn, Bellston Spa, engines, tools for generation and transmission of power, $50,000; Ralph H. Davison, W. Namack, S. I. Foster, Amsterdam.

O. C. Arlitz & Co., autos, accessories, $25,000; G. L. Stamper, D. Morris, O. C. Arlitz, 10 West 60th St.

The Phelps Heating Specialty Co., machinery, appliances, $50,000; C. S. Ashley, H. J. Neuschafer, R. A. Koontz, 295 Broadway.

Security Vehicle Lock and Brake Co., safety devices, $50,000; B. Rivkin, L. Troop, S. Liss, 1,331 Clay Ave., Bronx.

Ideal Springless Shade Roller Co., shade rollers and devices, $40,000; same directors.

Wrought Metal Products Co., Buffalo, glass, electrical supplies, $15,000; M. F. Dumble, H. R. H. Richards, J. H. German, Buffalo.

Pan Mexican Coffee Co., cultivation, groceries, tobacco, $25,000; J. Pinero, H. E. and R. C. Del Castillo, 621 Second St., Brooklyn.

L. G. & S. Realty Corpn, realty, $10,000; A. Gutman, H. Stern, S. Levi, 325 Central Park West.

Acme Sanitary Equipment Co., sanitary devices for apartment houses, $10,000; S. London, B. S. and M. Ponzner, 52 Vanderbilt Ave.

Royal Kimono Co., wearing apparel, $10,000; J. and C. Chambers, W. Eisenhardt, 116 Park Place.

Niagara Cast Stone Corpn., Buffalo, cement blocks, building material, $7,500; F. W. Kester, W. T. Bromley, W. C. Tuberville, Buffalo.

National Positive Lock-Nut Co., fastening devices, $10,000; S. Liss, L. Tropp, M. Furitz, 1,028 40th St., Brooklyn.

Richmond Lighterage Co., transportation, ship owners, $5,000; F. L. Anderson, J. H. Tunley, W. E. Franks, 16 Davis Av., West Brighton.

Adjustable Wheel Co., Peekskill, wheels, $5,000; J. W. Husted, J. H. Murray, R. C. Weaver, Tarrytown.

Superior Hat Co., millinery, $5,000; J. Fixner, J. Poluselli, J. Schneider, 425 East 10th St.

The Duzets Co., machinery, power plant appliances, $5,000; C. S. Ashley, H. J. Neuschafer, R. A. Koontz, 295 Broadway.

The Schuylerville Concrete Co., contracting, construction, electrical work, $5,000; A. M. Jacobs, J. C. O'Brien, J. J. Reddy, 78 West 120th St.

American Innovations, jewelry, novelties, hair and millinery ornaments, $5,000; J. and C. Zeppa, M. Caputi, 344 Pleasant Av.

The Amsterdam Trimming Store, trimmings for clothing, $5,000; J. Mannen, R. and G. Siegel, 125 West 22d St.

Schoen Leasing Co., Bronx, realty, brokerage, $5,000; J. Rosenberg, H. M. Schlossheimer, Desider Schoen, 853 Westchester Av.

Authorization: Co-operative Department Store, syndicates, Hartford, Conn., $500,000; Rep. R. H. Karmen, 511 West 42d St., Manhattan.

Capital increase: Consumer's Profit-Sharing Association, Rochester, $10,000 to $25,000; Lugerman & Morrison, Manhattan, $30,000 to $80,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Henlein & Greentree, Manhattan; New York Bottling Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—Charters filed today:

George Innes Co., Camden, real estate, $200,000; Geo. Innes, Phila.; Chas. S. Morton, Saskatchewan, Canada; Edw. T. Curry, Camden.

New Way Paving Co., Netcong, $10,000; J. B. Salmon, Hackettstown; F. B. Earl, E. Orange; H. K. Salmon, Stanhope.

Arteus Press, Inc., Newark, $200,000; E. W. Gray, H. C. Stevens, G. B. Winship, Newark.

William Ellis Co., Camden, oils and greases, $15,000; Alfred Ellis, Hannah Ellis, Phila.; Rob't Downs, Clayton.

Atlantic Hardware, Atlantic Highlands, $10,000; W. H. Orth, L. A. Hollub, G. Orth, Atlantic Hds.

Hudsex Investment Co., Newark, $10,000; Catherine Hendlin, V. D. Dyer, Newark; Edward A. Riordan, Harrison.

Goldberger Bros., Inc., Town of Union, real estate, $25,000; H. A. Goldberger, A. Goldberger, N. Y.; J. Philip Zippel, W. N. Y.

STEEL CORPORATION MAY REDUCE BOARD

Clayton Act Renders It Difficult to Fill Vacancies with Men Who Are Eligible.

WILL MEET ON TUESDAY

Plan Is to Cut Directorate from 24 to 18, the Larger Number Having Been Found Unwieldy.

A special meeting of the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation will be held next Tuesday to consider the reduction of the board from twenty-four to eighteen. If a quorum can be obtained and the plan is adopted, it will necessitate the dropping of only one of the present Directors, as there are now five vacancies. The Director whose resignation will be accepted has been inactive in the affairs of the corporation for some time. The most recent vacancies were caused by the deaths of Norman B. Ream and Gardiner M. Lane.

The change probably will result in a reduction of two in the Finance Committee, which now consists of seven members in addition to Chairman E. H. Gray and President James A. Farrell.

One reason for the proposed change is the difficulty of obtaining a quorum with so large a board as twenty-four, which has been considerable on several occasions. Another is found in the provisions of the Clayton act rendering it difficult to fill the vacancies with new men of sufficient calibre who would not become ineligible within the next two years. For the same reason it is not unlikely that further changes will be made later in the personnel of the board.

There are two provisions of the Clayton act that might affect Directors of the Steel Corporation. One says:

> That from and after two years from the date of the approval of this act no person at the same time shall be a Director in any two or more corporations any one of which has capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregating more than $1,000,000, engaged in whole or in part in [interstate] commerce * * * if such corporations are or shall have been theretofore, by virtue of their business and location of operation, competitors, so that the elimination of competition by agreement between them would constitute a violation of any of the provisions of any of the anti-trust laws.

It might be difficult to determine, except through the courts, just how this clause would apply, but this is not the case with the other provision reading as follows:

> That after two years from the approval of this act no common carrier engaged in [interstate] commerce shall have any dealings in securities, supplies, or other articles of commerce, or shall make or have any contracts for construction or maintenance of any kind to the amount of more than $50,000 in the aggregate in any year with another corporation, firm, partnership, or association when the said common carried shall have upon its Board of Directors or as its President, manager, or as its purchasing or selling officer, or agent in the particular transaction, any person who is at the same time a Director, manager, or purchasing or selling officer of, or who has any substantial interest in such other corporation, firm, partnership, or association, unless and except such purchases shall be made from, or such dealings shall be with the bidder whose bid is the most favorable to such common carrier, to be ascertained by competitive bidding under regulations to be prescribed, by rule or otherwise, by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The question of the most favorable terms is not always the chief consideration with a railroad in buying rails, for instance, as it is customary for a road to apportion its orders among steel companies along its lines in the ratio of the traffic they furnish to the road. Transactions of $50,000 are inconsiderable among the railroads. So that the effect of this clause would be to make it practically compulsory for a man like Henry C. Frick to retire as a Director either of the Steel Corporation or of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Otherwise the Pennsylvania could not buy more than $50,000 worth of supplies a year from the Steel Corporation without competitive bidding in which the Steel Corporation was the lowest bidder, all things considered.

The present board of the Steel Corporation, with its five vacancies, is:

TO APRIL, 1915.

Robert Winsor,	James H. Reed,
William H. Moore,	Henry C. Frick,
Peter A. B. Widener,	Percival Roberts, Jr.

TO APRIL, 1916.

Thomas Murray,	Elbert H. Gary,
J. S. Phipps,	George W. Perkins,
J. P. Morgan,	Edmund C. Converse,
James A. Farrell,	Alfred Clifford.

TO APRIL, 1917.

Samuel Mather,	Henry Walters,
Daniel G. Reid,	Robert Bacon.
George F. Baker,	

The Steel Corporation is the first of the large companies to take any action with reference to the limitations imposed by the Clayton act, which will not be operative for nearly two years.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of March show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$1,611,799	+$78,935
Five roads	2,613,542	−337,906
Total, (9 roads)	4,225,341	−238,971

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$38,854	$48,228	$9,374
Net after taxes	11,915	11,574	*341
Def. aft. chgs.	3,732	4,718	986
7 mos. gross	340,549	419,870	79,321
Net after taxes	82,736	125,854	43,118
Def. aft. chgs.	32,168	†8,818	*40,986

RUTLAND RAILROAD for January—

Gross	242,623	262,418	19,796
Net after taxes	28,943	24,688	*4,256

*Increase. †Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
*Gross rev	38,760,260	37,279,319	34,593,808
Exps., taxes, and amortiz.	21,196,317	19,852,198	18,501,512
Net rev	17,563,943	17,427,121	16,092,297
Charges, &c.	15,938,606	15,178,922	14,039,071
Surplus	1,625,337	2,248,199	2,053,224

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net profit	900,593	778,812	675,012
Repl., repairs, and deprec'n.	205,861	209,951	167,285
Balance	694,732	568,861	507,727
Interest, sinking fund, &c.	89,879	105,256	77,812
Surplus	604,854	463,604	430,414
Dividends	270,068	240,685	226,914
Surplus	334,786	222,919	203,500
Prev. surplus	1,341,697	1,118,776	986,268
Total surplus	1,676,482	1,341,695	1,189,768

UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Total earnings	9,084,543	8,613,194	8,615,070
Expenses	1,188,143	1,142,087	1,090,378
Net profits	*7,896,400	7,471,107	7,524,691
Dividends	4,440,236	4,440,236	4,440,236
†Sinking fund	801,300	790,500	774,500
Balance	2,654,864	2,240,371	2,309,955

*Including miscellaneous income. †To retire Philadelphia Gas Works investment.

SELL OUT ATLANTIC GAS.

Auction in Ten Days of Securities Behind $2,500,000 Bonds.

Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court yesterday signed the decree for the foreclosure sale in the suit brought by the American Trust Company, as trustee, against the Atlantic Gas and Electric Company and Calvert Brewer, as trustee in bankruptcy of the company, and the Pennsylvania Utilities Company.

The Atlantic Gas and Electric Company is directed within ten days to pay the clerk of the court $1,731,367.34 for the benefit of the holders of the first lien 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, Series A, dated Dec. 1, 1912, and $802,529.18 for the benefit of the holders of Series B bonds. In the event of a default the bonds and stocks put up as security for the two series of bonds are to be sold at auction on the County Court House steps. Edward H. Childs has been appointed special master for the sale.

FAVORS CONKLING BILL.

Merchants' Association Urges Repeal of Full Crew Law.

The repeal of the full-crew law is being urged by the Merchants' Association on the ground that it means needless expense of $1,000,000 for the railroads of the State. In a letter to Assemblyman Frank L. Seaker, Chairman of the Assembly Railroad Committee, the association advocates the passage of the Conkling bill, calling for the repeal of the law.

"The financial situation of the railroads throughout the United States," says the letter, "has for some time been extremely serious, and their lack of sufficient revenue, whereby they have been unable to provide the reasonable accommodations required by the public, has been a contributory cause of the seriously depressed business condition.

"In view of this situation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in granting them slightly increased rates, also urged upon them the necessity of the utmost economy, in order to better their financial condition.

"Under these circumstances, it is most unreasonable that the State of New York should by law impose upon the railroads wholly wasteful outlays to the extent mentioned. We think, therefore, that the railroads should be relieved of the useless burden they are now carrying. This will be brought about by the repeal of the existing law, which is provided for by Assembly Bill 53."

BRUCE L. RICE FAILS.

Member of Cotton Exchange Was Short of the Market.

Announcement was made on the floor of the Cotton Exchange yesterday that Bruce L. Rice, a member of the Exchange and a floor trader, was unable to meet his obligations. Mr. Rice had been doing business as Bruce L. Rice & Co., with offices at 25 Broad Street. He was short of the market.

The failure was regarded as a small one, and had no noticeable effect on the market. It was said that about 3,000 bales of cotton had been covered for his account and that losses sustained by members could be secured by the sale of the seat on the Exchange if such a course were necessary.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Harris, Winthrop & Co. have issued a pamphlet on "How to Invest in Standard Securities by the Partial Payment Method."

Officers of the Electric Properties Corporation were re-elected at the meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday. The annual report to stockholders will be ready for distribution in two weeks.

The New York Stock Exchange membership of Victor M. Reichenberger was sold yesterday to Harold Hartshorne for $44,000, an advance of $2,000 from the last sale.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share and $1 a share extra, payable March 30 to stockholders of record March 20.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock for the quarter ending March 31st, 1915, has been declared payable April 1st, 1915, to holders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

GEO. H. DANFORTH, Secretary.

New York, March 10th, 1915.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the **COAL AND IRON NATIONAL BANK** of the City of New York, held March 10th, 1915, a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) was declared from the earnings of the bank, payable April 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 10th, 1915.

THE MANHATTAN SHIRT COMPANY,

89 Madison Avenue,

New York, March 11, 1915.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) will be paid April 1st, 1915, to the preferred stockholders of record as of the 22nd day of March, 1915.

LOUIS B. TIM, Secretary.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR COMPANY.

February 9, 1915.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared Quarterly Dividends of 2% on Preferred Stock and 1% on Common Stock, payable on April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record March 13, 1915.

F. A. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION

Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The first instalment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend which was declared upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation on January 19, 1915, will be payable on April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. an March 16, 1915. The second instalment of the dividend will be payable on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 16, 1915; the third on October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 16, 1915, and the fourth on January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 16, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

Dated March 1, 1915.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.

Preferred Dividend No. 9.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 10, 1915.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of $1.75 per share on the Preferred Stock, payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record March 20, 1915.

Cheques will be mailed.

EDGAR J. KAUFMANN, Treasurer.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company.

New York, March 11, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (No. 39,) and a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the Common Stock (No. 14) have been declared payable April 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, March 22nd, 1915.

THOMAS A. DOE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 33.

New York, March 11, 1915.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared, for the quarter ending April 30, 1915, payable May 1, 1915, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business April 21, 1915.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 20.

New York, March 11, 1915.

A regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1915, payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business March 20, 1915.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machine Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½c. per share) on the Preferred capital stock and a dividend of 2% (50c. per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable April 5th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1915.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY.

New York, March 11, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 19, 1915, was this day duly declared. The transfer books of the company will be closed from March 19, 1915, at the close of business, to April 1, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.

HUBERT J. HEWITT, Secretary.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23, 1915.

E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 26th day of February, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [Seal.] Albany, this twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

C. W. TAFT, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier.

Dated, Jan. 18, 1915.

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Lies the Land of the Golden West

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Can do more than look and marvel—

New York American

Offers you the chance to make the round trip to the California Exposition at San Francisco and San Diego free of all expense.

It offers fifty de luxe trips lasting three weeks and taking in important scenic points on the way.

It offers besides

$5,425 in Gold

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Here is a magnificent opportunity to see the wonders of America in luxurious style—stopping at the best hotels and enjoying the supreme comforts of modern travel.

How Does the Idea Appeal to You?

Fill in and mail or bring the accompanying nomination blank to The New York American Expositions Contest Manager, No. 112 Fourth avenue, City, and thus enroll as a candidate in the great race.

For conditions of contest see New York American, Daily or Sunday

Nomination Ballot 1,000 Votes

New York American California Expositions Tour Enrollment

Exposition Contest Manager, New York American, 112 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City:

Please enter my name as a Candidate in the New York American's great California Expositoins Contest and send me full information regarding same.

NAME ....

RESIDENCE ....

BUSINESS or OCCUPATION ....

PHONE .... Candidate's full name must be written on this ballot.

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Public utility companies sell a staple product. Their short term securities possess a ready market, and on account of their high income return they are an unusually attractive investment at this time.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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Underlying Bonds
Yielding 4½% to 5½%
Corporation Notes
Yielding 5% to 6%

Particulars on request.

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Established 1885
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Municipal Bonds of Highest Grade
We shall be glad to send
OUR SPECIAL CIRCULAR "T"
describing 15 different issues, which we own and offer for sale.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
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Correspondents:
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Akron, Ohio
5%
Improvement Bonds
Due Serially 1919 to 1924.
Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.
Price on application.

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
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Chicago Toledo Cincinnati

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close at Advance—Foreign Flotations in This Market—State Bond Offering.

On a volume of trading little changed from that of the previous day the stock market yesterday maintained its very firm undertone and made enough progress in a sufficient number of issues to show a slight net gain in the general level of prices. The action of the list indicated very clearly the market's conviction that the new element introduced into our diplomatic relations with the belligerent countries of Europe by the sinking of an American grain-ladened ship by a German cruiser would be handled in a way to avoid the creation of any more difficult situation than that which heretofore existed. Mexico was still much in the minds of bankers, but the stock market was more impressed by the lack of selling pressure than it was by any consideration that suggested important international questions. The little impression which has been created upon prices by recent sales by bear traders and the resistance which the market has shown to reaction even after the market had reached a stage at which reaction was expected have strengthened the courage of those whose operations have been chiefly responsible for such degree of activity as the stock market has lately been showing.

Bankers were considering yesterday a number of suggestions looking to the establishment of foreign credits in one shape or another. It was definitely indicated that France is again looking to this market for funds and report suggested that Italy as well as one or two other countries of Europe were arranging to finance here part of their requirements growing out of their purchases in the American market. The Swiss loan seemed to have spent its influence for the time being at least in strengthening Swiss exchange which receded a little. There was an easier tendency in French exchange as well as in sterling, although the movements in those quarters were not very great.

It was again plainly indicated that foreign loans placed here would be used practically exclusively for the purchase of goods in this market. This would hold true of any advance to France, as it would in all probability of advances to other markets of Europe. The proceeds of the Swiss loan have already been, or are to be, spent in this country very largely for grains which have been purchased here for Swiss account. It is well recognized, of course, that our foreign trade has prospered much more than our domestic trade, which continues to feel, although fortunately in lessened degree, the handicaps which were imposed by the war and which emphasized reactionary tendencies which were making themselves felt before the outbreak of the struggle in Europe. It is thus true that an unusually large proportion of the product of some of our industries is now going abroad. It is understood that about 25 per cent. of the present output of the Steel Corporation represents orders for export, which is much in excess of the usual proportion.

Interest in the local bond market centred largely in the new State bonds which were being offered by the syndicate which was the successful bidder at Wednesday's public sale. The experience of the day indicated that there was a substantial demand for the bonds above the price paid by the syndicate, although the taking of bonds yesterday was influenced by the necessity which confronted the market of readjusting the views which it had entertained in advance of the public sale regarding the probable issue price of the bonds. The trading in bonds on the Stock Exchange was considerably reduced in volume.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Auto Stocks to the Front.

Some of the automobile stocks on the Exchange had a field day in yesterday's session. There was nothing unusual in Maxwell Motors' advance, as the two classes of preferred and the common stock have been climbing for a month, but their upturn was so brisk that the Street began to wonder if their maximum quotations were anywhere in sight. Starting from 41½ last December, the first preferred has risen until it sold at 75¼ yesterday, and the common from 14½, when it was listed in December, has advanced to 32½. At 31⅜ the second preferred stood more than 14 points above its initial quotation on the board. Another issue to step into the limelight yesterday was Willys-Overland common with an upturn of 8½ points on sales of 2,200 shares.

⁂

Subtle Reasoning.

Traders on the long side of the Maxwell Motor shares have a popular explanation of the reason why the common sells higher than the second preferred—that is, it is popular with them, but not with many of their colleagues because it has been mentioned so often. The reason is, as the traders say, that the second preferred is limited to 6 per cent. dividends, while there is no limit on the common dividend stock. As dividends are not being paid on any of the Maxwell issues, and the first preferred is more than 14 per cent. in arrears, it requires one much skilled in the subtle reasoning of the market to grasp the exact meaning of this explanation.

⁂

Earnings and Good-Will.

The lever underneath the advance of the Maxwell issues, considering them collectively, has been talk of excellent earnings. With reiteration of gossip of this sort the market community has been persuaded that the next annual report could show a decided change in items of the balance sheet, whatever be the fortunes of shareholders in the distribution of dividends. The statement for the 1914 year showed that good-will, models and patents were valued at $26,500,000, this total being by far the greatest item on the side of assets. There would be opportunity to write off a substantial part of this rather intangible asset in case rumor proves to be fact, namely, that earnings have been running at the rate of 12 per cent. on the common stock after allowing for preferred stock dividends.

⁂

Wabash & Mo. P. Bear Inspection.

The condition of the property of the Wabash Railroad, as operated under receivership, was favorably commented on yesterday by a number of railroad men and bankers who attended the recent meeting of stockholders of the Missouri Pacific and who inspected the Wabash between St. Louis and Detroit. It was said that the improvement, as compared with a year ago, was marked, and optimistic predictions as to the road's future earnings were made. A reorganization plan, they said, might be expected within two weeks. Predictions of better earnings were made for the Missouri Pacific, too. B. F. Bush's work was praised even by those who opposed his selection two years ago.

⁂

Cars Standing Idle.

The number of idle freight cars on the railroad lines of the United States and Canada on March 1, according to the figures of the American Railway Association, was 304,284. This is an increase over the corresponding month last year of 90.1 per cent. As an index of trade these figures are significant, and furnish some explanation of falling freight earnings. The increase in idle cars over Feb. 1 was about 8½ per cent. Of the total surplus for March 1, 58,293 cars were coal and gondola cars, indicating the effect of the mild weather on the coal-carrying business. The increase over Feb. 1 was reported particularly from the West and Central South.

⁂

A Place for Western Pacific.

The report from California that Gov. Johnson favored the acquisition by his State of the Western Pacific Railway, now in receivers' hands, caused amusing comment among railroad men acquainted with Western Pacific's tussle to make ends meet. The only parallel to this projected solution of the road's affairs was found in the acquisition by the State of Texas about five years ago of the short line running between Rusk and Palestine, Texas, and known as the Texas State Railroad. This road, about thirty-four miles in length, connects with the Cotton Belt Line and the International & Great Northern. It appears that despite a high passenger rate and freedom from taxes, the Texas State Railroad suffered a deficit in operation last year of $28,000. On the other hand, the Panama Railroad, owned by the United States Government, has shown handsome surpluses for years. But railroad men say the Panama Railroad ought to make money because it has no opposition.

Paris Trading Quiet.

PARIS, March 11.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 71 francs 67½ centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 37½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	171,655
Same day last year	195,255
Year to date	11,335,747
Same period last year	18,926,468
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.58 + .11
Same day last year	69.05 — .34

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks of which odd lots were traded in yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100 share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
31⅜	31⅝	5,100	Alaska Gold Mines	30½	31½	30½	31½	+1
8⅞	9	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
55⅛	55¼	2,500	Amalgamated Cop	54⅛	55⅝	54⅛	55⅛	+ ¼
39½	39¾	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	39½	40⅛	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
27½	28	600	Am. Can	28⅛	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
94½	95½	400	Am. Can pf	95	95	95	95	+ ¼
4¾	5¼	200	Am. H. & Leather	5	5¼	5	5¼	...
26½	27½	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	...
28¾	29¼	3,200	Am. Ice Securities	28⅛	29⅜	28⅛	29	+1¼
9¼	9¾	100	Am. Linseed	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
64½	64⅝	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	64¾	64¾	64½	64½	+ ½
24	25	200	Am. Steel F'dries	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
103	103½	200	Am. Sugar Refin	103½	103¾	103½	103¾	+ ¾
110	112½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110⅞	110⅞	110	110	—1
120⅝	120⅞	310	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120½	120⅝	120½	120⅝	+ ⅛
220½	224	100	Am. Tobacco	224	224	224	224	+2
107½	108	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	108	108	108	+1
16½	17½	400	Am. Woolen	16	16¾	16	16¾	+1
26¼	26¾	100	Anaconda Cop. Co	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
95⅞	96	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	95⅞	96	95¾	95⅞	...
94	100	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	94	94	94	94	+2
67¼	67½	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	67	67½	67	67¼	+ ¼
68	68½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	167⅞	167⅞	167⅞	167⅞	...
55⅛	55⅜	2,000	Bethlehem Steel	55⅞	56¼	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅝
104½	105½	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	105	105¼	105	105¼	+ ¾
87	87¼	550	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87¼	87¼	87⅛	87⅛	— ¼
17⅛	17¼	500	California Petrol	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
159¾	160½	500	Canadian Pacific	160⅛	160¼	159¾	159¾	— ¼
33⅝	33⅞	700	Central Leather Co	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	...
101½	102½	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	102	102	102	102	+1¼
117	118	10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	118	118	118	118	...
41¾	42⅛	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	42⅛	42¼	42	42	+ ⅛
87⅝	87⅞	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	87⅛	87½	87⅛	87⅜	+ ¼
123	123½	100	Chi. & Northwest	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	+1
21½	22	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22½	22½	22	22	—1
36⅛	36⅜	1,200	Chino Copper	36	36⅜	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
21	39	8	Clev., C., C. & St.L	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	...
116	116½	500	Consolidated Gas	115	115¾	115	115¾	+ ⅛
46	47	200	Continental Can	46	46¾	46	46¾	+ ¾
91	93½	300	Continental Can pf	91	92	91	92	+1½
11⅜	11½	7,650	Corn Products Ref	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
70½	71¼	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	71½	71½	71¼	71¼	...
10	12	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
114	114½	17	Detroit Edison Co	114¼	114¼	114	114	...
8½	9	500	Distillers' Secur	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
22¾	22⅞	17,600	Erie	22¼	23¼	22⅛	22¾	+ ⅝
36¾	37	4,200	Erie 1st pf	36⅞	37⅞	36⅜	37	+ ⅝
29½	30	500	Erie 2d pf	29	30	29	30	+1
..	22	10	Federal M. & S. pf	22	22	22	22	...
107	107½	65	Gen. Chemical pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
139½	140½	400	General Electric	140	140⅜	140	140	...
92	94	700	General Motors	92½	93½	92¼	93	+ ¾
92	94	60	Gen. Mot., odd lots	92⅜	93⅝	92⅜	92⅝	...
92⅜	96	525	Gen. Motors pf	96	96¼	96	96¼	+ ¾
32⅝	33	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	31⅞	32¾	31¾	32¾	+1½
116	116⅛	800	Great Northern pf	115⅝	116⅜	115⅝	116	+ ½
31⅜	31½	700	G. N. certs. ore prop	31	31¾	31	31½	...
51⅛	51¼	300	Guggenheim Explor	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	+1½
116	117	50	Homestake Mining	116	116½	116	116½	...
103	108	100	Illinois Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ½
20	20¼	2,600	Inspiration Copper	20⅛	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	12¾	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
58⅝	58⅞	3,150	Int.-Met. pf	59⅛	59⅛	58½	58⅞	— ¼
93	94½	120	Int. Harvester, N. J	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
36	37	100	Int. Paper pf	36	36	36	36	—1
21⅞	22¾	200	Kansas City South	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
111	111⅜	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co	111⅜	112	111⅜	112	+1
135	136	100	Lehigh Valley	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	— ⅛
215	218	100	Liggett & Myers	216	216	216	216	+1
..	66	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	65	65	65	65	...
..	178	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾	— ¼
..	..	100	Lor.(P.) seller 6 flat	178	178	178	178	...
31⅛	32¼	4,240	Maxwell Motors	30½	32½	30½	31⅞	+1⅝
74⅝	75	7,700	Max. Motors 1st pf	72	75¼	71¾	74¾	+3¼
30¾	31	9,850	Max. Motors 2d pf	28⅞	31⅜	28⅞	30¾	+2⅛
66½	67	1,100	Mexican Petrol	67	67¼	66½	66¾	— ¼
20¾	21	1,300	Miami Copper	20½	21	20½	21	+ ½
113½	115	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M	114	114	114	114	— ½
11⅛	11⅜	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10	11⅜	10	11⅛	+ ⅝
29	30	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	28¾	30	28¾	30	+2½
11¼	11½	4,100	Missouri Pacific	11½	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
49⅝	50	500	Montana Power	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	+ ⅛
100	102½	200	Montana Power pf	101	101	100½	100½	...
78	85	100	Nat. En. & St. pf. x d	80	80	80	80	...
54	55	500	Nat. Lead Co	54¼	55	54¼	54½	+1
106	108	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+1¼
12½	12¾	100	Nevada Con. Cop	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	...
83⅜	83¾	675	N. Y. Central	83¾	84	83⅝	83⅝	+ ⅛
52	52¼	4,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	51½	52½	51⅜	52	+ ¾
101¾	102	200	Norfolk & Western	102	102	102	102	...
103¼	103¾	200	Northern Pacific	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾	+ ¾
105¼	105⅝	800	Pennsylvania R. R	105⅜	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	+ ⅛
20½	20¾	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20¾	+ ½
92	93	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	91	93	91	92⅞	+1⅞
27	27½	300	Pressed Steel Car	26½	27	26½	27	+1
27	27½	100	Press. S. C., odd lots	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	...
86¼	87	430	Pressed Steel C. pf	86	86¼	86	86¼	+ ¼
150	151	200	Pullman Co	151	151	150¼	150¼	— ¾
2	2¼	100	Quicksilver pf	2	2	2	2	...
17⅛	17¼	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17¼	...
145⅛	145¼	9,200	Reading	144¾	145⅝	144¾	145⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅞	400	Rock Island Co	⅝	¾	⅝	¾	...
⅞	1	100	Rumely (M.) Co	1	1	1	1	...
13¼	14½	50	Seaboard Air Line	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
32½	34¼	200	Seaboard Air L. pf	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	+ ¼
203	204	100	Sears, Roebuck Co	203⅛	203⅛	203⅛	203⅛	...
125¼	..	100	Sears, Roebuck pf	125½	125½	125½	125½	+ ¼
84	84⅜	2,600	Southern Pacific	84	84⅜	83⅞	84¼	+ ⅛
..	..	50	South. Pac. tr. rcts	97	97	97	97	...
15¾	16¼	200	Southern Railway	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
49¾	51½	300	Southern R'way pf	50¼	50¼	50	50	—1½
65	69	20	Standard Milling pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
47¼	47½	900	Studebaker Co	47	47¼	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
93	95	100	Studebaker Co. pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ⅝
28⅛	28⅜	1,900	Tennessee Copper	27¾	28½	27¾	28½	+ ⅝
134¾	135⅛	500	Texas Co	135	135¼	135	135¼	+ ¼
13¾	14	200	Texas & Pacific	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
13¾	14	75	Tex. & Pac. odd lots	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	...
51⅛	52	8,200	Third Avenue	53	53⅛	51⅞	51⅞	—1
51⅞	52	50	Third Av. odd lots	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	...
1½	2	200	Toledo, St. L. & W	2	2	2	2	...
97⅛	98	100	Twin City Rap. Tr	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅜
5½	6	400	Union Bag & Paper	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
120¾	120⅞	4,610	Union Pacific	120	120⅝	120	120⅝	+ ⅜
79½	80	150	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	+ ¼
43½	44⅞	100	United Cigar Mfrs	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
102	105	200	United Cigar M. pf	103	103¾	103	103¾	— ¾
25	25½	100	United Rys Inv. pf	26	26	26	26	—2
45⅛	45¼	15,700	U. S. Steel	44⅞	45⅝	44¾	45⅛	+ ⅛
105	105⅜	300	U. S. Steel pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅜
53¼	53⅜	1,400	Utah Copper	53	53¾	53	53½	+ ⅜
86	89	100	Wells Fargo Exp	88	88	88	88	...
86	89	10	Wells F. E. odd lots	89	89	89	89	...
22¾	23½	1,600	Western Maryland	22¾	23½	22½	23	+ ¾
35	39	200	West. Maryland pf	36	37	36	37	+ ½
64	64¼	700	Western Union Tel	63⅞	64¼	63⅞	64⅛	+ ⅜
68⅞	69	500	West'house E. & M	68¾	69	68¾	69	+ ½
108¼	109⅝	2,200	Willys-Overland	101½	109½	101½	109½	+8½
102¾	103¼	1,400	Woolworth, (F. W.)	103½	103½	102¾	103	—1½
116¼	117½	10	Woolworth pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	...

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	68.98	68.57	68.80	+ .14
Industrials	54.52	54.18	54.36	+ .08
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
March 4	61.14	60.67	60.71	— .09
March 5	61.48	60.72	61.42	+ .71
March 6	61.40	61.13	61.21	— .21
March 8	62.05	61.44	61.81	+ .60
March 9	61.91	61.47	61.56	— .25
March 10	61.70	61.31	61.47	— .09
March 11	61.75	61.37	61.58	+ .11

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
Mar. to date	62.05	Mar. 8	59.86	Mar. 1	61.58
Mar., 1914	71.32	Mar. 23	68.66	Mar. 9	70.20
Mar., 1913	74.53	Mar. 5	70.99	Mar. 19	73.85
Mar., 1912	81.74	Mar. 27	76.29	Mar. 1	80.81
Y'r to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	61.58
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

Britain's Bank Statement.

LONDON, March 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£121,000
Circulation decreased	237,000
Bullion decreased	115,132
Other securities increased	8,836,000
Other deposits increased	10,922,000
Public deposits decreased	1,746,000
Notes reserve increased	104,000
Government securities increased	220,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 24.47 per cent.; last week it was 25.71 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, March 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation inc.	110,542,000 francs
Treasury deposits increased	2,502,000 "
General deposits increased	7,526,000 "
Bills discounted increased	78,768,000 "
Advances decreased	70,536,000 "
Gold in hand increased	1,465,000 "
Silver in hand decreased	10,000 "

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Tin	44.75	46.75	44.00	48.00
Lead	3.90	4.00	3.90	4.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 14⅞c@15c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	64	15	0	64	7	6
Copper, futures	65	2	6	64	15	0
Tin, spot	189	0	0	188	0	0
Tin, futures	165	10	0	164	10	0
Lead	21	0	0	20	17	6
Spelter	44	10	0	44	10	0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Little Changed in a Very Dull Session of Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 87,390 shares of stock and $313,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 1,000 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 8,485; oils, 1,055, and mining, 77,850. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Am. Th't Soc pf. w. i.	¾	1	¾	1
90	Nat. Cl & S.	54	54	53¾	53¾
155	N. Cl. & S. pf.	97	97	97	97
200	Riker & Hege.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
500	Corp. R. & H.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
990	Sterling Gum	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	Tob. Pr. pf.	93	93	93	93
3,050	U Cig. S., new	9⅝	9⅝	†9⅛	9¼
100	U. Cig. St., old	93	93	93	93
100	U. Cig. St., Can.	2	2	2	2
1,900	U. Pr. Sh., new	3⅞	3½	3⅜	3⅞
800	‡World Film	4⅝	4⅞	4¾	4¾
RIGHTS.					
1,000	N. Y. Cen. rts	17/32	17/32	½	½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
600	Anglo-Am. Oil	15	15	15	..
4	Atl. Refining	545	545	545	+ 5
15	Eureka P. L.	222	220	222	+ 1
3	Illinois P. L.	129	129	129	+ 2
10	Indiana P. L.	98	98	98	+ 1
10	Nat'l Transit	31½	31½	31½	..
11	Ohio Oil	131	131	131	+ 1
105	Pierce Oil	13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
26	Pr'le O. & G.	229	228	228	..
25	P. P. L., w. i.	146	146	146	— 1
5	Solar Ref.	240	240	240	+ 5
49	S. Penn Oil	270	268	269	+ 2
20	South. P. L.	208	204	208	+ 2
53	St. Oil of Cal.	294	290	292	..
1	St. Oil of Ind.	405	405	405	— 1
15	St. Oil of Ky.	255	252	252	— 3
5	St. O. of N. J.	393	393	393	+ 1
78	St. O. of N. Y.	190	188	190	— 1
10	Swan & F. Co.	125	125	125	
10	Vacuum Oil	180	180	180	

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,200	*‡Atlanta	35	35	32	33
300	*Beaver Cons.	27	27	27	27
1,000	*Booth	32	32	32	32
300	Braden Cop.	7	7	7	7
2,500	*Caled'n Min.	75	75	70	71
100	Canada Cop.	1	1	1	1
700	*Carib. Cob.	50	50	50	50
1,800	Cons. Nev.-U.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	*Dia. B. B.	3	3	3	3
300	*Florence	57	58	57	58
2,000	Goldf. Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,200	‡Goldfi. Mer.	23½	23½	23	23
25,300	*Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	95	99
400	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,600	‡Kewanas	18	19	18	18
800	*Mck.-Dar.	48	48	46	46
300	Nev. Hills	27	27	27	27
100	*N. Utah B.	37	37	37	37
50	Nipissing M.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,500	*†‡Oro	9½	10	9½	10
900	Stand. Sil.-L.	1 5/16	1⅜	1 5/16	1⅜
3,300	Stewart	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
100	Tonop. Bel.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Tonop. Ext.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	*T. Jim. But.	74	74	74	74
3,500	*Ton. Merger.	40	41	39	39
11,000	*To. Midway.	14	17	14	17
100	*Ton. Mont.	48	48	48	48
500	Tularosa	3/16			3/16
400	Tuol. Cop.	29	30	28	30
2,200	W. E. Con.	52	53	52	52
3,000	*W. E. Ext.	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	Y. Gold. Min.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
BONDS.					
$280,000	N. Y. S. 4¼s. w. i.	104	104¼	104	104⅛
33,000	W. P. 5s fl.	30	30	29½	29⅞

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

⁂

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of the previous day:

	March 11. Bid.	March 11. Asked.	March 10. Bid.	March 10. Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	17½	18	17¾	18
Br.-Am. T. Co. ord. b'rer	18	18¾	18½	18¾
‡Electric Boat	33	36	33	36
‡Electric Boat pf.	53	57	53	57
‡Houston Oil	9	11	9	11
‡Houston Oil pf.	53	55	53	55
Inter. Rub. Tr. ctfs	6	7	6	7
Inter. Mer. Marine	1	1¼	1	1¼
Inter. M. M. pf.	4¼	4¾	4½	4¾
Kelly Spring. Tire	110	112	111	112½
K. S. T., new 1st pf.	83	84	83	84
K. S. T., new 2d pf.	118	125	118	125
Leh. Val. C. S. Co.	156	162	156	162
Manhattan Transit	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Marconi of America	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
New York Transpor.	8	9	8	9
‡Riker & Heg., new	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
‡Tobacco Products	55	60	55	60
Un. Cig. St., pf new	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11¾
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	90	94	90	94
Wayland Oil & Gas	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
MINING STOCKS.				
Beaver Consolidated	26	30	26	30
‡Blue Bell	3	4	3	4
‡Blue Bull	5½	6¼	5	6
Buffalo Mines	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Butte & New York	½	⅝	½	⅝
Combination Frac.	8	10	7	9
Consol. Ariz. Smelt.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
C. O. D. Consol	6	7	6	7
Crown Reserve	13/16	⅞	13/16	⅞
El Paso Con	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Gold Hill	⅛	3/16	⅛	3/16
Greene-Cananea	26½	27½	26½	27½
Greenwater	3	5	3	5
Halifax Tonopah	35	40	35	40
La Rose Consol	1⅛	¾	1⅛	¾
Lone Star	7	8	7	8
Mines of America	2	2¼	2	2¼
‡North Butte Devel.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Pacific Smelters	1/32	3/32	1/32	3/32
South Utah Mines	10	15	10	15
Tonopah Mining	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
‡White Knop Cop. pf.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1½
BONDS.				
Braden Copper 6s	139	141	139	141
Calaveras 6s	115	125	115	125
Can. Pac. 6% notes	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
Chic. Elevated 5s	94	98	94	98
Gov. of Arg. 6s (a)	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
Gov. of Arg. 6s (b)	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
Gov. of Arg. 6s (c)	100¼	100½	100¼	100½

‡Unlisted.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	—Days.— 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ....2⅛@2¼
Ninety days ....2⅜@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1⅞	2

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
On time	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months....3½@3¾ 6 months....3½@4
Sixty to ninety days....3¼@3½
Other Names.
4 months....4 6 months....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.80¼	$4.80⅛	$4.80¼
Cables	4.80⅝	4.80½	4.80⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.80¼	$4.80⅝
Paris	5.27	5.26½
Berlin	.83⅝	.84
Austria	..	15.50
Holland	.39⅞	.39⅞
Italy	5.72	5.71½
Russia	..	.43
Switzerland	5.35	5.34

South American Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
Buenos Aires	.4225	.4245
Rio	.2632	.2645

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.78½	$4.77½	$4.78¼	$4.77¼

New York Clearing House exchanges, $253,705,431; balance, $10,731,382; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $334,590.

The local banks have lost $2,756,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, $6.87½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 24 5-16d, up ⅛d; in New York, 51½c, up ½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Mar. 10.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$809,042	$6,887,621	$145,572,134
Int. rev. ord.	949,382	9,032,008	225,300,972
Cor. & inc. tax	80,327	382,145	31,760,505
Miscellaneous	139,515	5,210,640	51,284,136
Total receipts	1,978,460	21,512,691	432,948,748
Expenditures	2,060,668	20,054,652	514,847,332
Surplus		1,458,038	
Deficit	82,200		81,898,583

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales March 11, 1915	$1,920,000
Same day last year	2,313,000
Year to date	123,914,000
Same period last year	183,634,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	82.85 + .05
Same day last year	87.91 — .25

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	83.97	Feb. 4	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Govt 4½s, sterl loan
1,000 79⅜
2d series
1,000 78
2d series, German stamp
2,000 75
2,000s20f 75
N Y Canal 4½s, registered
2,000 108⅞
N Y City 4s, 1957
1,000 95½
4s, 1959
1,000 95½
4¼s, 1960
2,000 99¾
4¼s, 1964
19,000 99⅝
1,000 99¾
4½s, Nov., '57
1,000 104½
4½s, 1963
15,000 104½

Alaska G Mines cv deb 6s, sub rcts full paid
2,000 120⅝
1,000 121
Am Cot Oil 4½s
30,000 100⅛
Am T & T col 4s
1,000 87¾
conv 4½s
1,000 98⅞
12,000 99
Armour & Co 4½s
1,000 92
A, T & S F gen 4s
7,000 91¾
5,000s20f 91¾
3,000 92
1,000 91⅞
4,000 91¾
adjust 4s
5,000 82⅞
4,000 83
stamped
12,000 83
conv 4s, 1960
17,000 95⅜
1,000 95⅞
A, T & S F 5s
2,000s20f 101⅛
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
1,000 90¼
B & O prior lien 3½s
1,000 91½
gold 4s
2,000s5f 88½
conv 4½s
1,000 85
3,000 84⅞
3,000 84¾
S W div 3½s
1,000 88½
Beth Steel ext 5s
3,000 99⅞
1,000 100
1st & ref 5s
1,000 87¾
2,000 87⅝
Bkln R T gold 5s
1,000 101
5s, 1918
50,000 99¾
1,000 99⅝
4,000s5f 99⅝
20,000 99⅝
10,000 99¾
Bkl Un El 1st 5s
5,000 100⅛
stamped
2,000 100⅛
Cal G & Elec 5s
4,000 92½
1,000 92⅜
Canada South con 5s, Series A
5,000 102⅞
Central of Ga Ry con 5s
2,000 101
Cent Leather 5s
2,000 98⅝
2,000 98¾
Cent Pac gtd 4s
35,000s20f 87
1,000 87⅛
10,000s30f 87
1,000 87⅛
1,000s20f 87⅛
2,000 87⅛
24,000s20f 87
gtd 3½s
4,000s20f 88¼
500 88
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000 83⅝
C, B & Q jt 4s
12,000 96
7,000s20f 96
88,000 96
12,000 95⅞
8,000 96
Denver div 4s
1,000 98⅝
Chi Gas Lt & C 1st 5s
1,000 101⅞
9,000 101½
Chi Gt West 4s
15,000 70¼
Chi & E Ill ref & imp 4s
9,000 27⅛
Chi, M & St P gen 4½s
21,000 100½
4s, 1934
2,000 87½
3,000 87¾
conv 5s, Ser B, sub rcts full pd
13,000 101¼
3,000 101⅜
21,000 101¼
55,000 101⅜
7,000 101½
refund 4½s
5,000 88¾
C & P Wn 5s
10,000s20f 102⅞
Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s
20,000 66½
1,000 66⅝
deb 5s
1,000 56⅛
10,000 56
1,000 56⅛
1,000 56
C L & Wh 1st 5s
5,000 103½
Col Mid 1st 4s, ctfs of dep
4,000 14½
Colo & South ref & ext 4½s
3,000 82⅝
Con Gas cv 6s, sub rects, full paid
5,000 112¼
20,000 112⅜
10,000 112¾
Cumberland Tel 5s
1,000 96¾
3,000 96½
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s
8,000 94
deb 4s, 1916
20,000s5f 99⅝
6,000 99⅝
Det Un Ry con 4½s
8,000 77½
1,000 77⅞
10,000 78
9,000 78½
7,000 78⅞
2,000 78
1,000 77
Dis Sec Corp 5s
3,000 49
Erie 1st con 4s
10,000 81
cv 4s, Series A
2,000 62⅞
1,000 63
11,000 63¼
Series B
7,000 64⅝
5,000 64⅞
Hudson & Man adj inc 5s
6,000 27
18,000 27¼
Ill Cent & C, St L & N O jt 5s, Ser A
1,000 99⅞
Ill Central ref 4s
5,000 86¼
Insp Con Copper cv 6s, 1919
15,000 100⅝
15,000 100¾
conv 6s, 1922
2,000 102½
Inter-Met 4½s
5,000 75⅝
29,000 75½
16,000 75¾
Int R T 1st & ref 5s
10,000 97⅞
3,000 98
25,000s20f 97¾
40,000 97⅞
2,000s20f 97⅞
1,000 97⅞
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000 87
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 72
Kan City So 5s
1,000 89
Lacka Steel 5s, 1923
1,000 90⅜
4,000 90
Laclede Gas Lt of St L 1st 5s
2,000 100⅞
3,000 100⅞
L S & M So 4s, 1928
2,000 91½
1931
1,000 90¼
4,000 90⅜
1,000 90⅜
9,000 91
Liggett & M 5s
1,000 100¼
5,000 100½
Lorillard Co 5s
5,000 100
Louis & N unif 4s
6,000 92
Mer Marine col trust 4½s
1,000 34
Milwaukee Sparta & N W 1st 4s
2,000 91
M & St L con 5s
3,000 87½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
2,000 100
11,000s20f 100⅛
5s, 1917
5,000 93⅜
1,000 96
Mo Pacific 4s
21,000 49
conv 5s
8,000 48
1,000 47⅞
Morris & Es 1st & ref 3½s
1,000 84½
Nat Starch deb 5s
1,000 84
N Y Cent deb 4s, 1934
2,000 85
deb 6s, w i
158,000 101⅜
40,000 101¼
52,000 101⅜
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
3,000 83
col tr 5s
1,000 103¼
N Y, N H & H conv 3½s
1,000 64
N Y, O & W ref 4s
3,000 81
N Y Rys adj 5s
20,000 53⅞
N Y Tel 4½s
3,000 94⅞
N Y, W & B 4½s
1,000 70
Nor Pacific 4s
20,000s20f 91
2,000 91¼
2,000s20f 91⅛
6,000s20f 91¼
1,000s30f 91
Nor Pacific 3s
10,000s20f 64
1,000 64
10,000s20f 64
10,000s20f 64
4,000 C 64¼
7,000s20f 64
1,000 64⅜
500 64½
5,000s20f 64¼
4,000 64¼
4,000s20f 64¼
3,000s20f 64¼
Term 1st 6s
7,000 111¼
Oregon Short L gtd refg 4s
2,000 90
Pacific T & T 5s
5,000 97⅛
Penn R R con 4½s, temp rcts f p
44,000 103¾
Ray Con 1st 4s
27,000 108
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
8,000 93
Rome, W & Og con 5s
1,000 103
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
2,000 98⅞
St L & M Bdge 5s
1,000 100
St L, R Mt & Pac 5s, Tr Co ctfs
1,000 80
St L & S F Ry gen 5s
2,000 100
Seab Air L ref 4s
15,000 66½
adj 5s
1,000 63⅜
Sil S O & G 4s
1,000 97½
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
1,000 98
So Pacific cv 4s
3,000 81⅝
7,000 81½
10,000s20f 81½
conv 5s
2,000 97⅜
500 97¼
5,000 97⅜
5,000 97½
1st ref 4s
5,000 84¾
10,000s20f 84⅝
2,000 84⅝
3,000 84¾
1,000 84½
10,000s20f 84½
San Fr Term 4s
7,000 80⅝
1,000s20f 80⅝
South Ry 1st 5s
1,000 98¾
4,000 98⅞
5,000 98¾
Texas Co conv 6s
4,000 98¾
7,000 99
Third Av ref 4s
1,000 81⅞
adj 5s
3,000 80⅝
2,000 80½
Tol, St L & W 4s
2,000 47¼
8,000 47½
Un Pacific 1st 4s
2,000 95⅛
1,000 95
10,000s20f 94¾
2,000 95
6,000s5f 95
7,000 95
conv 4s
8,000 89⅛
Un R Rs of S F 4s
1,000 47¼
2,000 47
6,000 46¾
1,000 46⅜
1,000 46¼
2,000 45
U S Rubber 6s
3,000 102⅜
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
4,000 100⅜
13,000 100⅝
21,000 100½
22,000 100⅜
1,000s20f 100⅝
6,000 100¾
1,000 100⅝
1,000 100⅞
registered
500 101
500 100⅝
500 100⅜
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
4,000 23½
Wab, Det & C 5s
2,000 100
Wab P Ter 1st 4s, Cent Tr ctfs
1,000 7¾
1,000 8
Western Md 4s
5,000 70⅞
9,000 71
5,000 70⅞
West Un fund & real est 4½s
2,000 90
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s
2,000 66
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000 3 83½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98½	98⅞
2s, c, 1930	98⅝	99½
3s, r, 1918	101½	..
3s, c, 1918	101½	..
4s, r, 1925	109½	110
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98½	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	102¼	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	82	86
Allis-Ch M pf.	33½	35½
Am Ag C.	48¾	49½
Do pf.	89	93
Am B Sug pf.	85	87
A B S & Fdy	89⅛	92
Do pf.	132½	135
A C & F.	40¾	42½
Do pf.	110¾	114
Am C pf.	48	49⅝
Am Coal	80	..
Am C Pr.	80½	81¾
Do pf.	107	108
Am Cot O.	45	46½
Do pf.	95	98
Am Exp.	85	90
A Lin pf.	26½	29
Am Locom.	20½	21½
Do pf.	75	80
Am Malt	4¾	6
Do pf.	28½	30½
A S pf. B.	..	80
A S & R pf.	101½	102½
Am Snuff	150	155
Do pf.	104	107
A T & C.	57¼	60
Am W pf.	82	83½
Am Wr Pa pf.	7½	10
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	..	8
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	98½
A, T & S F pf.	97½	98½
Atl C L.	100	102
Bald Loc.	30	30⅞
Batop M.	½	⅝
B'ch Cr'k.	85	..
B Un G.	126½	128
Brown Sh.	..	40
Do pf.	..	85
Bruns Ter.	4	4¾
B, R & P.	..	90
But'k Co.	28¾	29
Cal P pf.	49	51½
Canada So.	56⅜	..
Case (J I) pf.	77⅛	85
C R R of N J.	..	325
Chi & Alt.	..	8⅞
Do pf.	11	..
Chi Gt W.	10½	11
Do pf.	28½	30⅛
C, M & St Paul pf.	123½	125
C & N W pf.	165	..
Chi, St P, M & Om.	..	132
Do pf.	..	150
C, C, C & St L pf.	55	60
Cleve & P.	159	..
Do spec.	89	..
Cluett-P.	..	60
Do pf.	100½	102
Col F & I.	24¼	25
Col & So.	24	25
Do 1st pf.	47½	..
Do 2d pf.	37	..
Crex Carp.	45	65
Cub-A S.	41¼	43
Do pf.	91	95
D & Co pf.	..	86
Del & Hud.	145	147
D, L & W.	400	430
D & R G.	6½	7
D M & Ft D	7	10
Do pf.	31	..
Det & M.	70	..
Do pf.	80	..
Det U Ry.	..	70
D, S S & A	3	5
Do pf.	6	10
Du P de N Pow pf.	88	..
East Kod.	500	..
F M & S.	..	8
Gen Chem.	180	186
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	97½	99
Granby C.	65	70
Hav E Ry, L & P.	..	71
Do pf.	92	95
Helme (G W) Co.	160	185
Do pf.	113	118
Hock Val.	..	125
Inger-R.	107	115
Do pf.	90	..
Int Agric.	..	5
Do pf.	6	9
I H, N J, pf.	..	112
Int H Cor.	67	72
Do pf.	93½	100⅛
Int Paper.	8¼	8¾
Int St P.	¾	1½
Do pf.	6	9
Iowa Cent.	6	9
Do pf.	15	25
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	65
Kan C So pf.	55	57
Kayser (J) & Co.	75½	79
Do 1st pf	106	109
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	36	..
K Co E L & P.	120¼	121
Kresge (SS) Co pf.	106	106¾
Lack Steel.	28⅛	32
Lacl Gas.	97	98
L E & W.	5	7
Do pf.	15	20
Ligg & M pf.	118	120
Long Isl'd.	30	37
L-W Bis.	19½	21½
Do 1st pf	93	95
Lor Co pf.	114	118
Louis & N.	113	115
M'kay Cos.	73¼	76
Do pf.	65	67
Man Elev.	125	129
Man Shirt.	48	54
Do pf.	100	103
May Dep S	50	55
Do pf.	..	98
Mex P pf.	70	78
M & St L.	15½	16¼
Do pf.	38	40½
M. St P & S S M pf.	123	128
Do l l.	75	78
M W'd pf.	110	115
Mor & Es.	166¾	168
N, C & St L	..	132
Nat Bis.	118⅛	121
Do pf.	123	126⅛
Nat Enam	10½	11
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	12	17
Do 2d pf.	4⅞	6
N Y A B.	57¼	..
N Y, L & W.	113	121
N Y, O & West	25	25⅝
Norf So.	..	20
N & W pf.	83	85
North Am.	68	70
Nor Cent.	84	..
N W Tel.	100	..
Ont Min.	2	3
Pabst B pf.	..	92
Pac Mail.	19	20⅜
P T & T.	25½	28½
Do pf.	86	90½
Peo G, C.	119¾	120½
Peo & E.	6	9
Pett-Mull.	14	17
Do 1st pf	..	99
P, C, C & St L.	68	72
Do pf.	..	100
P, Ft W & C.	159	..
Pitts S pf.	..	82
P S, N J.	105½	..
Quicksilver	1	1⅜
Ry St Spr.	19½	21
Do pf.	..	87
Rdg 1st pf.	..	85½
Do 2d pf.	82	84¼
Rens & S.	168	..
R I & S.	20	20½
Do pf.	76	77½
Rock I pf.	1¼	1¾
Rumely (M) Co pf.	3½	4¼
St L & S Fran	1½	2½
Do 1st pf	8	10
Do 2d pf.	3¼	4
St L S W.	15	17
Do pf.	..	37
S-S S & I.	25½	27
So P R S.	32	..
Do pf.	80	100
So R, M & O ctfs.	62	75
St'd Mill.	45½	46½
T P L Tr.	96	..
T, St L & West pf.	3	8
Und Type.	64	67
Do pf.	97½	100
Un B & P pf.	22	27
Un Dry G.	..	50
Do pf.	51	60
U Rys In.	8	10
U S C I P.	9	12
Do pf.	32½	..
U S Exp.	71	75
U S Ind A.	21¼	25
Do pf.	78⅜	80½
U S R & Imp	38	43
U S Rub.	55	56½
Do 1st pf	102¼	103½
Va-Car C.	20	21
Do pf.	80½	82
Va R & P.	..	46
Vul Detin.	3	10
Wabash.	⅝	¾
Do pf.	1½	1¾
W E & M 1st pf.	117	120
Weym-B.	220	300
Do pf.	114	118
W & L E.	2¼	2¾
Do 1st pf	8	14
Do 2d pf.	3	4
W-Ov pf.	98	100
Wis Cent.	30½	35

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

After touching in the early afternoon the highest prices for the day, both wheat and stocks on the Consolidated Exchange reacted and closed off from the best. Profit taking was in evidence, and there appeared to be little renewal of nervousness regarding the country's foreign relations. United States Steel was much the most active stock, its sales amounting to 5,140 shares out of a grand total of 16,750 shares. In the grain department wheat was weak at the start, the May delivery opening at $1.58¾ to $1.58½, against a closing price on Wednesday of $1.60⅝, and early touching a low of $1.57¾. There was an advance to $1.63⅛ in the early afternoon, but the close was at $1.60¾.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Alaska Gold	30¾	31½	30¾	31⅜
710	Amal. Copper	55	55⅝	54⅞	55¼
170	Am. Beet S.	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	39⅞
150	Am. Can	28¼	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
100	Am. Ice Sec.	28⅜	29⅛	28⅜	29
50	Am. Locom.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
410	Am. Smelting	64⅝	64⅞	64⅛	64⅛
80	Am. Sugar	103⅝	103⅝	103	103
360	Beth. Steel	56	56¼	55	55¼
10	Brook. R. T.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
40	Can. Pacific	160⅝	160⅝	160	160
110	Central Leath.	33⅝	34	33⅝	34
100	C., R. I. & P.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
10	Chino Copper	36	36	36	36
370	Corn Products	11⅜	12	11⅜	11¾
1,210	Erie	22¼	23⅛	22¼	22⅞
420	Erie 1st pf.	36⅞	37½	36⅞	37
20	Goodrich Co.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
10	Inspiration C.	20	20	20	20
10	Inter. Met.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
160	Inter. Met. pf.	58⅞	59¼	58½	58⅞
10	Kan. City So.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
20	Lehigh Valley	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
80	Maxwell Mot.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
90	M. M. 1st pf.	72¼	75⅜	72	75¼
80	M. M. 2d pf.	30	31⅜	30	31⅜
70	Mex. Petrol.	67	67¼	66⅜	66½
140	Mo., K. & T.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
270	Mo. Pacific	11½	11¾	11⅜	11½
20	N. Y. Central	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
380	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	51½	52⅜	51½	52⅜
50	North. Pacific	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
40	Pennsylvania	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10	Pitts Coal	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
10	Ray Copper	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
2,980	Reading	144¾	145⅝	144¾	145
190	So. Pacific	83¾	84⅜	83¾	84⅜
10	Studebaker Co.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
40	Tenn. Copper	28⅛	28⅛	28	28
790	Third Ave.	53	53	51¾	51¾
1,590	Union Pac.	120	120¾	120	120⅝
5,140	U. S. Steel	44¾	45⅝	44¾	45⅝
40	Utah Copper	53⅛	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞
16,700					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	Atlanta	.32	.32½	.32	.32½
500	Booth	.30	.30	.30	.30
400	Consol. Va.	.15	.15	.15	.15
200	Crown Point	.32	.32	.32	.32
300	Gold. Merger.	.23	.23	.23	.23
200	Jim Butler	.74	.74	.74	.74
2,000	Jumbo Ext.	1.05	1.05	.97	.97
500	Midway	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
300	Ophir	.13	.13	.13	.13
5,300					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.07	Kentucky Con.	.03
Belcher	.34	Mexican	.38
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.79
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.11
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.20	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Crown Point	.28	Union Con.	.19
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.48
		Silver Bars	.51½

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.75	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.72	D'field Daisy	.05
McNamara	.04	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.14	Florence	.37
Mizpah Exten.	.30	G'field Con. M.	1.52½
Montana	.42	G'field Merger	.21
North Star	.16	Jumbo Exten.	.91
Rescue Eula	.10	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Exten.	2.90	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Merger	.39	Vernal	.05
West End	.53	Nevada Hills	.26
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.36
Atlanta	.30	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.29	Manhattan Con.	.02
C. O. D.	.05	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	8	9	Jackpot	6½	8
Elkton	44½	46	McKinney	32¼	35
El Paso	130	199	Old Gold	..	1½
Findlay	3¼	3½	Portland	111	114
Gold Dol.	3	4¼	Vindicator	140	150
Isabella	16¼	16½	Rav. B. H.	2	4

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WOULD GIVE BANKS TRUST CO. POWERS

Amendment to State Law Proposed for the Benefit of National Banks.

BITTER FIGHT EXPECTED

Similar Privilege Sought in Other States—To Come Before Reserve Bank Directors Next Week.

The Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank have under consideration a resolution recommending to the New York Legislature an amendment to the State banking law which would permit national banks to exercise trust company powers if the Federal Reserve Board approves. A bill for this purpose is to be introduced in the Senate at Albany by Chairman Marshall of the Banking Committee. The resolution will come up for action at the meeting of the Reserve Bank Directors next Wednesday.

The introduction of the Marshall bill is expected to arouse violent opposition on the part of the trust companies of the State and all hands are prepared for a bitter fight, which will be only a local phase of a contest for which the forces are gathering in a number of other States. A side issue will be an effort by the State banks to obtain trust company powers, if the national banks do. To this the Federal Reserve Directors, who are interested in the bill, will offer no objection. They have not felt, however, that it was any of their business to take up the cudgels for the State banks, none of which is a member of the Reserve Bank, as all the national banks are.

The interest of the Federal Reserve forces in the matter grows primarily out of the troubles they have been having with the country banks over the system of check collections that is shortly to be put in force. The country banks have complained bitterly of the loss of exchange charges to which they will be subjected, saying that in many cases these charges are an important part of their revenues. For this reason it was finally decided to make membership in the collection system optional.

At the same time it has been the desire to offer to those that come in at the start and as an inducement to those that hang back some advantage to offset the prospective disadvantage in respect to exchange charges. This inducement would consist of giving them trust company powers, as a new source of revenue.

The Federal Reserve act gives the Federal Reserve Board power "to grant, by special permit, to national banks applying therefore, when not in contravention of State or local law, the right to act as Trustee, executor, administrator or registrar of stocks and bonds, under such rules and regulations as the said board may prescribe."

Barred by New Banking Law.

While the bill was before Congress the so-called Van Tuyl Commission was at work preparing a revision of the State banking law. The law did not at that time prohibit the exercise of these functions by other than trust companies, but in order to preserve the rights of the trust companies a clause was inserted that had that effect, barring out either State or national banks, and this provision was contained in the new banking law as enacted. This it is now proposed to eliminate.

The trust companies will oppose the bill tooth and nail, and those who are pushing it realize this and are prepared for the fray. The trust companies are already at work in States where there is no prohibition of the extension of these powers to national banks to have such a statute enacted.

Only half a dozen States now have such a prohibition. In these States it is expected that forces not far removed from the Federal Reserve system will make the same effort as in New York to have the law repealed, and that the State banks will join in in their own interest. If these efforts are successful the trust companies will demand that all the powers of State banks, in States where they do not already possess them, shall be extended to them, with the result that there will be no difference, except in a name, between a State bank and a trust company.

The trust companies do not intend, however, to stop with these measures. They attack the constitutionality of the clause of the Federal Reserve act quoted above, and some of them are hard at work to bring about a test case. There is an especial concentration of effort in Michigan, where there are only five trust companies. A brief arguing the constitutional question has been filed with the Federal Reserve Board by Henry M. Campbell, counsel for the Union Trust Company of Detroit.

Attack Reserve Act Clause.

He argues that the clause is an invasion of acknowledged State rights. He says the clause may be interpreted as either a delegation of legislative authority by Congress to the Federal Reserve Board or the assumption of authority by Congress to confer trust powers direct upon national banks. His argument may be summarized as follows:

> Authorities on constitutional law are unanimous that legislative power cannot be delegated to any other body or department. If the paragraph is intended to mean that Congress confers such powers direct upon national banks there are three distinct lines of attack.
>
> Congress has neither the express nor implied authority to convey such corporate powers. Distinction is made between powers conferred upon national banks under the National Bank act and such as are contemplated in the Federal Reserve act.
>
> Such grant of powers is in contravention of state law because it is an inviolable principle of constitutional law that states possess exclusive jurisdiction over such property transactions, private contracts, &c., as are involved in trust administration. Furthermore, the states impose regulations upon trust companies which could not be enforced upon national banks, which are subject solely to Federal supervision.
>
> A State has no authority to confer upon national banks corporate powers not conferred upon them by Congress.

The President of one of the Michigan trust companies conferred recently with Uzal H. McCarter, President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the trust company section of the American Bankers' Association, with a view to co-operation in a test of the constitutionality of the clause in the Federal Reserve act. The section has taken no action on this point so far. It is in a somewhat delicate position, as it consists of the trust companies that are members of an association that includes also national banks and State banks. The section has sent out to its members, however, without comment, an editorial from the magazine Trust Companies, calling attention to the menace in various States and taking strong ground against the proposed extension of trust powers.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.55	4.45
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.90	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.75	4.60
Chi. & Northwest.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.38
Chi., Ind. & Lo.	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.75	4.62
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.05	4.90
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.88	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.55	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.60	5.20
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.20	5.20
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.88
Norfolk & West.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.38
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.25	5.00
Penn. Gen Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.25	4.85
Seaboard A. Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.85
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.50
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.15	4.85

STATE RATES HURT ROADS.

Have Made It Impossible to Earn Living, Says Traffic Manager.

CHICAGO, March 11.—State regulation of freight rates in southwestern territory, especially Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, were held responsible for so lowering the rates on grain and grain products that "the railroads cannot make a living on carrying these commodities," C. E. Perkins, freight traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain systems, made this statement in testifying today before the Western railroad freight rate case.

Mr. Perkins asserted that the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulations of interstate rates was largely influenced by State rates, and as the latter had been steadily lowered, the railroads felt justified in asking for an increase of 1 cent a hundred pounds.

The witness drew particular attention to Texas as the largest consuming State in the Southwestern group, and traced the history of grain rates there. He said because of rate reductions in Texas the railroads have been forced to reduce rates from all interstate points to Texas.

The witness gave a detailed history of rates in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, saying the rates in each State for years have either remained stationary or declined. He said rates in Louisiana were lower than those in Texas.

Tomorrow the hearing on grain and grain products is to be completed, and on Saturday the railroads' position for increased rates for carrying meat and cattle is to be considered.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	545	550	540	550
Borne-Scrymser	250	260	250	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	109	107	109
Chesebrough Mfg.	645	660	645	660
Colonial Oil	90	100	90	100
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent Pipe Line	36	38	36	38
Cumberland Pipe Line	47	50	47	50
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	218	223
Galena-Signal Oil	160	163	160	163
Galena-Sig. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	126	128	126	129
Indiana Pipe Line	97	99	96	98
National Transit	31	33	31	33
New York Transit	215	220	215	220
Northern Pipe Line	88	90	88	90
Ohio Oil	130	132	130	132
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	77	80	78	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	227	229	226	229
Prairie P. L. (w. i.)	146	149	146	149
Solar Refining	235	240	235	240
Southern Pipe Line	205	208	205	208
South. Penn. Oil	268	272	263	267
S. W. Penn. P. L.	113	117	113	117
Stand. Oil of Cal.	291	293	291	293
Stand. Oil of Ind.	405	408	405	408
Stand. Oil of Kan.	335	345	335	345
Stand. Oil of Ky.	250	255	252	255
Stand. Oil of Neb.	310	320	310	320
Stand. Oil of N. J.	392	394	392	394
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	190	192	190	192
Stand. Oil of Ohio	420	425	418	423
Swan & Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	180	183	180	183
Washington Oil	30	35	30	35

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sep., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
6s	Sep., 1916	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
6s	Sep., 1917	104¼	104½	104¼	104½
4½s	March, 1963	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4½s	May, 1957	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4½s	May, 1917	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛
4¼s	March, 1964	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4¼s	March, 1962	99½	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4¼s	Sep., 1960	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4¼s	March, 1930-60	99⅝	99⅞	99⅞	100
4s	May, 1959	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
4s	Nov., 1958	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
4s	May, 1957	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
4s	Nov., 1956	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
4s	Nov., 1955	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
4s	Nov., 1936	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s	1918-1919	99	100	99	
3½s	Nov., 1954-55	84⅞	85¼	84⅝	85¼
3½s	May, 1954	84⅞	85¼	84⅝	85¼
3½s	1950-1954	84⅞	85¼	84½	85¼

PUBLIC TAKES STATE BONDS

Syndicate Finds Good Demand at 104 1-4—Market Stimulated.

The syndicate consisting of the National City Bank, Harris, Forbes & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, Brown Brothers & Co., and White, Weld & Co., which bought the $27,000,000 New York State bonds at 103.459 on Wednesday, offered them publicly yesterday at 104¼. A heavy demand appeared, and it was said last night that a substantial amount of the issue was taken by dealers and investors.

The successful offering by the State stimulated the municipal bond market generally, and a reason why the syndicate members were not able to announce the amount of new 4¼s sold was that they were too busy to check up accounts. A bank disposed of $300,000 City of Cleveland 4½s, and other important issues recently bought were distributed within the day by other institutions. One house which participated in the State purchase reported its busiest day in several years.

Selling the new bonds at 104.25, the syndicate makes a gross profit of approximately ¾ of 1 per cent. Bonds sold to dealers, however, are placed at 104⅛, leaving for the dealer a margin of ⅛. The aggregate profit, making allowance for the price to dealers, was figured at about $168,000, from which certain syndicate expenses are to be paid.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100¼	3.50
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	4.40
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅞	101⅛	3.50
Ana. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	99½	5.25
Argen Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅞	101	4.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'16	100⅜	100⅝	5.60
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅜	100⅝	5.75
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.95
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.30
B'klyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	99⅝	5.05
Can Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅞	103⅛	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89⅞	90¼	7.70
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.95
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94⅝	95⅛	8.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.70
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅛	98⅜	6.30
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101⅜	101⅝	3.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.30
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.87
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅞	97⅝	5.87
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96¼	5.87
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	98⅜	99⅛	11.00
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98⅞	99⅛	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	101⅛	101¼	4.10
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅛	100	5.00
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.45
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.95
L. G. & El.	6	April, 1918	97	98¼	6.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	89⅞	90⅞	46.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	2.95
Min. G. El.	6	June, 1918	99⅛	100	6.00
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92	92½	9.60
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.15
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.60
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.65
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	98⅞	99⅛	11.00
Nor. St. Pow.	6	June, 1917	96½	98⅛	6.50
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100⅜	4.55
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅜	3.25
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	98⅛	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅛	99⅝	5.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97	97⅞	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99⅛	99⅞	6.05
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96	97¼	7.90
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97¼	97⅞	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97	98	7.00
West P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	5.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	96	97⅝	7.00

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	105	115
American Cigar pf.	97½	99	97½	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	65	73	65	73
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	155	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	106½	108½	106	108
MacAndrews & F.	170	177	170	177
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	101	99	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	170	180	170	180
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	280	290	280	290
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118	119	118	119½

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,747	Con. Power rts.	7c	7c	7c	7c
325	Cosden	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Cosden pf.	6	6	6	6
5	Fidelity & Dep.	144½	144½	144½	144½
1	Union Trust	66	66	66	66
430	Un. Rys. & El.	25¾	26	25½	26
500	Way. Oil & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Cent.Ry.ext.5s.	103½	103½	103½	103½
2,000	Chi.Rys.1st 5s.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
200	City Balt. 4s, '25, W. N.	97½	97½	97½	97½
5,000	City Balt.4s,'62	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	C. & I. Ry. 5s.	95	95	95	95
2,000	C. P. notes,w.i.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
6,000	Knox. Trac. 5s.	103	103	103	103
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Mt.V.-W.C.D.5s	37½	37½	37½	37½
6,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s, cfs.	37	37	37	37
1,000	N. & P. Tr. 5s.	81½	81½	81½	81½
3,000	Un.R.&E.inc.4s.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
1,000	W., B. & A. 5s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Com. Edison	137	137	137	137
6	Dia. Match	93	93	93	93
50	Illinois Brick	61½	61½	61½	61½
120	Mont. Ward pf.	113½	114	113½	113¾
10	Nat. Carbon	132	132	132	132
152	Nat. Carb. pf.	120	120	119½	119½
170	People's Gas	120	120⅛	120	120
60	Stewart W.	51	51	51	51
5	Quaker O. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
360	Sears Roebuck	204	204	203½	203½
40	Sears R. pf.	126	126	126	126
100	Pacific Gas	45	45	45	45
10	Public Service	83	83	83	83
3	Public S. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
82	Swift	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107¼
70	Union Carbide	156	156	155½	155½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20000	Chi. Ry. B 5s.	77½	77½	77½	77½
25,000	City & C.Ry.5s	73	73	73	73
16,000	Com. Ed. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5,000	Chi. Gas 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
20,000	Ch. P. T. 5s	98	98	98	98
5,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Amer. Can	28	28	28	28
35	Am. Gas N. J.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
50	Baldw. Loc. pf	93	93	93	93
85	Cambria Steel	42½	42½	42	42
45	Elec. St. Bat.	49	49	49	49
300	Erie	22½	23	22½	23
10	Gen. Asphalt	26	26	26	26
5	Ins. Co. N. A.	21	21	21	21
100	Int. Sm. Powd.	30	30	30	30
25	L. Sup. Corp.	7	7	7	7
5	Lehigh Nav.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
3	Lehigh Valley	67½	67½	67½	67½
6	Minehill	55½	55½	55½	55½
20	North. Central	85	85	85	85
509	Penna. R. R.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
16	Penna. S. Mfg.	82⅝	83½	82⅝	83½
124	Phila. Elec.	24⅛	24⅛	24	24⅛
800	Phil. R.T. t. c.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
118	*Phila. Trac.	77	77	77	77
10	Pr. Steel Car.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
5	Reading	72⅛	72⅛	72⅝	72⅝
525	Ton. Belmont	5	5	5	5
730	Ton. Mining	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
77	Union Trac.	34¾	35	34½	35
28	Un. Cos. N. J.	221	221	221	221
270	Un. Gas Imp.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
650	U. S. Steel	45	45⅛	45	45⅛
6	W. J. & Sea.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. G & E. 5s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
12	Cam.St. sc. '16	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,211	Cam.St. sc. '17	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
7,000	Choctaw 5s	97	97	97	97
3,000	City 3½s,'20,reg	97	97	97	97
400	City 3½s,'20,reg	97	97	97	97
1,100	City 4s, '41,reg.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Keyst. Tel. 5s.	94	94	94	94
3,000	L.Nav.con 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	L.V.g. con.4½s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
43	Phila.Co.sc.'16	90½	90½	90½	90½
43	Phila.Co.sc.'18	80	80	80	80
1,000	Phila. Elec. 4s.	79	79	79	79
1,000	Welsbach 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. W. Glass pf.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
100	Citizens' Trac.	50	50	50	50
230	Col. Gas & El.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
90	Mfrs. L. & Heat.	48½	48⅝	48½	48⅝
20	Nat. Fireproof	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
55	Nat. Firepf. pf.	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
10	Ohio Fuel Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
102	Ohio Fuel Supply	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
60	Pitts. Brewing	4½	4½	4½	4½
30	Pitts. Brew. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
470	Pitts. Coal	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
40	Pitts. Oil & Gas	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
175	Pitts. Pl. Glass	105½	106	105½	106
195	Pure Oil	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	San Toy	13c	13c	13c	13c
70	Union Sw. & Sig.	95	95	95	95
25	U. S. Steel	45	45	45	45
50	West'house Air B.	118	118	118	118
50	West'house Mach.	12½	12½	12½	12½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	P. A. & M. 5s.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
6,000	P. Coal deb. 5s	92⅝	93	92⅝	93
1,000	W. Elec. cv. 5s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
430	Adventure	1	1	1	1
16	Ahmeek	280	280	280	280
4,845	Alaska	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31⅝
5	Allouez	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
168	Amalgamated	55	55½	54⅝	55½
2,660	Amer. Zinc	27¼	27⅝	26⅞	27
25	Arizona Com.	4	4	4	4
10	Butte & Bal.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,997	Butte & Super.	48	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛
154	Calum. & Ariz.	54	54¼	54	54¼
10	Calum. & Hec.	386	386	385	385
10	Centennial	17½	17½	17½	17½
160	Copper Range	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
50	East Butte	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
50	Franklin	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
20	Hancock	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
50	Inspiration	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
40	Island Cr. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½
15	Isle Royale	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
10	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	Keweenaw	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Mason Valley	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
330	Mayflower	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
410	Miami	20½	21	20½	21
25	Mohawk	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
5	Nevada Consol.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
60	New Arcadian	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
165	North Butte	25	25¼	25	25¼
30	Old Dominion	41	41	41	41
10	Osceola	72	72	71¾	71¾
145	Pond Creek	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
15	Ray Consolid.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
410	Santa Fe	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
10	Shannon	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
30	Shattuck	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
170	St. Mary's Ld.	30¾	31	30¾	31
100	Super. & Bos.	1	1	1	1
90	Superior Cop.	27	27	26⅞	26⅞
35	Tamarack	32	32	32	32
165	Trinity	3¼	3⅜	3	3⅜
10	U. S. Smelting	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
419	U. S. Smel. pf.	40½	40⅝	40½	40⅝
1,175	Utah Apex	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
70	Utah Consol.	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛
10	Utah Copper	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
100	Victoria	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Winona	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
75	Wolverine	43⅜	44	43⅜	44

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	At., T. & S. F.	96	96	96	96
10	A.,T.&S.F. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
75	Bos. & Albany	175	175	175	175
15	Boston Elevat.	89½	89½	89⅛	89⅛
1,130	Bos. & Maine	31	33⅜	31	33
10	C.,J.& S.Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
49	Conn. River	147	147	147	147
70	Fitchburg pf.	64⅝	65	63	65
34	Mass. Elec. pf.	47½	48	47½	48
510	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	51½	52¼	51½	52¼
25	Union Pac. pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
112	W. End St.Ry.	69	69	69	69
30	W.E.St.Ry. pf.	91	91	91	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
108	Am. Ag. Chem.	49	49	49	49
31	Am. A. C. pf.	90⅛	90½	90	90½
10	Amoskeag pf.	99	99	99	99
60	Amer. Sugar	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Amer. Sug. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
809	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120⅝	120⅝	120¼	120⅝
187	Am. Wool. pf.	81½	83	81½	83
57	At.G.&W.I. pf.	11	11	10	10
895	East Bos. Land	10	11⅛	10	11⅛
53	Edison	241½	242	241½	242
10	Ga. R.&E. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
130	General Elec.	139⅜	140	139⅜	140
35	Mass. Gas	81½	81½	80½	80½
3	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
19	McElwain pf.	103	103	103	103
5	Mergenthaler	172½	172½	171½	171½
58	New Eng. Tel.	133⅞	134	133⅞	134
12	Pullman	150⅛	150⅛	150	150
117	Swift & Co.	107	107½	107	107½
7	Torrington	28	28½	28	28½
7	Torrington pf.	27	27	27	27
930	United Fruit	119	119½	119	119½
266	United Sh. M.	56⅛	57¼	56⅛	56⅝
263	Un. Sh. M. pf.	28⅞	29	28⅞	28⅝
495	U. S. Steel	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛
42	U. S. Steel pf.	104⅞	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
10	Western Union	63⅞	64⅛	63⅞	64⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87⅜	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞
1,800	A.T.&T.cv.4½s.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5,000	Am. Zinc 6s	109½	110	109½	110
1,000	C.B.& Q. jt. 4s	96	96	96	96
8,000	C.J. & S.Y. 4s	84	84	84	84
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101	101	101	101
500	So. Pac. cv. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4,000	Western Tel. 5s	95	95	94⅞	94⅞

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	1½	1¾
Bay S Gas	.10	.11	Iron Bloss.	1	1⅛
Begole	1	1¼	La Rose	.67	.70
Bohemia	1⅛	1⅜	Majestic	.12	.15
Bost Ely	.10	.15	McK Dar.	.43	.47
Butte & L.	.21	.22	Mex Met.	.21	.24
Chief Con.	.82	.85	Mines of A	2	2¼
Calaveras	1	1⅛	New Baltic	1½	1⅝
Con Ariz.	.25	.35	Nev Doug.	.36	.40
Con Copp.	⅞	1	O D tr rcts	5	5½
Cortez	.15	.30	Ohio Cop.	.07	.10
Crown Res	.72	.80	Oneco	.40	.60
Davis D.	.90	.95	So Lake	5	5¼
Eagle & B	.80	.85	Stewart	1⅛	1⅜
First Nat.	1⅛	1¼	U V Ext.	3⅛	3⅝
Goldf Con.	1⅛	1¼	Yukon	2⅞	3

Mining Company Elects Officers.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 11.—H. McGarry of Colorado Springs today was elected President of the El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining Company at a meeting of the newly organized board of Directors here. Warwick M. Downing of Denver and Dr. George W. Miller of New York were chosen Vice Presidents, and J. K. Corbiere of New York Secretary Treasurer.

The New Federal Reserve Act gives to national banks privileges heretofore not enjoyed. These we are sharing with our depositors.

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PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

5% ONE YEAR GOLD NOTES DATED DECEMBER 15, 1914.

NOTICE OF ELECTION TO PAY AND REDEEM.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company, a California corporation, hereby gives notice that it has elected to redeem and pay off on March 25, 1915, One Million dollars ($1,000,000) principal amount of its outstanding 5% One-Year Gold Notes, dated December 15, 1914, the numbers of such notes drawn for redemption being as follows:

5	506	929	1474	2034	2514	3041	3512
9	508	931	1476	2036	2518	3044	3522
14	510	934	1482	2040	2519	3045	3526
15	516	935	1483	2051	2523	3046	3532
16	519	938	1485	2052	2526	3047	3533
20	526	945	1488	2058	2531	3050	3535
25	535	949	1489	2066	2536	3053	3539
27	536	955	1495	2068	2541	3055	3540
29	537	959	1496	2069	2544	3062	3542
31	541	960	1503	2074	2548	3063	3547
34	550	963	1506	2080	2554	3064	3550
42	561	965	1511	2086	2555	3066	3552
45	568	970	1513	2087	2556	3067	3557
59	572	973	1516	2094	2564	3072	3559
63	574	978	1518	2095	2566	3073	3562
66	577	984	1519	2097	2573	3074	3567
68	580	985	1520	2098	2574	3075	3572
70	587	987	1521	2099	2576	3081	3582
80	588	988	1543	2101	2577	3087	3594
92	590	990	1547	2104	2582	3092	3596
99	592	994	1562	2107	2586	3094	3597
101	595	995	1577	2110	2587	3095	3598
107	597	1000	1587	2111	2590	3103	3599
108	598	1011	1593	2124	2591	3104	3600
112	603	1020	1600	2128	2599	3107	3603
118	605	1021	1601	2131	2606	3110	3608
123	606	1030	1608	2132	2608	3111	3610
129	608	1035	1611	2139	2609	3114	3616
134	610	1045	1613	2148	2614	3115	3617
135	614	1047	1614	2149	2617	3121	3637
136	618	1050	1615	2152	2635	3124	3640
137	624	1051	1619	2153	2640	3126	3646
138	630	1052	1622	2154	2647	3129	3648
141	631	1058	1639	2156	2652	3130	3650
146	632	1060	1649	2159	2654	3136	3654
148	634	1061	1650	2160	2661	3139	3655
149	636	1073	1653	2161	2663	3143	3656
150	642	1076	1656	2162	2664	3144	3665
155	643	1082	1668	2169	2665	3146	3667
160	645	1085	1670	2175	2666	3152	3669
164	648	1091	1672	2176	2679	3158	3671
168	655	1094	1673	2177	2681	3161	3673
170	659	1097	1678	2178	2690	3162	3679
173	662	1103	1680	2179	2692	3165	3683
174	666	1104	1684	2180	2694	3167	3689
179	668	1105	1686	2186	2698	3172	3691
188	669	1108	1690	2196	2701	3173	3696
189	670	1111	1692	2201	2710	3174	3698
193	673	1114	1705	2206	2714	3179	3703
199	675	1115	1707	2208	2715	3185	3704
202	676	1119	1712	2211	2718	3189	3707
205	681	1123	1716	2215	2719	3192	3708
206	684	1129	1719	2220	2726	3197	3714
212	686	1130	1732	2222	2727	3203	3715
214	687	1131	1734	2224	2732	3209	3723
223	688	1132	1738	2230	2743	3216	3726
227	693	1138	1739	2234	2744	3224	3727
228	697	1144	1741	2250	2746	3229	3733
232	701	1145	1742	2253	2753	3230	3738
234	704	1151	1743	2255	2755	3231	3744
235	709	1153	1745	2257	2766	3232	3750
238	714	1160	1747	2258	2770	3241	3752
267	716	1169	1755	2265	2775	3247	3757
269	718	1175	1763	2268	2777	3249	3766
277	725	1177	1764	2272	2778	3260	3767
287	727	1181	1765	2279	2786	3262	3774
289	728	1186	1766	2281	2793	3263	3775
291	732	1187	1770	2286	2797	3264	3776
294	733	1188	1775	2294	2798	3267	3780
295	735	1192	1776	2296	2799	3268	3782
299	743	1200	1778	2299	2800	3273	3790
300	749	1201	1787	2300	2804	3281	3795
301	752	1205	1788	2305	2806	3282	3804
302	753	1208	1792	2315	2812	3283	3805
306	757	1213	1804	2324	2814	3286	3806
307	764	1221	1805	2327	2829	3297	3813
308	765	1225	1806	2328	2830	3299	3822
309	766	1239	1809	2332	2831	3307	3824
317	769	1240	1810	2337	2832	3308	3827
319	770	1241	1828	2339	2833	3309	3828
328	774	1242	1831	2340	2836	3313	3830
337	776	1246	1837	2341	2837	3315	3831
340	779	1248	1840	2344	2846	3317	3833
342	781	1253	1843	2345	2858	3318	3836
343	782	1255	1846	2349	2864	3329	3844
344	783	1262	1849	2354	2868	3333	3848
345	788	1264	1851	2355	2876	3343	3852
347	792	1271	1852	2363	2890	3349	3856
358	794	1274	1859	2367	2891	3354	3857
360	795	1277	1866	2368	2893	3360	3859
361	796	1279	1872	2380	2900	3361	3861
364	797	1281	1875	2384	2901	3367	3867
373	801	1299	1886	2385	2903	3370	3870
374	803	1305	1887	2386	2907	3373	3872
381	810	1311	1894	2387	2919	3374	3876
383	811	1312	1905	2388	2925	3377	3877
386	812	1325	1911	2390	2928	3379	3881
391	816	1327	1930	2396	2930	3382	3889
395	828	1329	1933	2398	2931	3403	3891
396	833	1343	1937	2400	2932	3406	3898
400	839	1357	1939	2406	2937	3410	3899
402	840	1359	1943	2409	2939	3415	3901
405	841	1370	1947	2416	2940	3421	3908
406	842	1374	1949	2417	2943	3423	3912
407	844	1377	1955	2419	2944	3426	3913
416	846	1387	1957	2421	2945	3427	3921
422	853	1391	1961	2423	2949	3429	3922
423	854	1393	1963	2424	2954	3433	3929
426	860	1407	1965	2425	2957	3434	3930
428	862	1411	1966	2430	2958	3445	3937
429	863	1416	1969	2433	2974	3456	3945
449	864	1427	1974	2445	2986	3458	3948
450	865	1428	1976	2447	2988	3462	3954
454	868	1432	1982	2448	2989	3466	3955
455	869	1433	1985	2452	2995	3467	3956
458	876	1437	1986	2458	3002	3470	3963
461	877	1438	1991	2477	3004	3471	3965
462	892	1443	2004	2490	3005	3476	3966
467	903	1445	2006	2494	3008	3478	3972
468	908	1447	2009	2495	3010	3484	3976
471	912	1448	2014	2496	3015	3489	3979
484	918	1449	2015	2497	3020	3490	3980
488	920	1454	2020	2499	3021	3496	3981
490	922	1455	2026	2502	3027	3502	3988
505	924	1472	2030	2513	3029	3510	3989

On March 25, 1915, there will become and be due and payable on each of such notes so drawn for redemption at the office of this company in the city of San Francisco, California, or at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, in the City of New York, as the bearer or registered holder thereof shall elect, one hundred and one-quarter of one per cent. (100¼%) of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest on such principal amount to said date of redemption, after which interest will cease to accrue thereon.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY.
By A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President & Treasurer.

To the Holders of Thirty-Year First Lien Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Federal Light & Traction Co., Due March 1st, 1942.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned Company under the mortgage from said Company to the Columbia Trust Company, as Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund, to the extent of Twenty-eight Thousand Five Hundred and Four Dollars and Thirty-one Cents ($28,504.31) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 8th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage. No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than 102% of the face amount of such bonds and accrued interest.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By George E. Warren,
Trust Officer.
Dated, New York, March 1st, 1915.

LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article 6 of the Mortgage made by the above-named Company to the Brooklyn Trust Company, as Trustee, the undersigned offers to purchase for the Sinking Fund the 6 per cent. Bonds of the said Company, due May 1, 1927, at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest to May 1st, 1915, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $19,154.29.

Offers will be received at its office, 177 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, until the close of business on April 1, 1915.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.
Brooklyn, New York.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

The Argentine Government invites tenders for Gold $320,000 nominal value Internal Gold Loan, 1909, under par, said tenders to be cabled to Messrs. ERNESTO TORNQUIST & CO., Limitada, BUENOS AYRES, before March 15, 1915. Bonds accepted will be payable on April 1, 1915. We will cable tenders received at our office, 23 Wall Street, New York, prior to 12 o'clock noon Saturday, March 13, 1915.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
Dated, New York, March 2, 1915.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

TO THE HOLDERS OF SIX PER CENT. GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS OF NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY COMPANY DEPOSITED UNDER DEPOSIT AGREEMENT DATED DECEMBER 3, 1913:

You are hereby notified that pursuant to the authority given in the said deposit agreement, the undersigned Committee on the 11th day of March, 1915, adopted a plan of reorganization of the properties of New York Real Estate Security Company and for the sale of the deposited bonds. A copy of said plan and a statement of the terms of such proposed sale have been lodged and filed with Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Depositary under the said deposit agreement.

Holders of certificates of deposit representing deposited bonds, not approving such plan or sale may, prior to April 5th, 1915, surrender their respective certificates of deposit and withdraw the bonds represented thereby, upon payment of their pro rata share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee. Any holders of certificates of deposit who may not have so surrendered the same on or prior to the fifth day of April, 1915, shall be deemed to have approved and assented to said plan and sale, and the Committee, on their behalf, shall be authorized to proceed therewith, provided that the holders of at least a majority in interest of said outstanding bonds or of the certificates of deposit issued under the said deposit agreement shall have approved, or assented thereto.

Dated March 11th, 1915.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman;
HARRY B. DAVIS,
GEORGE LEASK,
ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Committee.

JAMES G. ZACHRY, Secretary, 140 Broadway, New York City.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 140 Broadway, New York City.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Counsel, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SIX PER CENT. GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS OF NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY COMPANY WHO HAVE NOT DEPOSITED THEIR BONDS WITH GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK UNDER DEPOSIT AGREEMENT DATED DECEMBER 3, 1913.

The undersigned Committee, pursuant to said deposit agreement, have adopted a plan of reorganization of the properties of New York Real Estate Security Company and for the sale of the deposited bonds. A copy of the said plan and a statement of the terms of such proposed sale have been lodged and filed with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Depositary under the said deposit agreement; the same may be examined at the said office, or a copy will be sent by the Depositary upon application.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds may deposit the same under said deposit agreement and receive the benefits of the said plan at any time on or before the fifth day of April, 1915. After that date bonds will be received only in the discretion of the Committee and upon such terms as it may deem just and equitable. Bonds will only be received subject to the terms of the said plan and must be deposited with all unpaid coupons attached.

Dated March 11th, 1915.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman;
HARRY B. DAVIS,
GEORGE LEASK,
ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Committee.

JAMES G. ZACHRY, Secretary, 140 Broadway, New York City.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 140 Broadway, New York City.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Counsel, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edward M. F. Miller, one of the Trustees under the Trust Deed from Consumers Power Company to The Standard Trust Company of New York (now Guaranty Trust Company of New York) and Edward M. F. Miller, as Trustees, dated June 1, 1912, died on or about December 1st, 1914, and as provided in said trust deed, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the now acting corporate Trustee under said Trust Deed, and the Board of Directors of the Consumers Power Company have nominated and appointed William C. Cox of New York City as Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of said Edward M. F. Miller. Said William C. Cox is a Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Dated February 15, 1915.

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY
By H. M. BYLLESBY,
President.

J. W. & W. H. REID, AUCTS.
By order United States District Court, Eastern District of New York.
AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,
FRIDAY, MARCH 12,
AT 10:30 A. M.,
19-23 WILLOUGHBY ST.,
Cor. Pearl St., Brooklyn.

$3,000 Southern Ry. Co. Dev. and General Mtge. 4% G. B., Series A, 1956.
$2,000 The United Water & Light Co. 6% Collateral Trust Gold Note, Series AA, 1919.
$3,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. convertible 10 to 25 years 4% Gold Bonds, 1932.
$5,000 Southern Pacific Co. 4% 20-year convertible, 1929.
$7,000 Kings County Lighting Co. 5% First Refunding Mtge. Bds., 1954.
$5,000 N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R. Co. 4½% 3 year Gold Coupon Notes, 1915.
$5,000 Lackawanna Steel Co. First Mtge. 5% Convertible Bds., 1923.
$3,000 Am. Telephone & Telegraph Co. Collateral Trust 4%, 1929.
$10,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. R. R. Co. First and Refunding Mtge. 4% Bds., 1934.
$2,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. R. R. Co. 4% Bds., 2002.
$5,000 Consolidated Stock City of New York 3% Reg. Dock Bond, 1924.
125 shs. American Linseed Co., common.
20 shs. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., com.
20,000 shs. Concord Petroleum Co.

Eugene Lamb Richards, Trustee.
LADISLAUS W. SCHWENK, BANKRUPT.

THE TOTOKETT MANUFACTURING CO.
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the First Mortgage, dated March 15, 1909, made by The Totokett Manufacturing Company to the United States Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, Bonds numbered 4, 10, 22, 26, 58, 78, 81, 87, 101, 128, 136, 143, 149, 175, 194, 241, 276, 284, 286, 312, 442, 450, 504, 569, 635, 646, 654, and 758 for $500 each, having been drawn by lot by an officer of the Trustee for redemption at par and accrued interest to March 15, 1915, and that such bonds will be paid on presentation of the bonds and all unmatured interest coupons thereon, to the Trustee, at its office, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest on the drawn bonds will cease to accrue on and after March 15, 1915.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee.
By WILLIAMSON PELL, Asst. Secretary.
March 2, 1915.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS
THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Real Estate Improvement Bonds

New York, March 12, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, successor to The Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust of March 1, 1908, securing the issue of Three Million Dollars ($3,000,000) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Real Estate Improvement Bonds of The Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the bonds above described as can be purchased for the sum of Fifty-two Thousand, Three Hundred and Fifteen and 95-100 Dollars ($52,315.95) now in the Sinking Fund under said Mortgage and Deed of Trust. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of this company, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, March 15, 1915, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price, (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), to the extent necessary to exhaust said fund will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. All bonds accepted will be paid for upon delivery with interest accrued to March 16, 1915.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

CAPITAL WANTED.

New Stock Company being formed to manufacture a legitimate article used by 50% of men several times daily. Invest and make your idle capital earn a proper dividend. Write J., 346 East 138th St.

PROMINENT WALL STREET HOUSE desires services of first-class bondman with established clientele. State experience, references, salary. H 225 Times Downtown.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 7, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by the Company of the properties of the following companies, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company, viz.:
   - The Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railroad & Navigation Company;
   - Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company;
   - Pacific Railway & Navigation Company;
   - Portland, Eugene & Eastern Railway Company;
   - Salem, Falls City & Western Railway Company;
   - Willamette Pacific Railroad Company.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 8, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 8, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.
Dated January 2, 1915.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.
New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 5th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, March 16th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, proceedings, elections, and appointments by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee since the Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company on March 17th, 1914, and of all matters referred to in the Twenty-third Annual Report to Stockholders, which will be sent to Stockholders before the meeting, and in the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the New York office of the Company, 1,790 Broadway.

The Transfer Books will not be closed, but the New Jersey Corporation Law will not allow to be voted any share of stock which shall have been transferred after February 24th, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
NOTICE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, Room 918, Pennsylvania Station, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, April 13, 1915, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1914, electing four directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will not be closed on account of this meeting. Stockholders of record on April 3, 1915, will be entitled to vote.

S. H. CHURCH, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF The Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 17th, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees.

ALFRED L. SEAVER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, March 23, 1915, for Contract 123, for the construction of six concrete-stone and brick buildings at and near the Kensico reservoir, in the town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York. The largest of the buildings is, approximately, 100 feet by 82 feet by 45 feet and the smallest 39 feet by 31 feet by 30 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built and The City will furnish and erect the roof covers for the buildings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and pamphlets of contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars $10.) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1915, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6 per cent. bonds of The Colorado Fuel Co., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1915, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.

Denver, Colo. Feb. 27, 1915.
A. D. MOSS, Asst. Treas.

NEXT SUNDAY

Next Sunday The New York Times will publish the statements of out-of-town banks in response to the Controller's call of March 4th.

Daily and Sunday The New York Times' net paid sale exceeds 300,000 copies.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DR. DAVIS ANSWERS BEDFORD CHARGES

Never Has Defended Rebecca Hall and Believes Segregation Is Immoral.

VICE WAS UNAVOIDABLE

Policy Was to Keep Abnormal Girls Because There Was No Other Institution for Them.

Correction Commissioner Katharine B. Davis last night issued a formal statement in answer to the report of the Special Committee of the State Board of Charities regarding the Bedford Reformatory. Commissioner Davis was superintendent until she was appointed to her present place. In her statement concerning conditions when she had charge of the institution she said:

"I held, and the Board of Managers supported me in my contention, that in the interests of the public, it was our duty to retain in the reformatory all women legally committed there who could materially profit.

"It is my firm belief that it is both immoral and illegal to return to the committing courts the kind of cases which the State Board of Charities recommended, unless there are custodial institutions to which they can be immediately committed.

"No member of the Bedford management ever defended the construction of Rebecca Hall. For years I have consistently fought the interior cell block. Rebecca Hall was built as a reception house before the Board of Managers was appointed for this institution. The completion of the new building will make its use unnecessary, the consummation to which we have looked forward for fourteen years.

"My position on the question of segregation of the white and the colored I set forth at the hearing. In my judgment this also is immoral. It is my firm belief that morality is not a question of color. When large groups of abnormal individuals of one sex are congregated together, a certain amount of vice is unavoidable.

"Self-government was introduced in Bedford before it was in existence in any other reformatory in New York State. It was never found practicable to carry it out in all the buildings of the institution. An overwhelming majority of the girls themselves voted in opposition to this a number of times.

"Lack of appropriations often made it impossible to clothe the girls as we wished, to supply material for industrial work or even for educational work.

"The disciplinary building, when it was built, was the most approved building of its type with which we were familiar. It was built with the approval and sanction of the State Board of Charities. It is true that inmates were kept confined there for weeks at a time. This was because they would not be decent members of society.

"The institution was at all times open to the public, and was inspected by twenty-seven different sets of inspectors. It is difficult to understand why these charges were not made earlier if the State Board of Charities believed that the abuses existed."

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers,
Will Sell To-day at 10:30 A. M.,
AT OUR SALESROOMS
15 & 17 GREENE ST. NEAR CANAL ST.
A LARGE IMPORTANT SALE OF
500 ANTIQUE AND MODERN
CHINESE AND PERSIAN
RUGS & CARPETS

By order of a large importer. Such as Kurdistan, Beloochistan, Royal Kermanshah, Persian Sarak, Mosul, Serebend, Cashmere, Meshed, Camel's Hair, Melez, Bokhara and many others in all sizes.

A most elegant array of Chinese and Persian Rugs and Carpets of the most expensive kinds.

AUCTIONEERS' TEL., 1056—SPRING.

MERCHANDISE.

Fire Underwriters' Sale
Wednesday, March 17, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesroom.
46-50 WOOSTER STREET, N. Y. CITY.

We will sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern, Salvage Stock of H. BENEROFE & CO., (Mfrs. Hats and Caps,) 202 Greene St., City, Inventorying About $25,000.00, Consisting of

15,000 Yards All Kinds of
WOOLENS

SUCH AS

Fancy Mixtures, Serge Worsteds, Kerseys, Homespun Chinchillas, Plaids, Checks, Cashmeres, etc., etc. Also Silks, Plush and Velvets, Cotton Goods, Linings, Buckrams and Trimmings, Rubberized Cloth and Leather; also a Quantity of Unfinished Hats and Caps.

Stock is in excellent condition and should merit the attention of the Woolen Jobbers and Cap Mfrs. Terms of Sale—CASH. A Deposit of 25% required from all buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by

LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY.
Tel. Spring 18.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, Near Spring St.
To-day, Friday, March 12th, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
EXTENSIVE LINES OF
DRY GOODS,
Hosiery, Underwear,
Umbrellas, Cotton Goods, Embroideries, Kimonos and House Dresses, White Goods, Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Wearing Apparel.
ALSO TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT ABOUT
10,000 Yards Shirtings
ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK, 300 LOTS
MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES.

The Entire Stock of L. BABLOVE & CO., N. Y. C., Consisting of About
1,000 LADIES' SKIRTS
(ALL UP TO DATE.)
5,000 Yards WOOLENS
such as Panamas, Plaids, Diagonals, Gabardines, Palm Beach, Broadcloths, etc.
Also a Large Stock of Muslin Underwear
To-day, Friday, March 12, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 23 Lispenard St., N. Y. C.
Daniel Greenwald, Auct'r.
PHONE, 1264 FRANKLIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elaborate and Beautiful
Gents' Furnishings
FIXTURES
OF THE McALPIN SHOP
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
Today, Friday, Mar. 12th,

10:30 A.M., on Premises, 88 Fulton St., N.Y.C., 15 Silent Salesman Cases, electric lighted; 1 Vest Case costing $300, National Cash Register, Floor Cabinet No. 92,845, costing $625.00; 4 Outside Showcases, 2 Umbrella Cases, 1,000 Display Stands, Mahogany Portable Shelving, Revolving Hat Cases, Mirrors, Hat Conformitors, Tables, Counters, and everything pertaining to an up-to-date haberdashery establishment.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Rendered on Knicknacks, Showcards, and Textiles.

Raphael Tuck & Sons Company lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in claims relating to the classification of paper articles in the form of valentine novelties. Duty was assessed as post cards printed, except by the lithographic process, at 25 per cent. ad valorem. They were claimed properly dutiable as lithographic prints at lower rates.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, were overruled in contentions affecting desk pencil stands, each with a small glass base and upright metal stem, to which is attached a pencil chain. Metal is the component material of chief value in the article, which is plated with a thin coating of gold. Duty was taken at 50 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal plated with gold or silver. The importers alleged that the goods were dutiable at only 20 per cent. as brass articles, polished.

The Pera Cigarette Company was sustained in the claim that hinged tin boxes, printed by lithography, imported empty, but designed for holding cigarettes, are properly dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent under the act of 1909 as "smokers' articles."

The Kaufmann & Strauss Company imported placards or show cards composed of cardboard with flock coated paper on which are mounted metal letters. Duty was levied at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the metal schedule of the old tariff, while the importers claimed 35 per cent. as manufactures of paper. As it was shown that the paper in the articles is of greater value than the metal, the protest was sustained.

Henry Glass & Co. were partly sustained in claims regarding the duty rate on union table damask composed of flax and cotton. It was classified as manufactured of flax and taxed 35 per cent. ad valorem under the present law. The goods were claimed to be in chief value of cotton, properly dutiable as manufactures of cotton at 30 per cent. An official analysis showed that the goods invoiced as "quality 400" is dutiable as claimed, while that invoiced as "quality 500" is in chief value of flax, and therefore dutiable as assessed.

The H. B. Claflin Corporation was sustained as to Turkish towels imported under the act of 1913. The Collector returned the goods as articles made from piled fabrics at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem. The board held that the merchandise should be admitted as towels made of cotton at 25 per cent.

FULL TIME FOR 4,500 MEN.

Missouri Lead Mines to Resume Operations Up to Capacity.

BONNE TERRE, Mo., March 11.—Announcement was made here today that all the lead mines in St. Francois County would resume operations on full time March 16. Forty-five hundred employes will be affected.

Since last October the mines have been running five days a week and have curtailed output 25 per cent. below full capacity. Four mining companies will be affected.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

ARTHUR L. BRAUS.—Three petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Arthur L. Braus, dealer in cloaks, suits, and women's apparel, with office at 7 East Thirteenth Street and twelve retail stores. The first petition was filed by Myers & Goldsmith for these creditors: W. R. Altman, $2,200; M. E. Cohen & Co., $200, and Carl Light, $250. The other petitions were filed by these creditors: I. Sandberg, $225; Halper & Freedman, $265, and the J. R. Waist and Dress Company, $198, and by J. M. Dunn, $100; Elias Lissner, $671, and Max Goldstein, $27. He has been in business ten years, and Bradstreet's took away his rating in January last. Liabilities are $150,000 and assets $75,000. He made an assignment on Wednesday to John E. Joyce. Harry B. Singer, attorney for the assignee, said that Mr. Braus had conducted business at the following places: 232, 238, 240, 242 Sixth Avenue, 10, 14, 16, and 32 East Fourteenth Street, Manhattan; 464 and 478 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 775 Broad Street, and another on Broad Street, Newark; 124 Tremont Street, Boston, and 164 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.

JACOBSON & FRIEDMAN security brokers, bonds and stocks, at 111 Broadway, composed of Joseph S. Jacobson and Nehemiah Friedman, have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $37,567 and nominal assets of $51,150, consisting of claims, $1,100; accounts, $50, and shares of stocks and bonds, $50,000. There are 250 shares of stock, par value $25,000, and $25,000 bonds of the Cent-a-Drink Filters Company, all in litigation; 323 shares Comstock Tunnel Company, and 10 Pettibone Mulliken Company, all pledged, no value. Mr. Jacobson has individual debts of $683, and Mr. Friedman of $400. Among those mentioned in the schedules as creditors are the Cent-a-Drink Filters Company, $22,500, on underwriting of bonds, &c., litigation pending; H. Content Company, $4,772, Dr. E. Reinhardt, $3,000; Freezer & Cohen, $1,042; Hanover National Bank, $718, breach of contract; A. A. Heller, $700, and Jennie Jacobson, $1,240. Both partners had been in the employ of a banking firm and started in business for themselves in September, 1913.

ISAAC ROSENFELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Rosenfeld, manufacturer of furs, at 38 West Thirty-second Street, by these creditors: David M. Robbins, $1,000; Edward Martin-Otto Kahn, Inc., $122, and J. Jablow's Sons, $33. Liabilities are said to be $8,000 and assets $2,500. He also made an assignment yesterday to Barnet Fabricant.

MAISEL-SILBERMAN COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Maisel-Silberman Company, Inc., manufacturer of skirts, at 112 East Twenty-third Street, by these creditors: Mildred Berkman, $310; Benjamin Grabisch, $97, and Edward Golden, $291. Judge Hough appointed Asa B. Kellogg receiver. Liabilities are $7,000 and assets $1,000.

DONATO M. CEFOLA.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Donato M. Cefola of 2,297 First Avenue by these creditors: Carmela Priore, $2,130; Robert Elkan, $94, and Louis Steinberg, $28. Mr. Cefola was interested in real estate. It is said he was formerly the owner of property on East 109th Street and 116th Street, which were transferred in October and December last. Liabilities are said to be more than $3,000 and assets are $644, said to be in the hands of Nathaniel Phillips, receiver in supplementary proceedings, and $324 on deposit with the City Chamberlain. Judge Hough signed an order restraining Mr. Phillips from further proceedings on the judgment on which he was appointed receiver until further order of court.

GENEVIEVE REYNOLDS, an actress, residing at 224 West 114th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,504, for services during an illness in 1904, and for borrowed money in 1904. Her assets consist of a few pieces of furniture, $25, which are exempt; cash, $78, and insurance, $208. She has five creditors. Dr. R. Coleman Kemp, $617, professional services; Anna M. Galbraith, $237, board and attendance at a sanitarium; John A. Quin, $400, loans; Lynn Pratt, $200, loan, and Jeannette Vera Camp, $50, loan.

B. M. WOOD of 136 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,335 and no assets. The debts were mainly contracted in Asheville, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla.

MORRIS EDELMAN, foreman in a cigar factory, residing at 217 East Eighty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $15,541 and no assets.

WILLIAM H. FRANK—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William H. Frank, manufacturer of auto tops and bodies, of New Rochelle by these creditors: Bedford Hardware Company, $267; New Rochelle Publishing Company, $162, and Irma Pantz, $77.

NATHAN BITZICK of 153 Delancey Street, formerly a wholesale poultry dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,011 and assets of $1,493, consisting of claims, $1,380, and accounts, $113. He owes $1,342 to two railroads for freight, $539 for telegrams, and $284 for telephones. Lambert Suydam is a creditor for $2,188 on a deficiency judgment. He has been in business ten years and bought mainly in the West, in Iowa, and at Kansas City, Mo.

SCHREIBER & EINZIG.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 15 against Schreiber & Einzig, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs at 332 Greenwich Street, on a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar cash.

A. L. CHATTERTON & CO., dealers in books and stationery at 354 Fourth Avenue, which had departments in department stores in Brooklyn and Chicago, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $47,356 and assets of $38,304, consisting of office fixtures, $500; stock of merchandise in Chicago, $14,000; accounts from a Chicago company, $3,800; a claim against a Brooklyn department store, $20,000, and cash $4. Among the creditors are the H. B. Claflin Company, $511; B. W. Chatterton, $15,919, money loaned, and D. W. Chatterton, $1,000, loan.

MAX EILENBERG, dealer in furniture at 1,313 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,187 and assets of $4,047, consisting of stock, $2,000; fixtures, $50; cash in bank, $9; accounts, $188, and goods sold secured by chattel mortgages, $1,800.

GREAT BRITAIN DRESS COMPANY, INCORPORATED, of 146 West Twenty-eighth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,913, nominal assets of $4,258, and actual assets of $1,859.

WELLS, MOWBRAY & NEWMAN, INCORPORATED, electrical supplies, at 125 West Forty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,507 and assets of $5,357, consisting of stock, $2,000; fixtures, $1,000; accounts, $1,817; note, $300; cash, $237, and insurance, $3.

FLEISCHMAN & BREUER, manufacturers of aprons of 14 West Fourth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,385 and assets of $3,683, consisting of stock, $2,000; machines and fixtures, $1,000; accounts, $672, and cash in bank, $11.

Bankruptcy Discharge.

Judge Hough has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to ALPER & FRUMAN, cloak manufacturers of 315 Church Street; liabilities, $16,054.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO.—Max J. Rosenberg, a salesman, voluntary petition; liabilities, $23,975; assets, $60.

CHICAGO.—Lipman, Pastor & Berkenfield Company, manufacturers of dresses, involuntary petition filed in behalf of H. A. Caesar and others of New York; liabilities and assets not given.

CHICAGO.—Hammond Brewing Company of West Hammond, Ill., involuntary petition; liabilities, $327,000; assets, $200,000; Central Trust Company of Illinois appointed receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 11.—Voluntary petitions filed today: L. R. Wright & Co. and Louis R. Wright and Oscar L. Hitchcock, individually, as members of the firm. Liabilities of the company, $960,164.54, with assets of $64,537.06, of which $4,693.50 is exempt. The company holds $864,618 in municipal and county warrants, issued for construction of municipal buildings, &c.

Louis R. Wright, individually, listed liabilities $2,073; assets of $30,667, of which $8,410 is exempt.

Oscar L. Hitchcock, individually, listed liabilities of $4,744 and assets of $27,173, of which $9,035 is exempt.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, March 11.—Voluntary petition of J. A. Loughridge, haberdashery; liabilities $30,586.72, and assets $29,999, of which $12,750 is exempt.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

Art Color Printing Co.—A. McMahon, $3,136.
Auto Directories Co.—S. Lewenkrohn, $546.
Augenblick, William—M. A. Henkel, $8,529.
Anderson, Samuel—J. Berman, $121.
Alexander, Max—Matthew Wilson & Co., $165.
American Cities Realty Co.—B. Fisherop, $244.
Blanc, Emil—People, &c., $200.
Besdine, Louis—S. Goldenthal, $126.
Briggs, George A.—Noaka Realty Co., $200.
Braun, Joseph—J. Tomkins, $992.
Boessel, Carl A.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co., N. Y., $295.
Blum, Harry—A. L. Kass, $3,531.
Bennett, Joseph H.—M. H. Rosen et al., $103.
Brock, William—City of N. Y., $157.
Barnet, Miriam & Herman Bass—City of N. Y., $152.
Bono, Bernardo—D. C. Kassel, $968.
Bitzick, Nathan—Erie R R. Co., $475.
Borkstrom, Eric—V. Berlin, $773.
Barrett, Wm. M., President—A. Leavitt, $600.
Cartier, Louis P.—E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc., $101.
Cangioria, Samuel—People &c., $200.
Chester, Chas. H.—M. Schnurmacher, $252.
Corniot, Rose—S. H. Stone et al., $113.
Cohen, Louis—Howell Demarest Co., $634.
Cohen, Rose & Samuel—P. J. Mazoyer, $371.
Clements, J. Morgan—J. Clements, costs, $127.
De Cellem, Grace—R. Batchelor, $2,947.
D. & S. Underwear Co.—H. Helfgott, $349.
De Pass, Eliot A., Gerald de Mercado, Benjamin Odio, Walter L. Lascelles, and Michael de Mercado—Standard Milling Co., $3,219.
Elder, Herbert E.—W. B. Butler, $141.
Feldman, Henry—F. E. Boehmcke, $203.
Feldman, Max and Morris—S. Steiger, $277.
Gillhausen, Paul—C. Oertly, $728.
Gildersleeve, Press—S. Wallace, $1,355.
H. S. Horton & Co. and Illinois Surety Co.—D. Hanly, $6,597.
Haight, Allen T.—E. S. Thomas, $309.
Hardy, Mary F.—L. Hubbell, $2,150.
Herbert, Dongan Construction Co.—P. Coyle, $2,444.
Harris, Carl, by gdn.—City of N. Y., costs, $127.
John Mulstein Co. and Louis Brooks—J. Asch, $536.
Jones, Lewis A.—Federal Brass & Bronze Co., $107.
Kunkel, John O.—W. N. Farley, $1,820.
Katz, Joseph—M. Schulman, $121.
Kreiezer, Barnard—N. Le R. Edgar, $226.
Karelsen, Jacques E.—American Exchange National Bank, $1,079.
Lamon, Lauren G.—City of N. Y., $155.
Levine, Joseph B., and Max Posner—H. S. Eisman et al., $4,052.
Kilroy, Nicholas A.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y., $420.
Lee Av. Theatre Co.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y., $656.
Leindorf, Emil—J. Sauer, $180.
McAvoy, Frederick and Edward—W. Watson et al., $1,037.
Marchbank, Rose A.—M. A. Ollwerter, $549.
Merrick Fireproofing Co.—J. Frari, $1,020.
McDonald, James P.—R. F. Rivinac, $1,138.
Same—Same, $1,138.
Same—Same, $1,403.
Same—Same, $1,828.
McGarry, Joseph—B. Altman & Co., $314.
Merber, Selig—J. D. Tobias, $169.
McMahon, Thomas J.—J. S. Gurvitch, $314.
Martin, Samuel C.—Madison Square Press, $350.
Mastemann, Luise—S. H. Stone, $119.
Nicholas, Andrew P.—C. C. Pearson, $580.
N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R. Co.—E. C. Davidson, $191.
N. Y. Railways Co.—A. Burberg, $225.
O'Rourke, John J.—United Electric Light & Power Co., $207.
O'Neill, Henry G.—Columbia Garage, Inc., $181.
Oppenheimer, Hugo, Isaac Oppenheimer, Richard Adler, and Louis Kronengold—City of N. Y., costs, $111.
Poffenbatger, Wm. L.—F. F. Drysdale, $129.
Pure Water Apparatus Co.—R. H. Kirk, $716.
Planet Realty Co.—H. McCluskey, $202.
Plaisted, Archie—Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co., $169.
Petetti, Joseph—J. Lurie, $730.
Russian Transport and Ins. Co.—G. Nikola, $6,167.
Rogers, Annie R., nad Lorlys Elton Rogers—F. R. Wood, W. Dolson Co., $194.
Rosen, Samuel—Armour & Co., costs, $112.
Steffens, Cord, and Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y.—W. W. Farley, $1,820.
Smallfield, Stephen P.—S. Oransky, $175.
Schwartz, Gidale—F. O. Boyd & Co., $118.
Seminole Distributing and Distilling Co. and Felix Prince—L. Jarmulowsky et al., $524.
Same—Same, $487.
Squire, Chas. B.—H. Buxton, $1,377.
Turner, Thomas W.—A. Bowers, $118.
Tomlinson, Elizabeth—A. Weidmer, $106.
T. R. Smith Realty and Construction Co., Inc.—Leonard Bros., $811.
Vincent, Charles—People, &c., $200.
Weinberg, Florence—Fifty-ninth St. Madison Ave. Co., $178.
White, James—H. L. Ferguson, $723.
Williams, Eleanor M.—E. F. Eble, $1,093.
Weiss, Charles—A. Brancata, $200.
Weiss, Joseph—M. Gittelson, $259.

In Bronx County.

Baisler, George P.—J. Butler, $495.
Borkstrom, Eric—V. Berlin, $773.
Birnbaum, Wolf—J. Elfenbein, $188.
Bargmann, Louis—H. L. Meyer, $250.
Lynch, James J.—M. A. Whalen, $206.
Miller, Israel—M. Zinn et al., $1,070.
Falkendorf, Harry—H. Amling, $91.
Franz, Walter—H. Franz, $74.
Iaria, Dominik—M. S. Schwind, $17.
Marcus Building Co., Barnet Miller and Martin, Charles P.—L. Smidt, $93.
Samuel Raines—I. Gold, $215.
Posik, Joseph—C. J. Kraemer et al., $188.
Posick, Joseph—J. Jaburg et al., $118.
Presser, Abraham—M. Spain, $99.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Adams, Albert J.—G. A. Lewis, Dec. 12, 1913, $209.
Green, Lillie, and Bernard Barth—People, &c., March 11, 1915, $500.
Herring, Harry—B. Dickman, March 6, 1908, $121.
Hoffman, Annie, and Lazarus Levy—B. Cohen, Sept. 26, 1914, $360.
Hoffman, Annie; Isaac Hoffman, and Lazarus Levy—H. Krakower, Sept. 26, 1914, $123.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—F. Raymond et al., March 10, 1911, $106.
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.—J. Lesem, Jan. 2, 1914, $7,431.
Same—Same, Nov. 17, 1914, $131.
Leggett, Julius A.—M. L. Leggett, Dec. 9, 1914, $154.
Solomon, Abraham—J. Bernstein, Jan. 1, 1912, $579.
Selwzneck, Louis J.—J. H. Edwards, Dec. 19, 1908, $546.
Same—A. Frankenstein, April 15, 1912, $538.
Warner, Benjamin S.—N. Y. Telephone Co., Aug. 9, 1911, $260.
Walbloom Construction Co., Morris Walzer, Howard Bloomgarden, Philip Grossman Plumbing Co., and Sadie Grossman—M. B. Rich, March 2, 1910, $216.
Zimmerman, Sol and Annie—M. Klein, Aug. 7, 1910, $304.
Strait, S. Arnot, William M., and Harvey B., Jr.—J. Howlings, Jan. 20, 1915, (vacated,) $111.
Weinberg, Louis—L. Livingston, Dec. 31, 1914, (vacated,) $634.
Hall, Clinton M.—Reliance Service Co., Inc., Nov. 9, 1914, (vacated,) $793.
Windsor Land and Improvement Co.—H. J. Ruby, Feb. 1, 1915, (canceled,) $1,006.
B. & L. Auto Lamp Co., Inc.—Bellamore Toomey Co., March 2, 1915, (canceled,) $144.
Higgins, Timothy J.—C. T. Silver, March 5, 1915, $584.
Kann, Julia; Minnie B. Blumenthal et al.—E. C. Orr, Jan. 12, 1911, $2,649.
United Manufacturing Trimming Co.—E. Coffin, Jan. 12, 1915, $675.

In Bronx County.

Jacobs, Samuel E.—M. Oppenheimer, March 2, 1915, $98.

AGAINST SHIPPING BAN.

Importers Meet to Make Protest Against British Action.

Merchants in many lines of the importing trade met yesterday under the auspices of the American Importers' Association at the rooms of the New York Crockery Board of Trade, 149 Church Street, to protest against the announced intention of Great Britain and her allies to place an embargo on the exportation of non-contraband merchandise from Germany and Austria on neutral vessels to neutral countries.

Henry D. Cooper of James F. White & Co., President of the Association, presided. More than one hundred were present, including the representatives of firms in the crockery, embroidery, dry goods, notions, toy, dyestuff and miscellaneous lines having business relations with Germany and Austria.

After the meeting, which was private, Secretary Rolston said he was unable to divulge the action taken, but indicated that later a statement would be issued, telling the objections to the British plan as announced, and the steps taken to bring about modifications of the forthcoming order in Council signed yesterday. It is understood, however, that a committee was appointed to call upon President Wilson and Secretary Bryan and present a formal protest, together with a request that the Government take energetic action to safeguard the interests of American business men.

Once Laborer, Now a President.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, March 11.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Yale & Towne Company, a large hardware manufacturing company, here today, Walter C. Allen, who has been employed by the company for the past twenty-three years and who has advanced himself by stages, was elected President in the place of Henry R. Towne, who retires after forty-six years in that position. Mr. Towne was made Chairman of the Board of Directors.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was only moderately active and price changes were more or less irregular. Early in the day there was a substantial decline as a result of commission house selling prompted by evidences of less active export inquiry and on lower markets abroad. The cash position was again strong, and this had a stimulating influence on the price of May wheat, which advanced 5 cents from the low of the morning. At the close May was ¾c net higher, while the late months were ⅛c lower to ⅛c higher compared with the previous close. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.63½ and No. 2 hard at $1.65, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.60, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.61¼, cose, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.62½	1.61	1.01¼
July	..	..	1.27½	1.27¾	97

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.63⅛	1.57¾	1.60¾	1.60⅝	..
July	1.28½	1.27	1.28¼	1.28¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.55	1.49	1.52½	1.51¾	93⅛
July	1.21	1.17⅜	1.19⅜	1.19¼	88⅛
September	1.10¼	1.07¼	1.08½	1.08⅝	87½

CORN.

The market for corn was heavy as a result of commission house selling on the liberal supplies in sight, but prices rallied on reports of a better cash demand, especially in the Southwest, closing with a partial reaction, but net unchanged to ¼c higher. Argentine shipments for the week were estimated at 2,500,000, compared with 1,242,000 last week and 493,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83¾c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	73⅜	71⅞	72¾	72½	66⅞
July	75⅝	74	74⅝	74⅝	66½

OATS.

The oats market was stimulated by reports that a large cash house in the West had purchased a million bushels of May against sales of that amount for export, and closing quotations were ½ to ⅝c net higher. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 63c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 62½c; No. 4 white, 61½ to 62c; fancy clipped white, 64 to 65½c; ordinary clipped white, 63½ to 64½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	57⅞	56⅝	57⅜	56¾	39⅜
July	53⅛	52	52¾	52¼	39⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products declined early in response to scattered selling on the lower hog markets, but rallied with grain, and on indications of some improvement in the cash demand for meats. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 38,000; estimated for Friday, 26,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 19,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.57	10.45	10.57	10.50	10.77
July	10.82	10.67	10.77	10.72	10.97
Ribs—May	10.15	10.02	10.12	10.05	11.47
July	10.45	10.32	10.42	10.35	11.60
Pork—May	17.75	17.45	17.67	17.57	21.50
July	18.12	17.87	18.07	17.95	21.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was comparatively quiet and prices were easier in absence of the stimulus of aggressive demand, closing 3 to 9 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.65@7.00	6.70
March	..	..	6.65@7.00	6.70
April	6.80	6.74	6.76@6.80	6.85
May	6.91	6.90	6.88@6.90	6.92
June	7.00	7.00	7.00@7.02	7.03
July	7.12	7.08	7.09@7.11	7.13
August	7.21	7.19	7.17@7.19	7.21
September	7.26	7.25	7.25@7.27	7.28
October	..	..	7.00@7.05	7.00

COFFEE.

A show of firmness in the Brazilian cost and freight position had a stimulating influence on prices in the local coffee market and closing quotations were 7 to 12 points net higher. In the local spot market prices remained practically unchanged on the basis of 7¾c for Rio 7s.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	5.65@5.68	5.55
April	..	..	5.75@5.76	5.63
May	5.79	5.78	5.79@5.81	5.70
June	..	..	5.84@5.86	5.73
July	6.85	6.80	6.84@6.86	6.75
August	..	..	6.90@6.92	6.82
September	6.96	6.95	6.96@6.98	6.89
October	..	..	7.02@7.04	6.95
November	..	..	7.08@7.09	7.01
December	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.16	7.08
January	..	..	7.20@7.22	7.12

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,390 packages. General business is unsatisfactory, and the effort to broaden the demand is causing some further reductions in values. For the fanciest lots of fresh creamery 30c became an outside rate, fine goods selling at 28@29c, and a good deal of the fresh stock from 24@27c. Held creamery dull and weak. Ladles are moving a little better, exporters taking about 800 tubs, mostly at 19c. Good packing stock wanted and slightly firmer. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29c; higher scoring, 30c; firsts, 26@28½c; seconds, 23½@25½c; thirds, 21@23c; creamery held, extras, (92 score,) 25½@26c; firsts, 23½@25c; seconds, 21½@23c; thirds, 20@21c; State dairy, finest, 27@28c; good to prime, 24@26c; common to fair, 19@23c; renovated, extras, 22½@23½c; firsts, 21½@22c; lower grades, 19@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 18@18½c; lower grades, 16@17½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 16½@17c; lower grades, 14@16c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 34,705 cases. There was heavy speculative buying on Wednesday afternoon, and a good deal of stock changed hands, with a firmer feeling than was in evidence during the morning. But the market lost a little of the snap yesterday under very heavy arrivals. The finest Northern and Central-Western eggs sold up to 18½c, but Missouri and Tennessee went mainly at 18¼c, with pretty good seconds at 18c. A few marks of Western eggs are graded and bring 19c, very rarely a fraction more. Near-by eggs are slightly firmer, with the best hennery whites bringing 23c quite readily. Duck eggs continue to decline under increasing receipts. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 20@20½c, extra firsts, 19c; firsts, 18¼@18½c; seconds, 17¾@18c; thirds and poorer, 17@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23c; defective, 20@21c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 20@21c; Western, gathered whites, 20@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 21c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19½@20½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, per dozen, 34@35c; Western 32@33c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 31@32c; far Southern, 29@31c.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

AN OPEN LETTER TO EVERYBODY. Gentlemen: We want to buy for cash 1,000,000 pounds of old books and old records to be ground into paper pulp. What quantity have you to offer? See or telephone our Mr. Gatto, Main Paper Stock Co., 25-31 Peck Slip.

WAISTS WANTED. The S. S. Kahn Co., Oakland, Cal., is open for good-looking crepe de chine waists, to cost not over $16.50 per dozen. Call with samples. Flatiron Bldg, N. Y.

WE HAVE A LARGE QUANTITY of silk and serge dresses on hand to close out at a price. Nilrep Manufacturing Co., 6 West 20th St.

WASH DRESSES.—Snappy styles to close out cheap; latest designs; medium line. Jacobs Dress Manufacturing Company, 200 East 20th St.

Salesman has established trade, Brooklyn, Jersey, suburbs, wants a representative line for medium dry goods stores. N 46 Times.

JOBBING TRADE, M. M. Kirschenbaum & Brother, Baltimore; best-made pile and cloth coats. Showing Room 300, Broadway Central Hotel.

JOBBER IS READY TO PLACE good sized orders on good, snappy wash dresses up to $2.50; all this week and next week. 115 West 27th St. 3d floor.

Will buy for cash striped silk and crepe de chine materials, any quantity. Call Chelsea 2674.

SPECIAL JOBS in waists and petticoats to close out cheap. New York Silk Garment Company, Room 1,403, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTS LINE ladies' leather belts; sell Jersey and Penna. on commission; also men's belts. H 215 Times Downtown.

Light loft, 42x100, sublet; electrical wiring, automatic alarm, elevator service, steam heat; cheap rent. Green, 15 Greene St.

CONTRACTORS WANTED for ladies' silk waists. Call all next week with samples, between 4 and 6, Room 1,121, 35 West 32d St.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

OPEN FOR JOBS suits, dresses, and waists, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3½@4 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

⁂

Crude Rubber Is Very Quiet.

There is very little doing in the crude rubber market at the moment. The manufacturers are doing practically no buying at all and trading is limited to the dealers covering on shorts. Up-river fine, the best grade of Para rubber, is held here at 57 cents a pound, spot, against the same figure in Para and 29 shillings in London. On pale crêpe, which is scarce here because of the shortage of tonnage, there is some discrepancy between the English price and the American, which is about 67 cents a pound. On smoked sheets the same situation prevails to a large extent, the figure in this case being 68 cents.

⁂

Novelty Houses Affected.

The novelty houses that did not exercise foresight in getting supplies from abroad while the way was still open are now placed in a rather trying position. A large number of the importers have quantities of goods stored at shipping points in Germany without a chance of having them forwarded until the war is over. The situation is the usual one. The desirable merchandise is scarce and in demand. The goods purchased abroad are owned by American firms, but that will not prevent their confiscation in the event that the vessel carrying them is stopped at sea. It is enough if the goods have either been made or shipped from Germany.

⁂

Suit Duplicate Orders Good.

A good duplicate business is coming forward on Spring suits from the parts of the country where their disposition at retail has not been retarded by the coyness of Spring. Masculine effects seem to be favored quite a good deal in tailored suits for the early Spring offerings, and on these effects, together with semi-tailored models, a good part of the present duplicating is being done. Gabardines, poplins, and serges are the favored materials at the moment. Quite a few shepherd checks are being used. Blues, principally navy, top the popular suit colorings at the moment, with sand, putty, and gray also in the running. For later in the season silk suits are being offered in taffetas, failles, and poplins.

⁂

Peculiar Dress Goods Situation.

Many selling agents in the dress goods market regard the trading being done at present as a "guessing game." The idea is to guess whether or not the customer is placing an order in good faith. The rush for merchandise for Easter, which it was predicted would take place, finds many of the mills unable to supply the demand along certain lines. The sellers have been proceeding more cautiously than usual because of many trying circumstances, and have not laid in the customary amount of stock goods. For this reason the cutters-up are compelled to go from one house to another to fill their needs, and it is to be expected that they will buy rather more than less of what they need.

⁂

Further Army Contracts.

Supplementing other orders which have been received since the war began, an organization in the Pittsfield district is understood to have landed another contract. This comprises an order for 100,000 blankets for the French Government. The size is said to be 58x58, with a weight of 34 or 35 ounces. The French uniform cloth contract is still pending, although report has it in the piece goods market that an attempt was made to get mills to make the goods at $1.37½ a yard. The strength test of 55 pounds for the filling and 70 for the warp is too high for the mills to make at this price, unless the other specifications are slighted. The part of the Belgian cloth contract which is to be given out here is still under negotiations which, however, are practically completed. The amount involved is 300,000 yards. The Russian contract is still pending.

⁂

Japanese Silks Still Going Up.

The Yokohama raw silk market has advanced about twenty-five yen in the last week, and holders are offering sparingly in anticipation of a further upturn. Sales for the week there amounted to 2,000 bales, leaving stocks at 12,000 bales. Canton prices have declined somewhat, while on the other hand exchange has advanced, leaving lay-down costs about the same as before. Shanghai continues very firm, the best brands of steam filatures being held at excessive prices because of the difficulties in procuring fresh supplies of cocoons. Tussahs continue active. Reports received from Milan by H. L. Gwalter & Co. of this city say that Italian reelers are advancing their prices, stocks of ready silks being small and poorly assorted. In this market there is a fair spot business passing in all varieties, but prices are somewhat irregular.

⁂

Printed Wash Goods Going Well.

Not much fault is to be found with the business that is being done these days in wash goods by secondary distributors. Printed goods continue to lead the demand, the call for them being much better than for colored woven goods, though the latter are by no means neglected. Black and white effects in stripes, checks, polka dots, and floral designs are much in demand, while checks, dots, stripes, and a profusion of flower patterns are being offered in the colored goods. Voiles are probably the most active fabrics in this branch of the trade, with organdies, lawns, and other sheer fabrics also being sought by buyers. White goods are livening up after a rather slow start, with organdies favored both in plain and embroidered effects. Voiles are big, too, especially in shadow stripes, snowflake, and other novel effects. There is a good call for the crepe weaves, and a better demand for piqués is told of. Gabardines are active and none to plentiful in supply.

⁂

Gray Goods More Active.

There was a little more activity to gray goods trading in this market yesterday, the improvement, however, being more in the demand for sheetings, than for printcloths. A good business was done in 36-inch, 48-square, four-yard sheetings at 4¼ cents, while fair-sized lots of 36-inch, 48-52, 4.70-yard goods were disposed of at 3¾ cents. In the printcloths there were sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 3¾ cents for April delivery, while in 60-48s in the same width sales were made for nearby shipment at 3 3-16 cents. A number of bids were made for spot, nearby and future deliveries at prices which the mills refused to consider. The day's spot prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5 11-16c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅛c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3 5-16c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3 3-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

⁂

Linen Buying Uneven.

While linen buying has been good here so far this season, there are complaints heard in the trade that it has not been as active as it should be, considering the scarcity of the goods in first hands and the continued rise in prices. The belief still holds among certain buyers, apparently, that the situation is being painted blacker than the facts warrant, and that there will be enough goods at reasonable prices later on. Sellers maintain that this view is absolutely wrong, and that buyers will find it out when it is too late. Then they will have to pay for their present hesitation in placing orders or go without the goods. The only comparatively cheap goods in sight at the moment are in the hands of the German and Austrian mills, but the refusal of the Holland-America Line to transport any more merchandise from those countries puts a serious damper on this business. Flax prices are still very high in the Irish market, notwithstanding recent receipts from Russia, and this staple is being snapped up by the mills as soon as it arrives. The buying of linens by the jobbers for late deliveries is subnormal, due primarily to the uncertainty surrounding prices for such goods. Where these prices have been made definitely they show liberal advances over last year's figures.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Capital City Dry Goods House; W. I. Mannesovitch, dry goods; B'way Centra.
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The Mills Co.; E. T. Mills, garments, millinery; Park Av.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; L. Rich, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.
BALTIMORE—Jacobs Bros. & Lavine; A. Lavine, piece goods, percales, ginghams; 1,182 Bwy.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Naiman & Weinberg; N. Naiman, mfrs. clothing, hats, caps; B'way Central.
BOISE—Falk Wholesale Co.; L. Falk, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
BOSTON—G. G. Bean, mfrs. silk petticoats; Latham.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; G. W. Brown, notions, ribbons, trimmings, hdkfs.; 243 Church.
BOSTON—Superior Millinery Co.; P. M. Ginsburg, millinery; Breslin.
BOSTON—Brown, Durrell & Co.; J. W. Hammond, hdkfs.; 19 W. 19th.
BOSTON, Mass.—E. I. Martin, furs; Imperial.
BOSTON, Mass.—J. M. Hassall Co.; R. R. Hawley, dry goods; Imperial.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. H. Stewart, carpets, rugs; 31 Union Sq.; Park Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss E. S. Hutchinson, petticoats; Miss K. Haukep, women's neckwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss A. Golding, jobs waists, house dresses; 31 Union Sq.
CANTON, Penn.—C. F. Biddle & Co.; C. F. Biddle, men's clothing; St. Denis.
CHATTANOOGA—R. Schwartz & Co.; S. Schwartz, ready to wear; Collingwood.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; D. B. Loveman, jobs white goods, hosiery; 148 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. F. McCoy, jewelry; D. Hill, waists; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. H. Holmes, furn. goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Chmarles A. Stevens & Brother; Mr. Willard, jobs silk waists; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. M. Moore, womens' waists, negligees, (basement;) 104 Worth St.
CHICAGO—E. Schneider Co.; E. Schneider, furnishing goods, shoes, dry goods; Netherland.
CHICAGO—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; F. Rabinowich, millinery; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Bernstein, Miss Tiernan, waists, underwear, basement; 15 E. 22d.
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio—Hoffman & Son; J. Hoffman, notions, fancy goods, dry goods, toys, pictures; B'way Central.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sproul, women's, misses' suits; 37 W. 26th.
CINCINNATI—Star Credit Co.; S. Samuels, cloaks; Breslin.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Miss M. McHale; millinery; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Freid, Keller, Kohn Co.; Mr. Freid, piece goods; Hoffman.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. N. Rexford, laces, hdkfs., ribbons, trimmings; 18 West 35th.
CLEVELAND.—Bailey Co.; S. Runner, linens; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyrolier, cloaks, suits, waists; 71 W. 23d.
DETROIT, Mich.—S. Goldstein & Co.; S. Goldstein, mfrs. clothing; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—A. Reidan, dresses, coats, suits; 1,265 Bwy.
DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; F. A. Patrick, domestics; 43 Leonard.
ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; C. W. Prescott, representing; 320 Church; Murray Hill.
GREENVILLE, S. C.—C. S. Barr D. G. Co.; W. W. Ward, dry goods, general mdse.; Churchill.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; I. Wise, ready-to-wear, furs; 116 W. 32d.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger Co.; H. G. Munger, dry goods; 320 Church.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—Collins & Murray; P. J. Murray, furniture, carpets; Imperial.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; A. J. Kollins, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa—J. Levin, dresses, coats, suits; 1,265 Bwy.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bro.; Miss E. Frank, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 22 East 17th.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bro.; T. O. Crutchfield, linens; 22 E. 17; Park Av.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; T. O. Crutchfield, linens, white goods; 22 E. 17th.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—J. H. Bunce Co.; H. A. Leonard, carpets; 75 Spring.
MILTON, Penn.—A. Rosenblum, dresses, coats, suits; 1,265 Bwy.
MONTREAL—Debehous; F. X. Degrandpre, ladies' hats; Broztell.
MOUNT VERNON, Ohio—Woolson Co.; C. C. Woolson, house furn. goods; York.
NEW LONDON, Conn.—J. Hislop & Co.; D. Ford, upholstery goods; Navarre.
NORWICH, Conn.— Murphy & McGarry; T. C. Murphy, clothing, &c.; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—Bedell's; J. H. Mack, women's ready to wear; 14 W. 14th.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Miller Sons & Co.; C. Miller, mfrs. shirts; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—H. J. Altman; C. J. Pagelow, children's, misses', junior dresses, underwear; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Mayfair Mfg. Co.; C. J. Pagelow, dresses; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Reis & Smith Manufacturing Co.; M. Smith, mohair silks; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; G. Kerngood, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; H. W. Stratt, furn. goods; Wallick's.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—J. Gray & Co.; J. Gray, dry goods, carpets, &c.; Hermitatge.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; O. Meier, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Hoffman.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; J. J. Dolan, millinery, 100 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Chenery Manufacturing Co.; E. J. Chenery, wholesale fancy goods, muslin underwear; Earlington.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; Wm. Didenhover, cloaks, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; H. A. Egleston, ribbons; 432 4th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; V. H. Hutchison, women's ready to wear, infants' wear; 4450 4 Av.
SHREVEPORT, La.—S. G. Dreyfus Co.; G. T. Dreyfus, dry goods, notions, laces, jewelry; 43 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. F. Hall, misses' wear; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. J. Schminke, cloaks, skirts; 258 Church.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Olian Waist and Dress Co.; L. G. Olian, waists, dresses; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; J. C. Pope, wash goods, linings, flannels; 470 4th Av.
ST. PAUL—Robinson, Strauss & Co.; C. J. Richter, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.
ST. PAUL—F. Panz, Spring coats; 35 W. 37th. McAlpin.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule Store; A. Kurtz, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
TITUSVILLE, Penn.—Pittsburgh Store Co.; J. Grauber, dresses, waists; 1,265 Bwy.
TORRINGTON, Conn.—W. W. Mertz Co.; W. W. Mertz, dry goods; 320 Church.
UTICA, N. Y.—Askin & Marine Co.; J. M. Kelmurry, clothing; 220 5th Av.; Marlborough.
UTICA, N. Y.—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clement, silks, laces, millinery; 621 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. S. Schwartz; ready-to-wear; Arlington.
WILKES-BARRE—P. W. Murray, furn. goods; Wallick's.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—L. Schlossberg & Bro.; L. Schlossberg, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Jasper Bros.; M. Jasper, woolens; Broadway Central.

TEST ON TINSEL WIRE.

Its Classification for Duty Before Appraisers' Board.

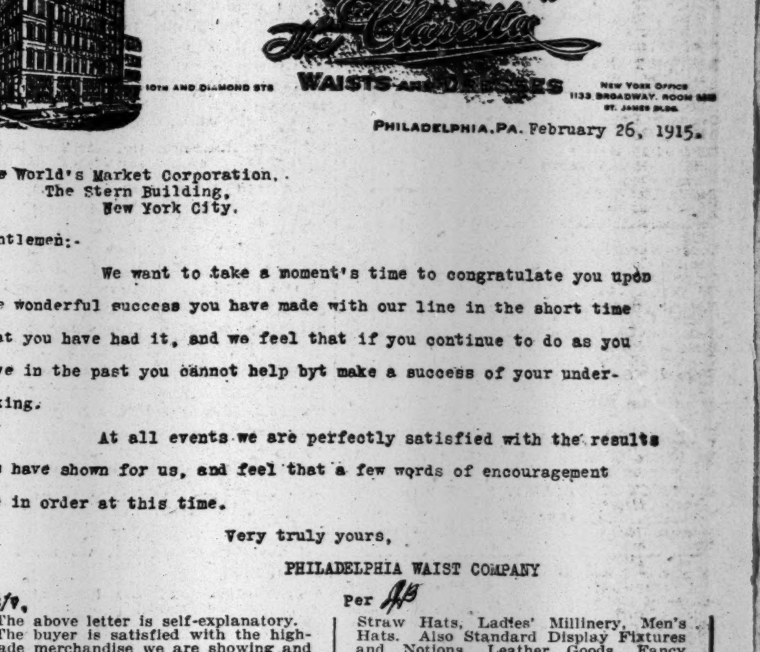
Board 2 of the General Appraisers gave a hearing yesterday to Siegman & Weil who are trying to obtain a more favorable rate of duty on metal thread articles imported under the Tariff act of 1913. Collector Malone has classified goods of this kind as trimmings in chief value of metal thread or tinsel wire. This calls for a duty of 60 per cent. ad valorem.

Ex-Judge Sharretts, who appeared for the importers, told the board the issue was in the nature of a test of the paragraph of the present law and is of direct interest to merchants handling a great variety of goods. The counsel argued that the metal thread or tinsel wire used in making the goods in controversy is not the yarn of filaments specified in Paragraph 358 and that the goods are not known as "trimmings." He maintained that the merchandise properly falls under Paragraph 150 at 40 per cent. ad valorem, either as ribbon, belting, or other fabrics composed in chief value of tinsel, lame, or metal thread.

Several trade witnesses were called in support of the importers' claim for the lower classification. Martin T. Baldwin, the Government counsel, also put witnesses on the stand to prove that the Collector's assessment was correct. Both sides were given two weeks in which to file briefs, after which a decision will be rendered.

Aged Woman Dies from Grief.

The death of Mrs. Mary Stillwagon, 73 years old, last night at the home of her son, John H. Stillwagon, of 317 Waverly Place, Richmond Hill, is attributed to grief and shock over the recent death of her nephew and grandson. The latter, Nathan Stillwagon, 6 years old, died last week shortly after having been vaccinated.



PHILADELPHIA WAIST CO.
The Claretta
WAISTS AND DRESSES
10TH AND DIAMOND STS
NEW YORK OFFICE 1133 BROADWAY, ROOM 888 ST. JAMES BLDG.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. February 26, 1915.

The World's Market Corporation.
The Stern Building,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

We want to take a moment's time to congratulate you upon the wonderful success you have made with our line in the short time that you have had it, and we feel that if you continue to do as you have in the past you cannot help byt make a success of your undertaking.

At all events we are perfectly satisfied with the results you have shown for us, and feel that a few words of encouragement are in order at this time.

Very truly yours,
PHILADELPHIA WAIST COMPANY
Per AB

LJB/V.

The above letter is self-explanatory.

The buyer is satisfied with the high-grade merchandise we are showing and the low prices quoted.

The Manufacturer is satisfied with the high standard buyers visiting our show rooms.

Full lines of the following can now be seen:

Waists, Dresses, Coats, Skirts, Suits, Kimonos, Raincoats, Bathing Suits, Aprons, Children's Coats, Children's Dresses, Boys' Wash Suits, Middy Blouses and Middy Dresses, Children's Straw Hats, Ladies' Millinery, Men's Hats. Also Standard Display Fixtures and Notions. Leather Goods, Fancy Goods, Knit Goods, and over ten thousand of items on display for the 5, 10 and 25c and general stores.

WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION,
28-30 West 23d Street
9-19 West 22d Street.
NEW YORK CITY.

3535
35 W. 35th St.,
Our new address
3535 Greeley,
Our new phone
ROYAL MFG. CO.,
Scientific Producers of
North Shore Wash Dresses
$1.00 to $7.50 retail

DEAN'S Lockstitched APRONS
25 cents up
1000 Styles
At All Stores
Look for This Label
MADE WITH DEAN LOCK STITCH
DEAN'S APRONS Send for Catalog 45 East 17th St.

WAISTS
CREPE DE CHINE
$16.50 per Dozen (Regular) Embroidered and Plain
Snappy Lace & Silk Waists—the $3.75 kind at $2.25
The Swan Waist Co
49 East 21st Street.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO
MIDDY BLOUSES Rompers, Bloomers, Etc.	PAUL JONES REG'D. U. S. PAT. OFFICE Morris & Co. BALTIMORE.	Morris & Co., 1270 Broadway, New York Office
BRUSHES	See the "V" that "Zel" locks the bristles.	Holton & Adams DISTRIBUTORS. 29-31 East 22d St. NEW YORK.
Iwanta (I-WANT-A) ROMPERS PAJAMAS SLEEPERS	REGENT MIDDY BLOUSES	Regent Co., Inc., 200 5TH AVE., NEW YORK
To open bag release handle and press back lock.	AUTOMATIC LOCKING BAG	ELKUS & OLIAN Inc., 640 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburgh 4679.

MADE IN U. S. A.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
On 40 of My Best Models. Silks, Challies, Serges, $7.50 to $16.50.
PHIL GILL
DRESS VALUE CREATOR
39 W. 32d St. In the Heart of the Trade.

Crochet, Beading, Tinsel, Silk and Cotton Work of All Kinds.
HAND EMBROIDERIES
AMERICAN ART EMBROIDERY CO.,
M. MARKEL. 25 E. 20th St., New York.
EMBROIDERY ON DRESSES, CLOAKS and WAISTS for the Trade.

"Something New Always Shown" in
Popular Priced DRESSES Cotton & Silk
HANDEL & CO.
Leaders in Cotton Dresses,
40-42 West 27th

SILK SPECIALTIES at $12.50
Rose Dress Co.
25-29 W. 31st. St.
Costumes & Dresses $8.50 to $16.50

We sell to the jobbing trade only.
SILK COATS $4.75 Up Delivery NOW
G. Rodbell
158-164 West 27th St.

SUMMONSES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES F. KEHOE, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 21246.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Frank L. Hall, verified the 8th day of March, 1915, and the affidavits of J. Alexander Hayden and Mortimer Kraus thereto annexed that a petition was filed in this court on the 20th day of February, 1915, praying that the above named Charles F. Kehoe be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said Charles F. Kehoe was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said Charles F. Kehoe and his entire family are not now within this district so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said Charles F. Kehoe, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this court.

NOW, on motion of FRANK L. HALL, Esq., attorney for the petitioning creditor,

IT IS ORDERED,

FIRST: That the above named Charles F. Kehoe plead, answer or demur on or before the 29th day of March, 1915, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 20th day of February, 1915, and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition.

SECOND: That this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks said publication to commence not later than the 12th day of March 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to said Charles F. Kehoe at his last known residence, No. 56 Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and at his former place of business, No. 523 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated the 9th day of March, 1915.
C. M. HOUGH, D. J.

FOR SALE.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, Etc., $12.
$1 DOWN—$1 WEEKLY
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT.
HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors.
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT
CALL OR WRITE FOR CATALOG
L. W. SWEET & CO. 170 B'WAY

INSTRUCTION.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Fee Simple Realty Company, plaintiff, against Middle-Town Realty Company and Placid Realty Company, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of January, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

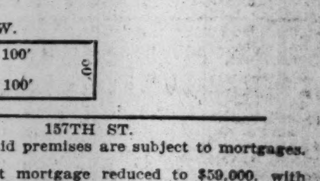
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, distant 49 feet 11 inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 158th Street; running thence easterly and parallel to 158th Street and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet; thence westerly again parallel with 158th Street, 100 feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly, along the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1915.
ADAM WIENER,
Referee.

JOSEPH L. PRAGER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LESE & CONNOLLY,
Attorneys for Defendants,
35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1969-1971 Amsterdam Avenue:



The said premises are subject to mortgages, viz:

A first mortgage reduced to $59,000, with accrued interest thereon; a second mortgage reduced to $8,000, with accrued interest thereon, and to a lease running to February 1st, 1918.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1915.
ADAM WIENER,
Referee.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

200—W. V. Chapman v. G. Sobelin.—Submitted.

202—Southern Pacific Co. v. U. S.—Submitted.

203—United Surety Co. v. Am. Fruit Product Co.—Passed, to be restored.

194—U. S. v. Thomas E. Wing.—Argument continued.

192—New Orleans Taxpayers' Protective Assoc. v. The Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans.—Argued.

193—Tony Rossi v. The Commonwealth of Penn.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today: 195 and 196, 198, 199, (and 275 and 676,) 201, 204, 205, 206, 208, 212, and 213.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Humphrey, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Case on: Herbst<Fowler. | No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Schroeder Lamp Wks<Nat Metal S & S.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Olsen<Penn R R.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Robinson<Vanoscope Co.
Ovavage<Phila & Read Ry.
Westheimer<Penn RR.
Petrosino<MacCorrey.
Lange<Whist.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At P. O. Bldg.—Motion calendar.

Adjourned motions:
DeBevoise<Wohl.
US<Bernardand.
Goldsborough<Levering.
Lopez<Hartman Goldsmith Co.
Crim<Triest.
De Tonnay<Van Dyke.
Memsell<Republic Mica Co.
Pederson<De Farenede.
Blauner<Reisler.
Cunard SS Co<CNY.
Weingart<State Mut L A Co.
Same<Mass Mut L I Co.
Same<Hancock.
Wartkus<L V Coal Co.
Mt Waldo G W Co<Thompson Sta Co.

New motions:
Hildreth<Brewster.
Simpson<Payon.
Steingraf<Vellore.
Vane<Wood.
McCarthy<Allen.
Walsh<Constantine.
Renping<Ham Am SS.
O'Rourke<Patterson.
Re Mchts Motors Sales Co.
Cantrell & Cochran<Seitz.
Same<Rector.
US<L V RR.
Mercer<Int &c.
Finch<Davis.
Townsend<Cohan & H.
Heaney<Pannell.
Planten<Gedney.
Re Horowitz.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:15 A. M. Admiralty. Call calendar.

Sanbern<McAllister.
West Shore R R<Tug Flemington.
Clinton P S Co<Tug G N Southwick.
Harms & Co<Abendroth Bros.
Susqueh C Co<Tug E G Murray, &c.
Hagar<Am Car & Fdy Co.
L V Transp Co<CNY.
Balaban<Tug Wyomissing.
Flanagan<Tug Ashbourne.
N Eng S S Co<Packard & Co.
Thomsen<Barber & Co.
Timmins<Lighter Potomac.
Cain<F V Smith Cont Co.
Thompson<SS Pastores.
Ocean SS Co<Corn Pr Mfg Co.
Morrell<Westchest Lt Co.
Smith Ship Co<Steamer R W M Thompson.
U S<St'b't Commonwealth.
Erie R R<SS Allemania.
Petrie<same.
Bleakley<Barges No. 5 and Nancy, &c.
Ackerman Light Co<CNY.
King & Co<Lighter Howard Co.
Golden<Tugs Jas Roy et al.
D, L & W R R<Tug James J. McGuire.
Feeney et al<Tugs John Rugge et al.
N Eng S S Co<U S.
McWilliams<Tugs S. O. Co. No. 20 et al.
Eastern S S Co<B'klyn E D Ter Co.
N Y Cont & T Co<Moran T & T Co.
Beach<Tug James McWilliams.
Makhob<SS Philadel'a.
McWilliams<Tug P R R No. 32.
Dickinson<Tugs G H Keller and Windber.
Bates<Cornell St'b't Co and Barges.
Re S S Titanic, (Limitation of liability.)
Schacht<Tug Pocahontas.
Johnson Light Co<Lippmann.
N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co<Mexican Hardwood Co.
Smith<Tug Kinetic.
Union Ferry Co<Tug Black Diamond.
[illegible] Sawmill Co<Munson SS Line.
[illegible] & Olav<Crosley.
Central Leather Co<SS Vandyk.
Howard<Moran T & T Transp't Co.
Brand<Lighter Sargeant L Saville.
Becker<Tug Brittania.
Weehawken D D Co<Scow J J F No. 3.

Bleakley<Steamboat Providence.
Daly<Tugs Norwalk and Coleraine.
Wortendyke<Tug Tran No 8.
Higgins<Anglo-Algerian SS Co.
Hudson Navig Co<SS Iroquois.
Burrows<Tug H. B. Keene.
Weber-Bunke Co<Scow Hemstreet.
Olson<CNY.
Ely<Tugs NYC No. 2, &c.
Jamieson<Tug George S. Tice.
O'Rourke<Pattison & Bowne.
Falchuk<Holland-Am Line.
Ocean SS Co<Oelssner.
Armour Fertilizer Co<Tug F. E. Richards.
L V Transp Co<Tug Transfer No. 20.
Payne<St'b't Old Colony.
Showan<SS Olaf.
Am Transp Co<Sch'r Augusta W. Snow.
Beekman<SS Kennebec.
Jamieson<Penn R R.
Johnson<CNY.
Petition of Schussler, (Scow Imp.)
Halifax S & G Co<Tug Buccaneer.
Bailey<The Mfrs' Lumber Co.
Central Leather Co<SS Van Dyck.
Bown-Pattison Co<Tug John E. McAllister.
Jamieson<SS Manna Hata.
Penn & Read Coal Co<Barge R. E. Van Wicker.
McLain<SS Dwinsk.
N Y & Balt Transp Co<SS Westlands.
Wilson Shipping Co<SS Manna Hata.
Am Rattan, &c, Co<SS St. Patrick.
Lehigh Coal, &c, Co<Staples Transp Co.
Penn R R<Tug Downer No. 9.
Dailey<NY, NH RR.
White Star Tow Co<L I R R.
Burns<Tug Media.
Shamrock Tow Co<Ferryboat Union.
Bleakley<S'b't Providence.
Merritt & C D & W Co<SS Iroquois.
Owners' Tug Transfer No. 21, (limitation.)
Morrow<Tug Catherine T.
Burt & Mitchell<Lighter Alice.
Goode<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Stein<SS Zuiderdijk.
S I Shipbuilding Co<Lezinsky.
Lezinsky<S I Shipbuilding Co.
Ross<St'mboat Albany.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy trials, at 10:30 A. M.—Re Traut[illegible] Corp'n, alleged bankrupt; re Martha [illegible], alleged bankrupt.

MOTION CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M.

Discharges:
Serena C Faucett,
Charles Tindel,
Fred H. Browe,
Louis Loketz and Joseph B Finkel,
Frank M Munn,
Paul Weinstock,
Conrad Stubenbord & Jas W Stubenbord,
Isidor Lentchner,
Frederick Lundy,
Harry Bromsen,
Herbert M Peterson,
Frank Lax,
William Scott.
Composition:
Herman Schafer.
Petitions:
Abraham L Kass (2.)

James O'Reilly (2.)
Abraham Genser (2.)
James Parsons & Co, Inc.
Cafe Raub, Inc. (2.)
Venette F Pelletreau & Co.
Alexis A Schaefer et al.
Joseph Michaels et al.
Terra Marine Co.
Rockaway Soda Wat Mfg Co.
Frederick Lundy.
Simplex Adjustable Dress Form Co.
Joseph A Ganey.
Solomon Winarsky.
George A Ebert.
Pauline Heidenreich.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Admiralty calendar.

[illegible]<Tug J C Reickert.
[illegible]<Tug J P McGuire.
Penna RR Co.<Tug H B [illegible].
[illegible]<Sylvan Dell.
[illegible]ch Co<Barge Jones.
[illegible] RR<Boat B Bleakley.
Sams<Boat Donald.
Sams<Boat Samuel.

Newtown Cr Tow Co<Schr Florence Creadick.
Bleakley<Tugs Wm E Cleary & Transfer No 10.
J B King Transp Co<CNY.
Re limitation of liability of tug Arrow.
Stutges<SS Rosenberg.
Hendricks<Stm tug C Moran.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Black et al<Manufacturers Coml.
Nor Bank of NY<Neuberger.
Spector<Feldman et al.
Hitchcock<Cafe Raub, Inc.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

People, &c<Nebelmester.
[illegible] Thompson (3.)
[illegible] Ital.
[illegible] Bliss.
[illegible] (3.)
[illegible]<Baker.

Gottfried<Grifenhagen.
Rutland Leas Co<Brawn.
Erman<Gr Cent Pal.
Sherwood<Sargold Rty.
Cller<Emp City Sub.
Salomon<Cohen.
Wesley<CNY.
Gibbs<Arras Bros.
Smith<Berry.
Shiels<Byrd.
McLaughlin<NY Rys.
Re Willard Parker Hosp.
Randolph<Field.
Engel<Shubert Theat.
Carnegie Tr Co<Kress.
Meighan<Rohe.
Gavrilutz<Savage (2.)
Re Marie Hill.
Clarke<Miller.
Messer<Burstein.
Moubray<De Forest.
Carnegie Tr Co<Kress.
Mulcahy & Gibson, Inc<Natl Surety Co.
Benes<Post.
Carpenter<Fleitman.
Huguenot Tr Co<Ireland (2.)

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

[illegible]<O'Keeffe.
O'Connor<Levine.
Hollender as ex'x<Wallace as adm'r.
Fatum<Farson Jr et al.
Re Holme dec'd.
McKeever<NY Life Ins Co.
Jacobson<Jacobson &c.
Dupay<Galbina.
McKnight<McKnight.
Spero as trus &c<Grace.
King<Broadhurst.
Harris<Snyder Co et al.
Ortelero<Dougherty.
Kinsella<Kinsella Un Prop Co Lim.
Lever<Gallagher.
Skeele Coal Co<Baker.
Walker & Co<Leeming.
Wynn<Grifenhagen as sheriff.
Int Handker Mfg Co<Morse et al.
Morris et al as trus &c<Lennon et al.
Re Emmet as super of ins.
Stand Mail Order Co<Kaufman et al.
Kinsella<Kinsella Un Prop Co Lim.
O'Connor<Levine.
Harburger as sher et al<W'cester F Ins.
Josmer as sheriff of Jef Co et al<Agricult Ins Co.
McDonnell<Prendergast, as comp, &c, et al.
Cooper<J B Greenhut & Co et al.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Arrigo<Degnon Cont.
Michaelis<Rapp.
Horowitz<Smith.
Lincoln Mtg Co<NY Teleph Co.
Curran<Woods.
Kuschman<Casaline.
Guar Tr Co<2 Av RR.
Re CNY (7 Av.)
Geyer<NY Cons RR.
Sullivan<Atl Steved.
Pearse<Vanneman.
Jaeger<Jaeger.
McCallam<Best Mfg.
Kratzman<P Ryan Const Corp.
Forte<Carpenter.
Ahr<Ahr.
Diamond<Leibing.
Jaballe<Nat City Bk.
Same<Taylor.
Thomas<Wendell & Evans Co.
Van Nort<Van Nort.
Fowler<Babcock.
Julie<Loomis Manning F Distrib Co.
Sorin<Beakes Dairy.
Laurillard<Anglo-Am Film Corp.
Same<Robertson.
Bahrenburg<Bahrenburg.
Tortorelli<Fried.
Horowitz<Dunkak.
Re Borg.
Re J F Boyle Co, &c.
Sartorius<De Young.
Goldenberg Bros Co<Kuper.
Berg<Hyman.
Meyerhoffer<Mitchell.
Stand'd Comput Sale<Hartigan.
Guar Rlty Corp<Schiff.
Loundes<Sup Council Cath Kn of Amer.
Menge<NY Comm Tercent'y Commission.
Jupp<same.
Blaine<same.
Cox<Boynton.
Cleavland<same.
Rudd<Powells.
Brown<Degnon Con.
D C Grant Co<Lefler, &c.
Hardin<Robinson.
Letucky<Letucky.
Re Bierman.
US Motor Cab Co<J W De Mallie.
Ross, Jr<Schwoerer & Sons.
Nielson<Degnon Cont.
Re McClellan.
J Ogden Co<Interior Metal Mfg Co.
Cross<Waldowsky.
Cromwell<Cooper.
Harper<Babcock, &c.
Inkelas<Inkelas.
Re Szallra.

Re Van Baren.
Re Thorns.
Re Boyajian.
Re Miller.
Re Jackson.
Re Whittaker.
Re Wolf.
Adler<Ehrich.
Cohn<Cohn.
Re Hudson P Rose & Co.
Hicks<Hicks (2.)
Gable Flat H & Eye<West El H Curner.
Flynn<Schmieder.
Hyman & Openheimer<Mittelstaedt.
Irene<Vulcan Met Co.
Re Fisher.
Wolf<Tanenbaum.
Sortino<Sortino.
Schmidt, Jr<Schwab et al.
Re Adriance (Schell.)
Federal Est Corp<Kohnhauser.
Masten<Chilson.
Kruger<Kruger.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Yorke<Kingsburg.
Melee<Stand'd Conc Steel Co.
Garrity<NY Rys.
People, &c<Bresler.
Re Kupferschmid Mfg Confec.
Van Wagenen<Dodd.
Clapp<Colburn.
Cappabianca<Daniels.
H Kayser & Fails, Inc<Seinbrucker.
Same<Buss & Wanner.
Buss & Wanner<H Kayser & Fails.
Bleyer<Bleyer.
Re Selkewitz.
Cordin<Cordin.
Callison<Callison.
Malataca<Ryan.
Root<Brainard.
Indursky<NY Pharm Assn.
Re Matheson (Farley.)
Ragona<Riccobona.
Feigl<Feigl.
Baedicker<Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
Dorfy<Dambacher.
Reisler<Beecher.
Handelman<Aufses.
Reinhardt<O'Brien.
Peterkin<Lauterstein.
Strauss<Alexander.
Ermacora<Redfern.
Leibowitz<French.
Harper, Jr<Babcock (Herriman.)
Manheim<Hoffman.
Sheridan<M R L Bldg Co.
Re Morris Goldstein<Metro Lumber Co.
Alexander<Woods.
Rutter<Hardy.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Undefended divorces: Hines, Weinberg, Radcliffe, Gibbs, Gordon, Cooymans, Deserti, Walsh, Cohen, Daly, Goodman, Piliero, Ciganofsky, Sligh, Keeler, Robinson, Nye, Schechter, Schilizzi, Rathbun, Conger, Fischer, Franke, Goldberg, Motley, Limenfeld, Stern, Levy, Angell, Bonetto, Wiener, Hirsch, Glickman, McFarland, Rizzutto, Weinberg, Schwalbe, Charal, Gingras, Levinson, Tiffany, Nelson, Bennett, Braham.

Motions:
Bitterfeld<Equit Life.
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Stoecker<Hearst.
Psaki<Kissel Motor Car Co.
Piser<Hecht.
Stanley<Stanley.
Man Ry<Un Trust Co.
Watts<Daull-Miller Co.
Metzger<Nova Rlty Co.
Walter<same.
Morey<Morey.
Margeson<Margeson.
Lustbader<Lustbader.
Lipschutz<Lipschutz.
Balman<Balman.

Preferred causes:
Moses<Moses.
Devine<Melton.
Kobre<Kramer Con Co.

General calendar:
Potomac Ins Co<Kelly.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Bronner<Bronner.
Brown<Bernardini.
Zoch<Zoch.
Fischer & Vogel<Schanzer.
Callan<Dowling.
Hanley<Vechten-Waring Co.
Prendergast<Geyser Pat Hold Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Martin<Brick.
Scott<Rosenson.
Un Tr Co<CNY.
Van Schaick<same.
Willis<Barashick.
Knick Dist Co<Burke.
Hudson Tr Co<Amend (2 acts).
Case on.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fili<Lehigh Val RR.
Hansen<Morris.
Seidman<Bernheimer & Schwartz Br Co.
Tasjian<Spengeman.
Schofranick<Manix.
Kelekian<Mosle.
Haynes<Montauk Stmboat Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rabinowitz<Barrett.
Rosen<Aaronson.
Oppenheimer<CNY.
Sanderson<L I R R.
Berson<Nas E R R.
Mallaber<CNY.
Higgins<White Sew M Co.
Blinder<Wallfisch.
Wilmers<CNY.
Mouratoupulo<Jabson & Gifford Co.
Siegel<Jacobson.
Shultz<CNY.
Nothstein<NYC & H R RR.
Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned until March 15.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Burns<McMullen, Sn & Triest.
Moran<Reason.
Connelly<Walls.
Zaron<Atl Exp Co.
Garnett<B H RR.
Barry<Nassau El RR.
Case on.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Folz<NY Rys.
Hanna<Borden's C M.
Markowitz<Reli Tr Co.
Lang<Mills.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Jorgenson<NY Rys (2.) Do day calendar.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J. At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lesser<International Trust Co. No day calendar.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Baur<Ch of St Veronica.
Neuman<NY Rys.
Case on.

PART XI.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kemmerer<Union Ry.
De Coursey<Delaphena.
Goetz<Brown.
Israelowitz<Knopp (2).
Ford<Davidson.
Gill<Thompson Scenic Ry (2.)
Guralink<Held.
Neohamkin<Wiemers.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned to March 15.

PART XIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on: Palazzolo<New England Navigation Co. No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Farley<Wellbrock.
Horn<Konner.
Oliver<Finney.
Frooks<Ruhlin.
Hagney<Sup Council R A.
Case on.

PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Derschuch<Hearn Const Co.
Tismer<N Y Edison Co.
Stamboul<Est of Miner.
Scotia Worsted Mills<Cohn.
Miller<Miller.
Pett<Batchelder.
Stewart<Thornburn.
Olena<Martin.
Wyllys Co<Nixon.
Loew<Miller.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Scardy<Gersten.
Kampf<Kings Co Dye Works.
Aston Mtg Co<Tenney.
Pollock<Cent Fish Co.
Bostwick<Burke & Sons Co.
Billups<Wilson.
E Side F S, &c, Co<N Y Mail Co.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lerzynsky<Lawrence. | No day calender.

PART XVIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Alsens Am Portland C Wks<Degnon Cont.
Conklin<Saxe.
Cont Curtain Co<Lenave Amuse Co.
Steinfeld<Peter Cooper's Glue Factory.
Holland Hold Co<Shuloff.
City R E Imp Corp<Panka.
Zimmerman<Mulligan.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Ignace Weber, Samuel Weidhorn, Margaretha Kinkler, Henry Ulfelder, Doni Ulfelder, A. Frankenstein, Patrick McElroy, Moses Einstein, Elizabeth Fasbinder, Margaret O'Shea, Smyel Buxsohn, Anna Reynolds, Samuel Migaino, B. K. Kissam, S. Mendlow, &c., Clemens Muller, Julie Wolff, Henry Reuss, A. Schlesinger, Louis Rosenberg, Samuel Sachs, Charity A. Wilhelm, Charles Thurber, M MacSwiney, George A. Pace, Louisa Animobono, &c, Francois Latour, George Lorillard, Mary E. Mahany, Nellie McLaughlin, Elizabeth V. Higgins, Watson E. Case, Joseph Beirach, F. Blumenthal, Pauline Greff, Jacob Hart, Hannah A. Espie, J. A. Messerschmitt, J. Goldring, &c., Warren N. Goddard, Mary E. Dennis, Mary O'Neill, D. Ogden Mills, B. Rosenberg, Josephine Wisner, Est of Herbert Wickenheiser, (issue of fact.) Maria McKean.

Wills for probate: Miss E. Coddington, Amanda Wright, Magdalena Volkel, Maria White, Henry Miller, N. M. Shaffer, Jr., Elise E. Van Bauer, Dennis Lehane, Rebecca Kalisher, August Mietz, Carolina A. McCready, Max Schack, Mary A. Feeney.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: James Neil.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Mundy<C RR of N J.
Stern<Blumenthal (2.)
Werblin<Koster.
Lindsay<Stuyvesant Ins Co.
Kolodny<Neveloff Stat Co.
Alpern<Empress Dress.
Lloyd Fresco, &c, Co<Dodd.
Laubentracht<Marks.
Finkelstein<Hyman.
Stand'd Diam'd Co<Spero.
Same<Millman.
Bloch<Jones.
Feinberg & Feinberg<Ash.
Wollner<Mayerson.
Craig<Baldwin.
Quinn<Valentine.
Lauter<Martin.
Everart<Hilands.
Watters<Plumbers' Trade Pub Co.
Abbott<Wilson.
Winston M C Co<Rosenstein.
Mell<Weiss & Klau Co.
La Rocca<Moyer Eng, &c, Co.
Bagarello<F & L Bldg.
McCabe<Am Ever Ready Works.
Munson-Whitaker Co<Russell.
6 Av & 23 St Corp<Dane.
Zubow<Univ Discount.
Hickey<NY Rys (2.)
Rosenblatt<Mendes.
Hudson Wreckg, &c, Co<Aldrich.
Feldman<May.
Diskin<Oppenheim.
Cameron<Glassberg.
Scheuer<Lambert.
Levy<Hirsh.
Meyers<Friedman.
Fleischer & Co<Schoen & Sarkady.
Lobel<Eagle Spr Wat.
Levy<same.
Springer<Stevens.
1st Nat Bk, &c<Long Acre Sq Theat Co.
Monyhan<Devaney.
Packard Acme Gar<Parloghy.
Bobrek<B H RR.
Applebaum<Rosenblum.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Glauberg<Harris.
Tringle<Converse.
Friedman<Schatz.
Bloom<Rosen.
Corn Exch Bk<Miller.
Napolitano<Reder.
Slootsky<Kaplan.
Rosenberg<Gano.
Seelig<Kuper.
Manning<Siegel.
Williams<Ross.
Friedman<Rees & Rees.
Sullivan<Knight.
Smith<Clay Cont, &c.
Dreschler<Mickisch.
Lyons<Bradley Cont.
Duddy<Keystone Reed.
Arcuri<Miller Reed.
Hulusczka<Freiman.
Halperin<Horowitz.
Jackson<Berger.
Bronstone Bros Co<Mormar.
Percia<Clinton.
Popper<Miller.
Landes<Curtis-Blaisdell Co.
Harris<Gossett.
Hogan<Von Praag Rty.
Prudent<Henning (2.)
Kushnick<M Zimmerman Co.
Berger<Regal Raincoat Co.
Rosenberg<Goldstein.
Grossman<Yackel.
Weill<Ocean Acci, &c, Corp.
Gromicko<138 St Amuse Co.
Gargulla<Patterson.
Mendlowitz<Lanes (2.)
Semple<Trousdale.
Stusser<Stockman.
Diamond<Longo.
Profeta<Calcagno.
Young<Brand.
Schwarzwalder Co<Harris.
Moss<Finkelstein.
Koch<Roebling Const.
Adelstein<same.
Pope<Silverson.
Brann<Buttner.
Friedman<Reed.
English<Gorman.
Gimbel Bros<Martinson.
Schlessel<Tull.
Wrotny<Nas El RR (2.)
Sheldon<Trimborn.
Case on.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sherwin & Berman<Lincoln-Steele-Fleming Co.
Barrett<Laloy.
Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar, at 10 A. M.

Eagle Imp Co<Wagner.
Fernandez<Waddey.
Straus<Ballou.
Hegeman Pr Co<Hopkins.
Means<Jones.
Shafer Co<Brown Bros.
Roth<Rogatin.
Feinberg<Cohen.
Meyer & Carmody Imp Co<Weddle.
Lubetkin<Breiner.
Beckmann<Reside.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J. Case on.

PART VI.—Allen, J. Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J. Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Rector, Church Wardens, &c., Incarnation<Cohen—J. Campbell Thompson. Re Ruggiero—Chas. A. Oberwager. Meyer<Donnelly—Gustav Lange, Jr. Greenberg<Bk'lyn H. R. R.—Safford A. Crummey.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Re Spiro—John D Lannon.

SUPREME COURT — Lehman, J. — Post<Thomas—Clarence E. Deming.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Sasma<Bohaty.
Eidt<Terrett.
Martens<Martens.
Englert<Kendall.
Murray<Gaffney.
Trillich<Sida Const.
Ohl & Co<Stand'd Stl Sections Co.
Faraccinia<Faraccinia.
Klappert<Ettar Rlty.
Re Chernin.
Re Pub Serv Comm (E 179th St.)
Singer<Singer.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J. Case on: Kreuter<Kreuter. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Will for probate: Charles Sibley May.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Lagonia<Casterisano. Greenberg<Golden.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Hammett<Hammett.
Re Elkema (Buskirk.)
Schnitzer<Teller (2.)
Re Morgan (Crosney.)
Mills<Mills.
Re O'Dea.
Ralston<Prendergast (2.)
Craft<Weston.
Tucker<Smith.
Re Joyce.
Duringshoff<Hahn.
Concordia Cont Co<Downing.
Walls<Spalding.
Kushin<O'Brien.
Chalmers<Chalmers.
Bklyn Tr Co<La Moyne.
Duley<Duley.
Feeser<Feeser.
Re W 11th St.
City Tax Lien Co<Murray.
Johnson<Harper.
Riley<Isaacs.
Concordia Cont Co<Downing.
Goldstein<Hines et al.
McKenna<Connolly.
Reser<Reser.
Guinan<Blum et al.
Stearns<Reynolds.
Pines<Hoye et al.
Smith<Pittelli et al.
Ostergren<Warren et al.
NY Mkt Gard Ass'n<City (2.)
Benham<Charter Feat.
Severn<Lacka Coal.
Re Ring.
Schofield<Bakerman.
Kaplan et al<Cloth Hat Mak Union.
Eppolito<Eppolito.
Howe<Gubitz.
Union Stove Wks<Thomas.
McCullough<Richey.
Schiff<Gabel.
Ohland<Jamaica Est (3.)
Peck<Cook.
Gerard<Johnson.
Bechtold<Bechtold.
Pines<Hoye.
Woods<Spault.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.

Mitchell (foreclosure)<Moses.
Poppolardo<Poppolardo.
Moorhus<Moorhus.
Eastabrooks<Eastabrooks.
Clark<Amer Steel Bar.
Caselemovo<Caselemovo.
Desmond<Strauss.
Bashist<Bashist.
Harris<Brody.
Duckworth<RR Oper Ass'n.
Eckoff<Q Co Coal Co.
Michaelson<Michaelson.

The remaining cases called and marked ready on the reserved calendar of March 4, 1915, will be added to the day calendar from time to time as these cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1,888.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.

Nagle<C I & B RR.
Miller<Nassau RR.
Doyle<NY Rys Co.
Rosenberg<B H RR.
Oletto<Ritchie & Co.
Sullivan<Bradley Con.
Krasner<Martin.
Weinstein<CNY.
Deebach<Gair Co.
Parnes et al<Borgenicht et al.
Kahle<Dodd.
Collins<CNY.
Faggiani<Freitaf et al.
Pendleton<Nassau RR.
Meagher<Bradley Con.
Wilde<Obermeyer & Liebmann et al.
Ketcham<Wicks.
Thompson<C I & B RR et al.
Bradley<B [illegible]
Emig<B H RR.
Welt<B H RR.
Bklyn Tr Co<Gottlieb.
Greene<Greene.
Cope<Nassau RR.
Skelly<We[illegible]
Olson<Moo[illegible]
Mosher<L[illegible] et al.
Smith<Jack[illegible]
Elberth<CNY.
Steier<Nassau RR.
Soslawsky<[illegible]
Streicher<L[illegible] et al.
Brotinc<B [illegible]

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Farley, Comr, &c<Bottaro.
Same<Masso-Morescco-Romano.
Webb<N Y Rys Co.
Korb<B H R R.
Alper<Sokol.
Meredith<Burt et al.
Rhall<Assoc Oper Co.
Rosenback<CNY.
McAlpine<Gluckin.
Nealis<Penn Mut Life.
Wright<Taylor.
Richardson<Grandmont.
De Fuccia<Wennemer Co.
Gang<CNY.
Costello<Busch.
Feinberg<Necker.
Demeo<Bradley Con.
Quinn<Thatcher & Son.
Gibbons<L I RR.
Klein et al<No Am Knit Mills Co.
Brighton B Dev Co<Denyse et al.
Rosa<Nassau RR.
Gibbs<B H R.
Schlossberg<[illegible]
Sandzer<Rabinowitz.
Maloof<B H R.
Farrell<Nassau RR.
Rabinowitz<[illegible] Bros Co.
Stack<B, Q C & S R R.
Miller<N Y C[illegible]
Kline<same.
Robinson<Greenberg.
Moore<Bush T[illegible]
Kuhn<Forman.
Jacobson<Kirk[illegible] et al.
Barra<C I & B R.
Hoffleit<B H R.
Graf<N Y Co[illegible]
Benigno<Rogers Co et al.
Vanek<Hirschberg et al.
Nick<Obermeyer & Liebmann.
Kamph<B H R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6046.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Roy, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M. Actions triable by court without a jury.

Bridgman<Heine.
Boglioli<Boglioli.
Bolonik<Seedman.
Hess<Marcus Bldg Co.
Kaufman<Sals.
Fuchs<Hollow W[illegible] Co.
Connor<Doyle.
Weltman<Zimmerman.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mills, J.—Case on: Chamberlain<Chamberlain.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Naturalization.

PART III.—Morschauser, J.—Recess.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.—At White Plains. Wills for probate: Bridget Dermody, Frank A. Lindquist. Administrator's accounting: Amelia K. Willis. Petition for trustee to resign: Louisa Roe. Trustee's accounting: Martha Jane Hall. Executor's accounting: John E. Marshall, Louisa Roe.

County Court.

PLATT, J.

Krall<Thanhouser Film Co.
McDonald<Gibson.
Fauser<Schmidt.
Mosher<Smith.
Rose & Hibbard<Eberspacher.
McNeill<Mulwitz.
Lucas<Guinsburg.
Coles<NY & Stam Ry.
Fell<Solfanelli (2.)
Ceritarese<Fishel.
Conners<NY & Stam Ry (2.)
Acton<Westch St Ry (2.)
Curran<Donovan.
Kuritzky<Amato.
Gengenbach<Vil of Elmford.
Hiler<Ebling Brew.
Natl Surety Co<Jones.
Alamshah<Tamraz.
Popaloskey<Simpson.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.

Almash<Barrett as Pres Adams Exp Co.
Hueg<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Stueber<Jurgen.
Sharkey<NY & Q C Ry Co.
Reisert<Knick Ice Co.
Luft an inf<Kaminsky.
Clarke Estate<CNY.

Highest number reached on the general calendar, 1,000.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

VOLGELER, THERESA, (died Dec. 21, 1913;) deposits, $3,491; net estate, $3,241; Frederick Volgeler, husband of decedent, beneficiary.

WARNER, MARIE, (died April 17, 1914;) net estate, $1,115; John H. Warner, husband of decedent, beneficiary.

ASSENHEIMER, Dr. EDWARD M., (died April 30, 1914;) net estate, $179,986; Augustus Assenheimer, father of the decedent, is the sole beneficiary.

ORF, RUDOLPH, (died Dec. 17, 1913;) deposits, $2,786; net estate, $2,275; Adolphus Orf, brother, and 8 nephews and nieces of decedent are the beneficiaries.

BLECHNER, ALBERT, (died March 15, 1913;) net estate, $19,097; Mrs. Marie Blechner, widow of decedent, is sole beneficiary.

CORDES, HERMAN, (died March 23, 1913;) assets, $9,193; total debts and expenses of administration, $16,813, leaving no net estate.

ALBANESI, JULIA J., a school teacher, (died Sept. 12, 1914;) net estate, $12,427; the Little Sisters of the Poor receive $3,000; the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, $1,000; Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association, N. Y. City, $1,000; St. Vincent's Hospital, $1,000; Miss Ella Spellman, not related, $1,000; Herman A. Heydt, executor of the estate, not related, $3,327, and there were bequests to four other friends of the decedent.

DONOGHUE, MARGARET, (died Oct. 13, 1914;) deposits, $987; net estate, $797; Jeremiah T. Regan, not related to decedent, beneficiary.

KUNZMANN, FRANK, (died May 22, 1914;) net estate, $5,964; Mrs. Christina Kunzmann, widow of decedent, beneficiary.

SCHNAIER, GUSTAVE, (died June 9, 1914;) net estate, $7,345; Mrs. Celia Schnaier, widow of decedent, and the four sons are beneficiaries.

CARLIN, LUKE F., (died Nov. 23, 1914;) net estate, $13,923; Thomas F. Carlin, Edward J. Carlin, Anne E. Carlin, and Bridget F. C. Carlin, brothers and sisters of decedent, each received $3,480.

WEISS, LIPMAN, (died June 16, 1913;) net estate, $773; debts of decedent amounted to $821.

LOUGHREY, CHARLES, (died Aug. 21, 1914;) net estate, $34,954; Mrs. Caroline Loughrey, widow of decedent, receives a life interest in all.

RYAN, EDWARD, (died Nov. 11, 1914;) deposits, $19,485; net estate, $18,515; the entire estate passes to William Ryan, brother of the decedent.

MARKHAM, SARAH, (died July 1, 1913;) net estate, $2,894. The five sons of the decedent were beneficiaries.

SOMMER, CAROLINE W., widow of Louis Sommer, (died May 19, 1914;) net estate, $78,488; Augusta A. Anger, Charles F. Sommer, George H. Sommer, Arthur T. Sommer, Louis F. Sommer, and William F. Sommer, the children of decedent, were each given a legacy of $10,000 and a life interest in one-sixth of the residue estate.

SCOTT, ANNE LOUISE, (died May 16, 1914;) deposits, $9,019; net estate, $7,002. Graham Scott, son of decedent, beneficiary. During her lifetime the decedent had an income from a trust fund under the will of William A. Scott, deceased, but its amount is not disclosed in the report.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, (died July 17, 1914;) net estate, $8,637. Lillian Almonde and Gwendolyn Heggum, daughters of the decedent, are the beneficiaries.

MONHEIMER, JONAS H., formerly credit man with H. B. Claflin & Co., (died Aug. 10, 1914;) net estate, $34,087. Mrs. Henriette Monheimer, widow of decedent, is given a life interest in $33,982, and the remainder and residue of the estate passes to the three sons of decedent.

READ, EUNICE W., Cambridge, Mass., (died March 7, 1909;) entire personal estate $51,309; assets taxable in New York State, stocks, $3,428; net value $3,100.

LOCHMAN, JULIUS, (died July 27, 1914,) (supplemental report.)

KING, FANNIE, (died Aug. 3, 1913.) The decedent's own estate had a gross value of $67,357, net value $59,684. She also held the power of appointment under the will of her father, Charles King, deceased, over a trust fund amounting to $70,750. Under the will, Charles K. Berwin, Gabriel A. Berwin, Nathan A. Berwin, and Albert J. Berwin, nephews of the decedent, each received $31,232; Mt. Sinai Hospital $500; Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum $500, and there were minor bequests to friends, employes, and other relatives.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Batiscan, at Buxham, March 9.
SS Lutetian, at Pauillac, March 9.
SS Henry Tegner, at Aalborg, March 3.
SS Paddington, at Spezia, March 9.
SS Satsuma, at Spezia, March 9.
SS Antilla, at Dundee, March 10.
SS Taurus, at Kirkwall, March 9.
SS Stanley Dollar, at Panama, March 11.
SS Harry Luckenbach, at Panama, March 11.
SS Zacapa, at Colon, March 11.

Sailed.

SS Joannis Contzis, from Gibraltar, March 9.
SS Vitalia, from Falmouth, March 11.
SS Santa Cecilia, from Panama, March 11.

Passed.

SS Wieldrecht, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Makura .... Mar. 12

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Panama Maru .... Mar. 13

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru .... Mar. 15

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru ... Mar. 18

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. about March 20, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 5 P. M. March 13, SS Niagara.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 7 P. M. March 15, SS Canopic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. March 16, SS Ioannina.

Italy—Close at 5 P. M. March 12, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. March 12, SS Maartinsdyk.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 4; Shanghai, Feb. 13; Kobe, Feb. 18, and Yokohama, Feb. 19—which arrived per steamer Panama were dispatched East from Seattle on March 10, and mails dated Hongkong, Feb. 9; Manila, Feb. 11; Shanghai, Feb. 13; Yokohama, Feb. 21, and Honolulu, March 3, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched East on March 10. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Sunday, March 14, and Monday, March 15, respectively.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ANDERSON, MAX C., (No petition.) Nora Howard Anderson, widow, gets residuary estate; there are other minor bequests.

BERRY, MARCELLUS F., (March 4.) Personalty over $10,000; to widow, Bertha, all jewelry and personal effects and income from residue for life; at her death, $5,000 to daughter, Irene, if she be unmarried; residue equally to children.

BREIVOGEL, PAULINA, (Feb. 26.) Personalty $15,000; $500 to grandchild, Frances Sigel; $4,000 each to children, Cornelia Marie Greenbaum, Heinrich G. Breivogel, and Paulina Sigel.

BUCK, ANNA T., (Feb. 15.) Realty $3,000; personalty $600; all to husband, Francis D. Buck.

COOK, EMILY, (Feb. 22.) Personalty over $25,000; six children receive residue.

FRICK, ROSALIE C., (March 4.) Realty over $1,000; personalty over $1,000; John Frick, husband, gets $15,000, furniture, and diamond pin and two diamond rings; sister, Kate Thielman Chatillon, gets all silverware and income from residue for life; jewelery to six nieces and nephew equally, who also receive $2,000 each as remainder interest in residue.

GRAEFE, JAMES JOACHIM, (Jan. 10.) Personalty over $1,000; all to widow, Christina.

NICHOLS, ALICE SHEPLEY, (Feb. 28.) Personalty about $40,000; to son, J. Donaldson Nichols, watch, painting, and one-third of residue; Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh, daughter, all personal effects and one-third of residue; Shepley Nichols, son, picture, one-third of residue and about $2,000; Henry Pierce Nichols, husband, $1,000 and life estate in residue; other gifts of minor character.

WHEELER, ELLEN, (July 3, 1914.) Personalty $435; all to niece, Mary Jane Redmond.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM, (April 30, 1913.) Realty $1,500; personalty $500; to Belinda Wright, widow, $1,500; sister, Mary R. McCavitt, $500; Annabel Cown, $10.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n. and n. e.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle w. to n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle n. to n. e. winds.

La.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle n. and n. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., cloudy; gentle n. e. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Unsettled Fri. Sat., fair.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat., gentle n. w. to n. winds, becoming variable.

L. Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich., Iowa, Mo., and Minn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle w. winds, becoming variable.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Fri., warmer in cen.; Sat. fair.

Kan.—Unsettled Fri., probably rain or snow. Sat. fair.

Utah. Neb., and Ark.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

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ATLANTIC CITY
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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:18 | Sun sets..6:04 | Moon rises..4:48

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:03	5:36	11:31	11:44
Governors Island	5:41	6:14	12:03	12:00
Hell Gate	7:31	8:04	1:43	1:40

Arrived—Thursday, March 11.

SS Ancona, Palermo, Feb. 24.
SS Albes, Genoa, Feb. 8.
SS Madonna, Marseilles, Feb. 20.
SS Niagara, Havre, Feb. 28.
SS Santurce, San Juan, March 1.
SS Thorsa, Cienfuegos, Feb. 23.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, March 5.
SS Santa Clara, Caibarien, March 3.
SS Farmand, Jacasa, Feb. 23.
SS Sorland, Philadelphia, March 8.
SS Aragon, Georgetown, March 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Europa	Naples	Feb. 27
Minas Geraes	Santos	Feb. 13
George E. Warren	Rotterdam	Feb. 17
Salaminia	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Richard	Rotterdam	Feb. 18
Orseolo	Palermo	Feb. 17
Guatemala	Havre	Feb. 24
Ocean	Amsterdam	Feb. 20
Nickerie	Haiti	Mar. 1
Georgian	Cristobal	Feb. 27
Dronning Maud	Macoris	Mar. 3
Camaguey	P'rto Mexico	Mar. 2
Scottish Prince	New Orleans	Mar. 4
Atahualpa	Para	Feb. 26
Neches	Rotterdam	Feb. 24
Almirante	Santa Marta	Mar. 2
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 8
Creole	New Orleans	Mar. 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Bergensfjord	Bergen	Mar. 3
Arabic	Liverpool	Mar. 3
Concho	Galveston	Mar. 6
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	Mar. 6
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 9
El Alba	Galveston	Mar. 6
Menelaos	Gibraltar	Feb. 28
Oscar II	Christians'nd	Mar. 2
Advance	Cristobal	Mar. 6
Petrolite	St. Michaels	Mar. 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 10
Vasari	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 23
Yumuri	Manzanillo	Mar. 5

DUE SUNDAY.

Athinai	Gibraltar	Mar. 3
Jethon	Las Palmas	Feb. 24
Polarine	Palermo	Feb. 27
Chalister	Balboa	Mar. 4
Esperanza	Cienfuegos	Mar. 6
Evangeline	Bermuda	Mar. 12
El Siglo	Bremen	Feb. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	———	8:00 A.M.
Massapequa, Porto Rico	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Wascana, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santurce, San Domingo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Niagara, Havre	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Madison, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., March 11.

SS Europa, Naples to New York, was 340 miles E. at 4 A. M.; due 12th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 860 miles E. at 2 A. M.; due 13th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Currier, Guanica to New York, was 640 miles S. at 7 P. M., 10th.

SS Topila, Port Arthur to New York, was off Sand Key at 8 A. M.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 238 miles S. at noon.

SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 279 miles S. at noon.

SS John D. Rockefeller, Baton Rouge to New York, was 296 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 180 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Lyra, San Francisco to New York, was 432 miles from Ambrose Lightship at noon.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 517 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 276 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 35 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 65 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS Maracaibo, Laguayra to New York, was 480 miles S. at noon.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 356 miles N. of San Juan at 8 P. M.

SS El Siglo, Bremen to New York, was 540 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 6 P. M., 10th.

SS Currier, Guanica to New York was 570 miles S. at 7 P. M.

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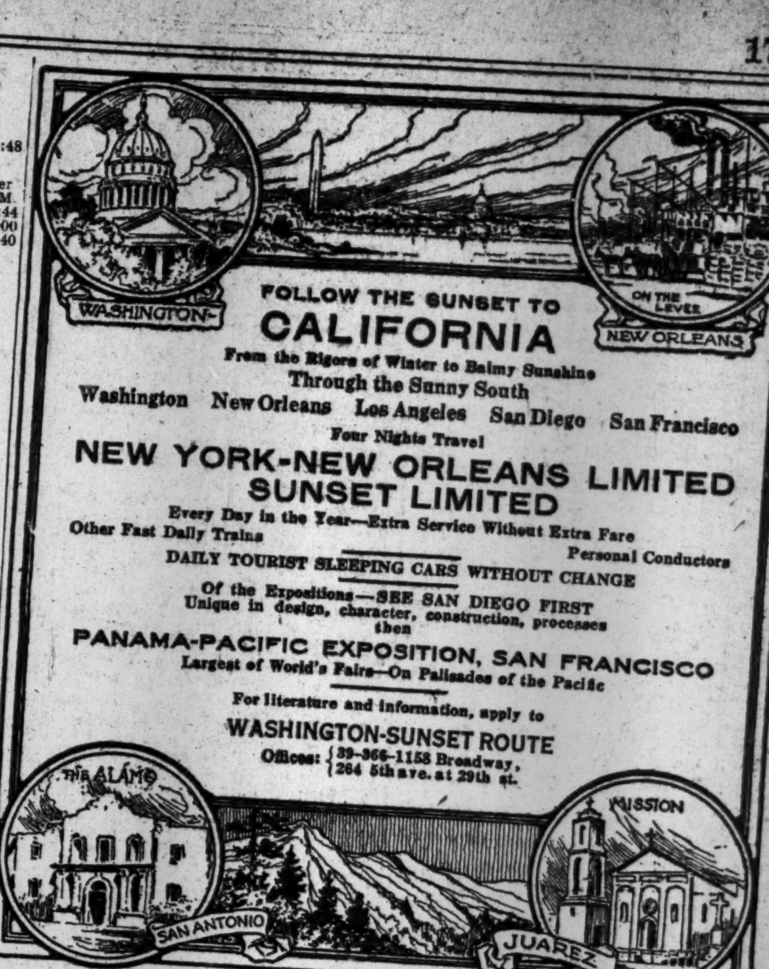
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Service discontinued until May, 1915.



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CALIFORNIA
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EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
New Triple-Screw Turbine
*ORDUNA
SATURDAY, MAR. 20, 10 A. M.
Spacious, Comfortable Rooms Beautifully Appointed.
Tuscania.....Sat., Mar. 27, NOON
LUSITANIA...Sat., Apr. 3, 10 A.M.
Transylvania..Sat., Apr. 10, NOON
*Orduna......Sat., Apr. 17, 10 A.M.
Tuscania......Sat., Apr. 24, NOON
*Calls at Halifax Eastbound.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—PIRAEUS
CARPATHIA....Tuesday, March 16, Noon
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EASTER TRIPS
HAVANA AND RETURN
10 Days $89
Including All Expenses
6½ Days at Sea 3½ Days Ashore
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S. S. MORRO CASTLE, March 27th
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Excellent service, spacious passenger quarters. Booklets, rates and schedules will be promptly supplied on application
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"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
10,000-ton AMERICAN Steamers—(Rated Lloyds 100 A1)
$110 Honolulu Round Trip First Class Sydney, $337.50
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American Steamers
Under the American Flag
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New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R.
Phila'phia, Mar. 18, noon | St. Louis, Mar. 20, noon

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA.......MARCH 27, 8 A. M.

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Arabic.....Mar. 17 | Adriatic.....Mar. 20
*Cabin & 3rd Class Passengers Only
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Canopic, Mar. 16, 10 A. M. | Cretic, Apr. 6
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for HAVRE
NIAGARA . . . Mar. 13, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . . Mar. 20, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . . Mar. 27, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . . Apr. 3, 3 P. M.
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New Twin-Screw Geared Turbine
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From Cunard Dock, foot W. 14th St.
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DIRECT TO GLASGOW
From Pier 64, N. R., foot W. 24th St.
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TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina, April 17. Caserta, April 27.
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DONNELLY MOTOR EQUIPMENT CO., Bankrupt.—No. 20,783.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Louis L. Kahn, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 22nd day of March, 1915, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 33 34th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Bush Terminal.)

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Shock absorbers, parts, tools, buffing machine, office furniture, Oliver typewriter, safe, etc.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on March 18th and 19th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustees reserves the right to wihtdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Atty for Trustee,
99 Nassau Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CENTURY IRON WORKS, Bankrupt.—No. 21,003.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Wayne M. Musgrave, the trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 22nd day of March, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 629 Concord Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Stock in trade, iron and steel, office furniture, and fixtures.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on March 18th and 19th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, March 6th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee,
27 Pine Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WOLK & KISS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Mar. 12th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of human-hair goods, chairs, desks, tools, stove, electric fans, fixtures, etc.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
GOLDSMITH, ROSENTHAL, MORK & BAUM, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELLEN RABINOWITZ, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Mar. 17th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of manufactured furs, scarfs, muffs, skins, etc.

ABRAHAM COHEN, Receiver.
HARRY J. MOSKOWITZ, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB LEHRER, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Mar. 19th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 11:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and boys' caps, piece goods, rags, machines, machine stands, motor, fixtures, &c.

FREDERICK T. DAVIES,
Receiver, 309 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern Dist. of New York.—In the matter of FRANK M. RANDALL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, verified the 11th day of March, 1915, setting forth among other things that he has offered terms of composition, which terms have been accepted in writing by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims have been allowed, and which represents a majority in amount of such claims; that the consideration to be paid by the bankrupt to his creditors has been deposited with the undersigned, and that the money necessary to pay all debts which have priority and the costs of the proceedings have been duly deposited in a duly designated depository, and asking that said composition may be confirmed by the court.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing before the honorable Judge of the United States District Court on March 22d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver Street, New York City.
Dated New York, March 11th, 1915.

NO. 20606.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MARTIN B. LEVY, JACOB SCHWADE, and MOSES A. SPRINGER, individually and as co-partners doing business as LEVY, SCHWADE & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Martin B. Levy, Jacob Schwade, and Moses A. Springer, bankrupts, have filed their petition praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, both individually and as members of the firm of Levy, Schwade & Co., and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX GROSSMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 21006.

Notice is hereby given that Max Grossman, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 10th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 22nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated March 11th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 20521.—JAMES J. DOYLE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James J. Doyle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 13, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20944.—In Bankruptcy.—MOE A. ISAACS, individually, MOE A. ISAACS and HARRY N. DINE, copartners, comprising the firm of ISAACS BROTHERS, and the firm of ISAACS BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

The above named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 15, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 24, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 11, 1915.

NO. 21177.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—EDWARD D. McDONALD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward F. McDonald, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21085. In Bankruptcy.—CAFE BOULEVARD CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Cafe Boulevard Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 4, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 22, 1915, at 3 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, pass upon a proposed offer of composition, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 11234.—JAMES F. FAY and THOMAS J. FLANAGAN, who compose the firm of JAMES FAY'S SON, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated August 9, 1909, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 11, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 20948.—MORRIS SIMON, individually and as a member of the firm of CHARLES SIMON SONS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated March 6, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 12, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 12, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 21142.—In the matter of ISRAEL TOWBIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Israel Towbin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 10th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 22d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20165.—In Bankruptcy.—ADOLF MANDEL, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on March 4th, 1915, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon a proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication. A special meeting of creditors will be held at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, Third Floor, on Saturday, March 27, 1915, at 10 A. M., at which time the creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, March 11, 1915.

Referee in Bakruptcy.
WILLIAM ALLEN,

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21182.—In Bankruptcy.—ORSER KRESSEL and SAMUEL FIRSTENBERG, individually and as co-partners trading as KRESSEL & FIRSTENBERG, Bankrupts.

Orser Kressel and Samuel Firstenberg, individually and as co-partners trading as Kressel & Firstenberg were duly adjudicated bankrupts on February 10, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 23, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 21,263. In Bankruptcy. CARL IHRIG and CHARLES MILTENBERGER, individually and as copartners, doing business as THE KNICKERBOCKER CAFE & RESTAURANT, Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21326.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL COHEN, Bankrupt.

Samuel Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 8, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 11:45 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21090.—In Bankruptcy.—PETER MANTOVANI, also known as PETRO MANTOVANI, Bankrupt.

The above-named was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 11, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 24, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21261.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM J. DE LAMATER, Bankrupt.

William J. De Lamater was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20172.—In Bankruptcy.—HERBERT P. CROWLEY, individually and as a member of the firm of KAMMANN & CROWLEY, Bankrupt.

The above named was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 26th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21281.—In Bankruptcy.—MALVINE LOBEL BRODER, Bankrupt.

Malvine Lobel Broder was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 27th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. No. 20,942. In Bankruptcy. BLOCK, MANDEL CLOAK CO., Bankrupt.

Block, Mandel Cloak Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 13, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 24, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21320.—In Bankruptcy.—PHOENIX CONCRETE STEEL CO., Bankrupt.

Phoenix Concrete Steel Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 6, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 23, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21313.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS WOLF, Bankrupt.

Louis Wolf was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 5, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 11, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21259.—In Bankruptcy. — CATHARINE A. POWERS, Bankrupt.

Catharine A. Powers was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 25, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 11, 1915.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Syndicate Leases Block on Upper Broadway for a Public Market—Active Trading in the Bronx—Another Theatre for Times Square Section—Many Suburban Sales.

As the result of the closing of the Fort Lee free public market, a syndicate of marketmen which has just been organized announced yesterday that a long lease had been taken of the vacant triangular block on the west side of Broadway, between 129th and Manhattan Streets. The property is just north of the entrance to the Manhattan Street Subway station and but two blocks east of the Fort Lee ferry, where the free market has been situated, but was formally closed yesterday.

The block leased for the new market is owned by the Pinkney estate and the lease was closed through the law firm of Elkus, Gleason, & Proskauer. The market syndicate has been organized by Edward Herrman, an attorney, and work will begin at once toward preparing the block for its new uses. With the exception of two old frame buildings the block is vacant. A number of substantial booths, painted white will be erected and other improvements installed.

The block has a frontage of 132.9 feet on Broadway, 164.6 on Manhattan Street and 268.8 on 129th Street. The Fort Lee public market was one of the series started last Fall by Borough President Marks and was opened Sept. 1, but further use of the site was recently refused by Dock Commissioner Smith.

Investor Buys in Greenwich Village

Courtlandt F. Bishop has added to his holdings in the old Greenwich Village section, by the purchase of 1 Horatio Street, from Herman Hanauer. The property consists of a four-story building, on lot 16.8 by 65.3, and together with 3 and 5 Horatio Street, owned by Mr. Bishop, gives him a plot 50 by 65.5, at the northeast corner of West Fourth Street, located but six feet from Eighth Avenue.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

An investing client of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has purchased from Mary U. Quinn, 180 East Ninety-third Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 16.8. by 100.8.

Charles Shlivek has sold to Louis J. Adrian, 458 West 142d Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 99.11, between Amsterdam and Convent Avenues. Moore, Schutte & Co. were the brokers.

Bronx Borough.

The Bronx continued to show good activity yesterday, furnishing several deals. The three-story frame dwelling at 1,368 Franklin Avenue, 25 by 145, being 70.6 feet south of Jefferson Place, was sold by Charles Barthen to Pollock & O'Neill. It was held at $17,000, and figured as the minor part of the deal in the sale reported last week of the five-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Southern Boulevard and 183d Street, 35 by 117 by Arnold, Bryne & Baumann for Pollack & O'Neill. The Franklin Street house was in part payment.

Gottlieb F. Schnall has purchased from Benenson Realty Company, 667 Crotona Park North, a five-story new law house, on plot 40 by 100. The buyer gave in exchange 462 East 147th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.7, located 140 feet west of Brook Avenue; also 529 Jackson Avenue, a two-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, between Trinity Avenue and 149th Street. A. J. Madden negotiated the trade.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Minnie Zimmerman the plot of vacant land 100 by 100 feet located on the north side of Newbold Avenue, 88.9 feet west of Zerega Avenue, Westchester.

Two lots, each fronting 40 feet on the south side of Fordham Road, east of Tiebout Avenue, have been sold by Mrs. Donnelly to a builder.

134th Street.—Harriet H. Janusch has sold 496 and 498 East 134th Street, a five-story factory on a plot 50 by 100 feet, between Brown Place and Brook Avenue.

James T. Barry purchased for investment 1,817 Mohegan Avenue, a five-story and basement brick and stone apartment house erected on a plot 50 by 100 feet, running through from Mohegan Avenue to the easterly side of Vineyard Place.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for Mrs. E. F. French of Daytona, Fla., to Louis Hussakof of Brooklyn an eleven-room single cottage on a plot 40 by 100 feet on the north side of Fiftieth Street. The premises are known as 1,537 Fiftieth Street.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold 1,104 Park Avenue, corner of Hampton Place, a three-story dwelling, for Duer, Strong & Whitehead to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

Edward A. MacDougall of the Queensboro Corporation announces the sale of three two-family houses in Twenty-fifth Street, near Roosevelt Avenue, Jackson Heights, Elmhurst. One was purchased by Walter A. Hayman of Elmhurst, L. I., and the other two by Daniel W. Wardwell of Rome, N. Y. The houses are half a block from the Twenty-fifth Street Station of the Corona Rapid Transit, now building.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 60 by 100 feet in Sterling Street to Joseph Lawson, and a plot 80 by 100 feet in Oxford Place to Albert Carlin.

At Flushing, Sarah Skeuse has sold a dwelling at 3 Hamilton Street to George Cimmino; Albert Collins has bought from Edward Lenhard a nine-room cottage on a plot 50 by 100 feet at 71 Fifteenth Street, and Louis M. Frank has purchased from the Lawyers Title Guarantee and Trust Company a plot improved with a stucco dwelling on Twenty-sixth Street and Depot Lane, Broadway-Flushing.

New Jersey.

The old Terhune homestead, on Maple Avenue, Ridgewood, near Hackensack, has been sold by ex-Judge Cornelius Doremus as Special Master at partition sale, making the first transfer of this historic site since 1804. It still remains in the family, being bought in by Mrs. Julia Terhune Tileston of Jamaica, L. I., a cousin of the late Congressman Peter I. Terhune, who lived on the homestead many years. The Terhune family first settled on this estate in 1730. The remains of a rubber plant that was conducted on the estate and operated by slaves are still kept in good order as a historic landmark.

At Garwood the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 40 by 100, on Hemlock Avenue, to Christopher Heker, and a plot, 20 by 100, on Willow Avenue to A. E. Howard.

Westchester County.

The Westchester Land Exchange sold for a client, H. E. Porter, a large plot on Greenacres Avenue, at Scarsdale Estates, to a New York business man. The plot has a frontage of 110 feet and is attractively situated for residential purposes.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has leased to Ernest H. Hessels of White Plains, agent for the Ford Automobile Company, in Central Westchester County, an English stucco residence, on Gorham Road, Scarsdale.

The Belvedere apartment house, a five-story structure completed last Fall on the American Real Estate Company's Lawrence property, in South Yonkers, has been sold to an investor. It was fully tenanted shortly after its completion.

$170,000 Lease to Moving-Picture Theatre Building.

As a site for a $35,000 moving-picture theatre the three old buildings occupying a plot 50 by 100 on Eighth Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Forty-fourth Street, have been leased by the Salomon Reich estate to L. S. Bolognino.

The lease is for a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of about $170,000. The property is known as 693 to 697 Eighth Avenue, and the work of tearing down the old structures will begin about July 1.

Tenement Property Leased.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for Miss Mary A. Cunningham and another the five-story tenements known as 233 and 235 Mulberry Street, at an aggregate rental of $13,320.

Di Felice Brothers have leased from Max Siff 1,523 Brook Avenue, in the Bronx, a six-story tenement for five years, at an aggregate rental of $19,250.

L. Porrino has leased to V. Baolts 56 and 58 King Street, a six-story tenement, for five years, at an aggregate rental of $30,000, for A. M. Lasser.

Recent Buyers.

Phelan Brothers are the buyers of 540 West Fifty-third Street, a five-story building, sold recently by the Irving Savings Institution.

Joseph Schur is the buyer of the dwelling 243 East Fiftieth Street, sold Wednesday for Elick Berlinger. Mr. Schur owns 245, adjoining, and now controls a plot 33 by 100.

Frank Bradley of the Bradley Construction Company is the buyer of the five-story American basement house at 319 West Seventy-fourth Street, sold recently by E. M. Stiger, through Slawson & Hobbs. On the same block, at 305, is the residence of his father, William Bradley.

The house just sold occupies a lot 26 by 80, and was held at $85,000. It was built by day's work for the former owner by Harvey Murdock from plans by C. P. H. Gilbert.

New Washington Heights Market.

Plans have been filed with Building Supt. Ludwig for the construction of a one-story and two-story market at 549 to 559 West 180th Street and 560 West 181st Street. It will have a frontage of 150 feet on the former and 25 feet on the latter street. The Newton Holding Company, Edward B. Gethin, President, is the owner, and the Boston Leasehold Corporation, Henry M. Rambach, the lessee. Oscar Lowinson is the architect and has placed the cost at $25,000.

$4,000,000 Building Gain in Greater New York for February.

Approximately complete returns to Bradstreet's Journal for the month of February (137 cities reporting out of 152 usually sending in returns) show that there were 14,733 permits of an aggregate value of $42,993.455 recorded in February this year, as against 16,123 permits valued at $48,785,876 in February a year ago. There is here indicated a decrease of 8.6 per cent. in permits and of 11.8 per cent. in value from a year ago.

In January this year the decrease in value from a year ago was 10.3 per cent., while in the last three months of 1914 the decrease from a year ago was 25.7 per cent.

The detailed reports by cities show that New York (four boroughs reporting) indicate an aggregate gain of nearly $4,000,000, or 50.8 per cent., over February a year ago. Other large cities reporting gains are New Haven, 131 per cent.; Springfield, 137 per cent.; Philadelphia, 46 per cent.; Rochester, 2.6 per cent.; Cleveland, 23.9 per cent.; Minneapolis, 62.8 per cent.; St. Paul, 115 per cent.; Atlanta, 40.6 per cent., and Washington, less than 1 per cent.

First Mortgage Guarantee Annual Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the First Mortgage Guarantee Company of New York City, held yesterday, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: W. H. Williams, J. A. Wigmore, C. R. James, Cyril Crimmins, Stewart W. Eames, Charles F. Jones, E. Covert Hulst, J. A. Leach, Daniel N. Brady, H. P. Williams, J. J. Halloran, J. F. James, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., Samuel Riker, Jr., W. Elmer Payntar, Paul Bonynge, Joseph T. McMahon, and Jules S. Bache. The board elected the following officers: President, William H. Williams; Vice President, Clinton R. James; Treasurer, H. Pushae Williams; Secretary, Arvine C. Leach.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store, basement, and sub-basement at 9 Bond Street to Syrkin & Black.

The Burlington Realty Company of 209 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, has closed a ground lease for a term of years on a plot on the west side of Flatbush Avenue extension, between Tillary and Johnson Streets, having a frontage of some sixty-nine feet on the extension. They have also leased the store at 211 Bridge Street, facing the Manhattan Bridge Plaza, to Michael J. Hurley.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Harry Richman the store and basement at 1,987 Broadway to the Combination Rubber Manufacturing Company for a term of years.

Chris Schierloh leased the store and basement 47 Vesey Street for a term of years to Richard Davis.

Burby, millinery, gowns, and ladies' apparel, for many years at 534 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the Fifth Avenue Bank, has leased for a long term of years the store and basement at 715 Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-sixth Street. Extensive alterations are contemplated. These premises were held at $20,000 per year. John N. Golding represented the lessor and Douglas Elliman & Co. the lessee.

George R. Read & Co. have leased for P. Ballantine & Sons the five-story building 134-138 Washington Street, corner of Albany Street, to the Empire Carting Company; for James L. Breese the five-story building 156 South Street to E. L. Johnston & Co.; in conjunction with Camman, Voorhees & Floyd, the building 70 West Street to the Standard Express Company; for Andrew C. Zabriskie, the store and basement in the building 133 Liberty Street to Charles W. Leveridge, Inc.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the ground floor, basement, and rear of the second floor in the building 1,162 Broadway for William R. Appleby to the Physical Culture Restaurant Company for ten years at an aggregate rental of about $75,000.

George W. Brettell has leased for a term of years for Charles B. Squires to Deutsch Brothers, now at 123d Street and Third Avenue, the three-story loft building 129 East 124th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

27th St, 151 to 159 West, n s, 106.2 ft e of 7th Av, 99.1x99.9x97.3x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; withdrawn.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

173d St, 555 West, n w corner of Audubon Av, 100x100, six-story apartment house; adjourned sine die.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 130 West, s s, 336 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; O. I. Metzger et al. against Harry Schreier et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee; due, $16,181.58; taxes, &c., $3,425.91; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

136th St, 118 West, s s, 269 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; Lincoln Trust Co. against J. E. Weigand et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $10,991.66; taxes, &c., $537.03; to the plaintiff for $10,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Mercer St, 235, w s, 125 ft e of 3d St, 25x100, six-story loft building; N. Y. Savings Bank against C. M. Busch et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $41,511.44; taxes, &c., $371.10 to the defendant for $36,300.

By J. H. Mayers.

Lexington Av, 2,011, e s, 28.9 ft n of 122d St, 14.5x60, 3-story tenement; Corn Exchange Bank against Nathan Dreeben et al.; Albert Falck, attorney; Marcel Levy, referee; due, $1,674.67; taxes, &c, $162; subject to a first mortgage of $6,000; to the plaintiff for $6,150.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Company.

Maclay Av, 2,410, e s, 96.11 ft n of Zerega Av, 18.7x92; K. D. de la Cortina against M. J. Hogan et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $1,961.22; taxes, &c., $497.89; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

Maclay Av, 2,412, e s, 115.6 ft n of Zerega Av, 18.3x92; Smith Williamson against D. J. Daily et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $1,958.22; taxes, &c., $477.43; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

By Charles J. Dunn.

Unionport Road, 1,721, w s, 196.8 ft n of Van Nest Av, 25.1x107.3x25x109.10; C. M. McBride, guardian, against Charles Ringelstein et al.; Franz Neilson, attorney; R. N. Souffront, referee; due, $5,583.21; taxes, &c., $456.10; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Mount Morris Park West, 35 to 38, s w corner of 124th St, 100.11x100, 6-story apartment house; German Savings Bank against N. Y. Real Estate Security Co. et al.; Meyer Auerbach against R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $146,177.23; taxes, &c, $3,000.

Greenwich St, 611-615, s e corner of Leroy St, (120-128,) 104x108.4x100x100, four 3 and one 4 story tenements and stores and 2-story stable; D. C. Moran et al. against J. M. Williams et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $54,090.53; taxes, &c, $1,416.95.

131st St, 125 West, n s, 274 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x99.11, three-story dwelling; Corn Exchange Bank against Bernhard Moral et al; Bowers & S., attorneys; S. C. Herriman, referee; due, $9,881.53; taxes, &c, $179.10.

By Samuel Marx.

39th St, 551 and 553 West, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9, vacant; also 71st St, 324 West, s s, 241.6 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.5, three-story dwelling; J. B. Clark against David Shannon Co. et al; H. C. Rickaby, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due, $15,876.66; taxes, &c, $528; subject to prior mortgage of $10,000.

Broome St, 318, n s, 62.4 ft e of Chrystie St, 32.7x100, four-story loft and store building; A. E. Valentine against Rose Sonneberg et al; Cary & C., attorneys; William Allen, referee; due, $18,022.76; taxes, &c, $1,769.23.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

168th St, 193 West, n s, 116.6 ft w of Lind Av, 25x84x irregular, 74.1x n w 17.1x w 20 x s 83.1x e 25 to beginning, two-story dwelling; Corporate Mortgage Co. against August Nelson et al; H. D. Patton, attorney; J. T. Martin, referee; due, $1,597.32; taxes, &c, $250, subject to first mortgage of $5,000.

By Henry Brady.

Netherland Av, e s, 481.4 ft s of 261st St, 103x105.2, vacant; R. H. Popper et al against James Devaney et al; M. W. Menheimer, attorney; D. B. Murray, referee; due, $2,389.69; taxes, &c, $175.52.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway, s e corner, land of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 902.2x 279.7x779.9 gore, vacant; J. T. McChesney against Colorado Realty Co. et al; E. L. Scofield, attorney; B. A. Tinney, referee; due, $32,813.02; taxes, &c, $2,139.74.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hoe Av, w s, 150 ft n of Jennings St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x88 each; Galveston Building Co., Philip Herschowsky, 1,289 Hoe Av., President, owners; Sass & Springsteen, 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $80,000.

Broadway, n w corner of 246th St, for a one-story brick store, 50x20; Augustus Van Cortlandt, 59 William St, owner; Constantine Agoins, 513 West 125th St, architect; cost, $1,500.

Walton Av, n e corner of 179th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x63, 50x67; Notlaw Realty Co., James T. McCarthy, 79 West Tremont Av, President, owners; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $75,000.

176th St, s s, 265 ft e of Prospect Av, for a vault, 25x19.4; Biograph Co., 807 East 175th St, owner; James Green, 843 Manida St, architect; cost, $1,500.

Layton Av, n w corner of Vincent Av, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 20x40; Arthur Pettit, Elliot Av, owner; T. J. Kelly, 043 Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

180th St, 549 to 559 West, and 181st St, 560 West, for a one or two story market, 150x 25; Newton Holding Co., 55 Liberty St., owner; O. Lowinson, 5 West 31st St, architect, $25,000.

239th St, n s, 175 ft w of Martha Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x37 each; Ehrich Peterson, 2,254 Ryer Av, owner and architect; cost, $7,200.

Fordham Road, n w corner of Creston Av, for one-story brick store, 137.6¾x86.10⅛; Henry F. A. Wolf Co., Henry A. Wolf, 549 East 138th St, President, owners; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architects; cost, $6,000.

Reservoir Oval, s s, 375 ft w of Hoyt Place, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22x32; William White Niles, 206th St. and Mosholu Av., owner; William Greenlus, 429 East 238th St, architect; cost, $3,000.

160th St, s s, 96 ft w of Park Av, for a one-story brick shed, 20x20; H. J. and E. G. McArdle, 311 East 156th St, owners; Henry T. Howell, 3d Av. and 149th St, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,487, e s, 75 ft n of 133d St, 25x100, (foreclosure Feb. 29;) Charles P. Rogers, referee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; over and above mtg $1,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,489, e s, 100 ft n of 133d St, 25x100, (foreclosure Feb. 19; Charles P. Rogers, referee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 10; over and above mtg $1,000

AVENUE B, e s, 22 ft s of 17th St, 20x68; Louis Pollock to Bernard Shapiro, 1,806 Belmont Av, (mtg. $8,650,) Feb. 25; attorney, Philip Simon, 99 Nassau St.......$100

AVENUE C, w s, 40.1 ft n of 7th St, 19.7x 63; Joseph Lehrer and another to Yetta, wife of Jacob Lehrer, and Ida, wife of Charles Steinhauser, all at 111 Avenue C, (mtg. $13,000,) March 10; attorney, Solomon H. Eisler, 261 Broadway.......$100

CHERRY ST, s s, 150.2 ft w of Gouverneur St, runs w 5.2x s 62.3x e 4.11x n 63.10 to beginning; Samuel Bernstein to Charles F. Schmale, 222 Covert St, Brooklyn, Q. C.; attorney, James A. Donagan, 5 Beekman St $600

HOUSTON ST, s s, 63 ft w of Congress St, 21x75; Raffaele Ardito to Frank Strohmeier of Weehawken, N. J., (mtg. $10,000,) March 9; attorneys, Gaede & G., 91 Washington St, Hoboken, N. J. $1

HORATIO ST, n s, 33.4 ft e of 4th St, 16.8x 65.3; Herman Hanauer to Cortlandt F. Bishop et al., 15 East 67th St, March 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

KINGSBRIDGE AV, e s, 427.1 ft n of Terrace View Av, 25x100; Henrietta E. Brandt to James S. Segrave, 713 Eagle Av, (mtg $3,000,) Feb. 27; attorneys, Seybel & F., 41 Park Row $1

MADISON AV, 160, w s, 73.11 ft n of 32d St, 24.7x95; Reliant Holding Co. to J. Randolph Jacobs, 320 West 87th St, all liens, March 9; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway $1

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 300 ft e of Dyckman St, 50x150; Thomas H. Calhoun to 25 Vermilyea Avenue Co., Inc., 27 Cedar St, Feb. 1; attorney, Clifford C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St $100

1ST AV, e s, 40.11 ft s of 121st St, 19.9x80; Basilius Busch to Frederick Kuehner, 841 Cortlandt Av, (mtg $7,500,) March 11; attorney, New York Title Co., 135 B'way.$100

1ST AV, e s, 50.5 ft w of 62d St, 50x81; 1st Av, e s, 75.5 ft s of 63d St, 25x81.5; 1st Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 63d St, 25x81.5; John Bozzuffi to Bozzuffi Realty Co., 277 Broadway, Feb. 25; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St.......$100

SAME PROPERTY; Irving C. Fox, trustee, to John Bozzuffi, 332 East 63d St, Feb. 25; attorney same.......Order of court

2D AV, 2,026, e s, 25.11 ft n of 104th St, 25x75; Moses Aufses to Biaggio Mele, 24 City Hall Place, all liens, March 11; attorney, E. V. C. Pesela, 206 B'way..$13,500

2D AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 61st St, 25x75; Isaac Goldberg to Clara Goldberg, 50 East 96th St, ½ part all liens, March 10; address, 31 Liberty $1

7TH AV, n w corner of 123d St, 100.11x75; Sadie H. Jacobs to Anna L. Daly, 974 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $147,500,) C. A. G., March 9; attorney, Daniel Daly 40 Pine St $1

10TH AV, w s, 24.8 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x 100; Gustav Ockenfuss to Elizabeth, his wife, South Vineland, N. J., (mtg $12,000,) March 5; attorneys, Crosby & B., 320 West 34th St $1

35TH ST, 137 East, n w corner of Lexington Av, 20x74; Directors Realty Holding Co. to John W. Smyth, 372 Lexington Av, (mtg $55,000,) March 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

50TH ST, n s, 157 ft w of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Elick Berlinger to Joseph Schur, 135 West 130th St, March 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$1

57TH ST, 545 and 547 West, n s, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.5; Selara Holding Co. to Charles Berney, 851 Hunt's Point Av, (mtg $35,000,) all liens, Aug. 10, 1912; attorney, Stephen Jackson, 106 Lexington Av $1

61ST ST, s s, 355 ft e of 2d Av, 26.8x100.5; Irving C. Fox, trustee, to John Bozzuffi, 332 East 63d St, Feb. 25; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St.......Order of court

SAME PROPERTY; John Bozzuffi to Bozzuffi Realty Co., 277 Broadway, Feb. 25; same attorney $100

61ST ST, n s, 199.6 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; 61st St, n s, 224.6 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; 61st St, n s, 274.6 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; 61st St, n s, 249.6 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Irving C. Fox, trustee, to John Bozzuffi, 332 East 63d St, Feb. 25; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St.......Order of court

SAME PROPERTY; John Bozzuffi to Bozzuffi Realty Co., 277 Broadway, Feb. 25; attorney same.......$100

62D ST, n s, 279 ft w of 1st Av, 17x100.5; 62d St, n s, 371 ft e of 2d Av, 51x100.5; 62d St, n s, 489 ft e of 2dAv, 17x100.5; 63d St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.5; 1st Av, s w corner of 63d St, 25.5x80; Irving C. Fox, trustee, to John Bozzuffi, 332 East 63d St, Feb. 25; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St.......Order of court

SAME PROPERTY; John Bozzuffi to Bozzuffi Realty Co., 277 Broadway, Feb. 25; attorney same.......$100

73D ST, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Irving C. Fox to John Bozzuffi, 332 East 63d St, Feb. 25; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St.......Order of court

SAME PROPERTY; John Bozzuffi to Bozzuffi Realty Co., 277 Broadway, Feb. 25; same attorney $100

91ST ST, 54 East, s s, 93.4 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.8; Louise Engesser, Jersey City, to Emily I. Mommer, 54 East 91st St, C. A. G., all liens, March 8; attorneys, Blumenthal & B., 27 Cedar St.......$1

105TH ST, n s, 97.6 ft e of 3d Av, 40.10x 100.11; Morris Steiner to Kate Steiner, 9 East 101st St, (mtg. $40,000,) all liens, March 10.......$1

105TH ST, s s, 224.5 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; John Bozzuffi to Bozzuffi Realty Co., 277 Broadway, Feb. 25; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St.......$100

SAME PROPERTY; Irving C. Fox, trustee, to John Bozzuffi, 332 East 63d St, Feb. 25; same attorney ....Order of court

137TH ST, s s, 258 ft w of 7th Av, 16.6x 99.11; Charles Meyer to Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Square, C. A. G., all liens, March 8; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.......$50

142D ST, 458 West, s s, 154 ft w of Convent Av, 18x99.11; Charles Shlivek to Louis J. Adrian, 427 Fort Washington Av, (mtg. $13,000,) March 8; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway.......$100

163D ST, 465 West, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6; Thomas W. Fassmann to Mary A. Dempsey, 568 West 149th St, all liens, March 11.......$1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 268.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50.3x112.7; John Gordon to Jennie F. Gordon, (wife,) 3,005 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (mtg $7,000,) March 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$1

DRIGGS ST, n e corner of 5th Av, 100x125; Tripoli Realty Co. to Harriet J. Heller, 243 Montclair Av, Newark, N. J., March 6; attorneys, Williams, F. & S., 55 John St..$50

GRANT AV, 1,054, e s, 25x101.11; Hayman Eckman to Annie Prochaska, 4,438 White Plains Av, (mtg $7,000,) March 10; attorney, H. D. Patton, 27 Cedar St.......$1

HANCOCK ST, w s, 418.9 ft n of Columbus Av, 18.9x100; Fishkill Savings Institute to John B. Dosso, 1,742 Adams St, March 8; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.......$1

HANCOCK ST, w s, 418.9 ft n of Columbus Av, 18.9x100; Thomas J. Hassett (referee) to Fishkill Savings Institute, Fishkill, N. Y., March 1; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.......$2,000

INTERVALE AV, w s, 266.11 ft s of 167th St, 75.9x88; Layman Construction Co., Inc., to Bernard Construction Co., 1,091 Prospect Av, (mtg $8,250,) Feb. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

LOTS 95 to 98, map of 163 lots of Mary J. Radway; Annie Prochaska to Hayman Eckman, 1,054 Grant Av, (mtg $3,800,) March 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$100

LOT 604, map of Lohbauer Park; Mary F. McGrail to Sidney B. Hickox, 2,246 Gleason Av, (mtg $245,) March 9; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.......$1

LOTS 417 AND 418, map Van Cortlandt Estate; Katie B. Kirschner to Bruno W. Kirschner, 133 West 72d St, Aug. 5, 1914; attorneys, Hamburger, G. & F., 132 Nassau St $1

SCOFIELD ST, s s, about 150 ft from high-water line Long Island Sound, 50x100; Eveline V. Williams to Edw. J. Williams, 188 Scofield St, City Island, March 10; attorney, S. S. Miller, 278 City Island Av.....$1

WALTON AV, e s, 97 ft n of 183d St, 50x 95; Jesse Sharp to Herman Riener, 712 Oakland Place, (mtg $4,400,) March 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$100

WALTON AV, 2,157, w s, 19x75; Everett V. Meeks to James Graham, 1,360 Teller Av, March 10; attorney, James Graham, 1,360 Teller Av.......$1

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 182d St, 100.1x 90; James T. Barry to McEvoy & Koester Construction Co., 1,902 Marmion Av, (mtg $12,000,) March 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 174th St, 17.8x35.8; Annie E. Briganti et al. to Felix Kornicker, 774 Prospect Av, (mtg $1,500,) March 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

146TH ST, n s, 19 ft e of Morris Av, 43x80; Charles E. Tompkins to Frederick W. Fielding, Englewood, N. J., (mtg $4,500,) Aug. 7, 1913; attorney, Frederick W. Fielding, Englewood, N. J.......$1

147TH ST, s e s, 375 ft e of Prospect St, 50x160; Pasquale Adiletta to Caetonio Dellacarta, ½ part, 872 E. 147th St, (mtg $4,200,) March 10; attorneys, Hirleman & V. 391 E 149th St.......$100

147TH ST, s e s, 375 ft e of Prospect St, 50x 100; Caetonio Dellacarta to Santa Adiletta, 872 East 147th St, ¼ part, (mtg $4,200,) March 10; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.......$100

150TH ST, 527 East, n s, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Harry H. Cohen to David Cohen, 527 East 150th St, (mtg $16,500,) Dec. 23, 1914; attorneys, Cahn & P., 406 East 149th St $100

158TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 25x 100; John Sommer to Mary Moore, 403 East 157th St, March 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, n s, 150 ft e of Varick St, 25x 84.4; Isaac G. Johnson to Frederica Wetterau, exrs., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 10, 3 years; attorney, Bailey & S., 135 Broadway $18,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 60.5 ft s of 58th St, 20x68.9; Lena Blum to Mayer Katzenberg, 206 East 60th St, March 11, (pr. mtg $19,000,) 2 years; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway $4,000

MONTGOMERY ST, e s, 49 ft e s of Madison St, 40x75; Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery to Helen M. Kelly, 116 East 63d St, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$25,000

SHERIFF ST, e s, 100.4 ft s of Stanton St, 25.8x100; Rachel Gross to Louis S. Brush, 719 5th Av, March 11, 5 years; attorney, Wm. C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.......$21,000

WATER ST, w s, 87.5 ft n e of Wall St, 19x62; John A. Peck to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, March 5; due March 10, 1920, 5¼ p. c.; attorney, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.......$10,000

2D ST, s s, 294.5 ft w of Av B, 53.3x100.11; Mathilda White to Michele Giacini, 2,085 2d Av, March 11, (pr. mtg $45,000,) due Sept. 11, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. J. Berman, 346 Broadway $6,000

2D AV, s s, 25.11 ft n of 104th St, 25x25; Biaggio Mele to Moses Aufses, 118 East 73d St, March 11, due as per bond; attorney, Solomon B. Lilienstеen, 115 Broadway $13,000

SAME PROPERTY, same to same, March 11, due as per bond; attorney, same.......$500

50TH ST, n s, 157 ft w of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Jos. Schur to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway; March 10, dues, &c., as per bond $3,000

91ST ST, s s, 82.2 ft w of Park Av, 19.8x 100.8; Lillian Sims to National Academy of Design, 145 West 109th St, March 11, due March 1, 1920, p. c. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$17,500

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w corner of 194th St, 34.6x104.1; Value Realty Co. to Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, March 11, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$12,000

BERRIAN AV, e s, 429 ft n of 1st St, 50x87.6; John Fleming to Elizabeth A. Benedict, 64 Edgehill Road, New Haven, Conn., March 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Insurance Co., 160 B'way...$4,000

BOSTON ROAD, 1,392, s e s, 42x irregular; Charles J. Roehm to Olga Wielandt, 560 Ralph Av, Brooklyn, June 27, 1913, due July 1, 1916; attorney, N. Landau, 246 5th St $3,500

EAGLE AV, 681, w s, 19.11x99.5; Margaretha Haufmann to Alexander Schulz, 326 East 153d St, March 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,500

HANCOCK ST, w s, 418.9 ft n of Columbus Av, 18.9x100; John B. Dosso to Fishkill Savings Institute, Fishkill, N. Y., March 10, due April 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.......$500

INTERVALE AV, w s, 266.11 ft s of 167th St, 75.9x88; Bernard Construction Co. to Layman Construction Co., Inc., 4,031 3d Av, prior mtg $40,000, March 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$3,250

LOTS 141 and 158, map of Century Investing Co.; John G. Dutt to Christopher Glock, 1,062 Jackson Av, March 10, due as per bond; attorney, Christopher Glock, 1,062 Jackson Av.......$2,000

LOTS 99 and 100, map of 163 lots of Mary J. Radway; Annie Prochaska to Hayman Eckman, 1,054 Grant Av, (prior mtg $2,000,) March 10, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $500

LOTS 199 and 200, map of Century Investing Co.; James T. Barry to McEvoy & Koester Construction Co., 1,902 Marmion Av, March 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1,600

POPLAR ST, s s, 154.4 ft e of Forrest St, 25.2x106.7; Laura E. Jones & ano. to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 E. 149th St, March 10, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.......$3,250

WALTON AV, 2,157, w s, 19x75; James Graham to Everett V. Meeks, 701 Madison Av, March 10, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, F. B. Makepeace, 111 B'way.......$5,150

3D ST, n s, 277.9 ft w of 1st St, 50x100, (on map Valentine v. Brady;) Alice F. Rogers to Sigmund J. Spiehler, 328 East 236th St, (prior mtg $2,500,) March 10, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, F. X. Kelly, 500 Willis Av $500

12TH ST, s s, being e ½ of w ½ of Lot 486, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Thomas J. Henry to James C. Darcy, 280 Broadway, Dec. 17, 1914; attorney, E. D. Loughman, 280 Broadway $140

158TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Mary Moore to John Sommer, 418 East 158th St, March 11, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, from Manhattan St and 126th St, part of building; Catherine G. Burke and another, trustees, to New York Produce Exchange Bank, on premises, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1915.......$1,600

DELANCEY ST, 124, w store; Meyer Kaplan to Jonas Gitlitz, 124 Delancey St, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Moses T. Barrows, 320 Broadway.......$1,300

MULBERRY ST, 235, all; Margaret Shannon et al. to Cosmo Sirignano, 64 Mulberry St, 3 years, from April 1, 1915; attorney, A. Legniti, 64 Mulberry St.......$2,220

MULBERRY ST, 233, all; Mary A. Cunningham to Cosmo Sirignano, 76 Mulberry St, 3 years, from April 1, 1915; attorney, A. Legniti, 64 Mulberry St.......$2,220

2D AV, 86, store and basement; Margaret S. Heydt to Samuel Wald, 86 2d Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1916.......$1,800

2D AV, 937, store and basement; Abraham Shane and another to Monroe Spitz and another, 937 2d Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1914. $720

3D AV, 2,274, all; Orello D. Brown et al., trustees, to Anschel Bergman, 2,274 3d Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Sol I. Segall, 35 Nassau St.......$2,200

15TH ST, 306 West, basement and store; Carrie Dinan to John Yeretzian, 306 West 15th St, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1915.....$300

115TH ST, 307-311 East, all; Charles Funck and another to Bennett Kanter and another, 1,811 Lexington Av, 10 years, from March 1, 1915; attorneys, Kanter & Wilkins, 307 East 115th St.......$3,360

144TH ST, 262 and 264 West, all; Arthur Lyon to Henry Lippman, 590 East 140th St, 5 years from March 15, 1915; attorney, Abraham Leichter, 132 Nassau St.......$4,900

157TH ST, centre line, 1,070 ft w from w s of Broadway, 25x100, the land; Emma L. Adams to Lenox Land and Gravel Co., 25 West 140th St, 20 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Foley & Martin, 64 Wall St...$1,400

Bronx.

WILKINS AV, 1,336, store &c.; Matilda Kleban to Morris Lessman, 1,850 3d Av., from Nov. 1, 1914, to May 1, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AQUEDUCT AV, 1,492 and 1494; Joseph Starobin against Towanda Construction Co., owner, (renewal) $240

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 270 to 280; Robert Arnstein, Inc., against Tillman Construction Co., owner and contractor...$488

25TH ST, 259 West; C. Edward Reid against Andrew C. Sharp, owner; Knox McAfee, Jr., contractor $134

44TH ST, 15 and 17 West; Miewiel Co., Inc., against Fifteen West Forty-fourth Street Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$3,750

68TH ST, 65 West; C. Edward Reid against Bessie M. Dow, owner; Mrs. M. E. Alexander, contractor $69

Bronx County.

CROTONA AV, 1,426; Louis Viman against Samuel Polans, owner; Louis Pinas, contractor $250

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

MADISON AV, 110; Baker, Smith & Co. against George Oakley et al.; Feb. 16, 1914 ....$400

6TH AV, 169; Oriental Fireproof Sash & Door Co. against Rhinelander Real Estate Co. et al.; July 8, 1914.......$340

45TH ST, 7 E; Baker, Smith & Co. against Lefferts Strebeigh et al.; Feb. 16, 1914.$483

Bronx County.

Note.—No satisfied mechanics' liens filed this day.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BANK ST, s e corner Hudson St, 87.10x 73.3x irregular; 181st St, 73 West, and 181st St, s e corner Harrison Av, 62.11x91.4x irregular; Margaret E. Bradley against Frank W. McGurk et al., (amended partition;) attorney, L. O. Van Doren.

LENOX AV, 233; George E. Chisolm et al. against Julius B. Fox et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

32D ST, 140 West; David Wesson against LEXINGTON AV, w s, 122.1 ft s of 23d St, 23.4x75; City of New York against Henry H. Jackson, (action to acquire title;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

119TH ST, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Jennie J. Mandeville against Mathilda M. Mertens et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman. Pennlane Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Oudin, Kilbreth & Schackno.

118TH ST, s s, 212.11 ft e of 3d Av, 37.1x 100.9; Peter V. Stocky, trustee, et al., against Jacob Lowenthal et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

120TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.10; Free Home for Young Girls against Louis Lese et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Olney & Comstock.

In Bronx County.

JENNINGS ST, 831; Junius J. Pittman against William S. Winterbottom et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. O. Ernst.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s e corner Macomb St, 48.6x100; Simon Platt, as receiver, against John Gilbert et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. S. Deutsch.

LOT 27, Block 3,237, map of Kingsbridge Real Estate Co., auction sale; Bronx Savings Bank against Albert E. Davis, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Simpson.

LOTS 297 and 333, map of Village of Wakefield; Thomas Burke against George W. Winston et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. F. Nugent.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

81 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT
38th St. Near Madison Ave.
5-story English basement house, 16.8x100; ideal house for a doctor.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

GREENACRES RENTALS
Only 2 houses left for rent in this popular suburban colony at Hartsdale; 20 miles from Grand Central; 10 rooms, 3 baths; $90.00 per month. Several for rent furnished, 3 to 5 months. Send for particulars or call at
SCARSDALE BOOTH,
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City.

SCARSDALE
FOR RENT AND SALE
ANGELL AND CO.
Scarsdale, N. Y.
Office, Station Park.
TEL. 300—SCARSDALE.

BRONXVILLE OPPORTUNITIES
If you are looking for a home to rent or purchase, let us send you our list. Call or write.
BRONXVILLE BUREAU,
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City.

Parquet floors, 4 baths,
Gentleman's Country Home,
for rent unfurnished at only
$115 Monthly.
EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.,
Depot Square, White Plains. Phone 413.

HUDSON RIVER RENTALS.
Furnished and Unfurnished. Send for list or call.
HUDSON RIVER BOOTH,
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City.

NEW ROCHELLE.
New house, nine rooms, bargain; two baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity, hardwood floors; high ground; fine neighborhood; ideal suburban home. $9,700; terms. Address N 16 Times.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

Small Suites of Offices from $30 per room a month up. Admirably adapted for Dentist or Physician.
TIMES BUILDING
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RENTAL AGENT—ROOM 406
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QUICK
action will enable you to purchase this exceptional Bronx property at an exceptionally low price. A like purchase could not be made in the Bronx. A plot of ground about 25,000 square feet area. On the Grand Concourse, 183rd Street and Creston Avenue. Subway station at 183rd Street and Jerome Avenue. Communicate now with
Eureka Realty Company,
401 Greenwich St., New York.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATERFRONT COTTAGE.
WILL LEASE 7-room cottage, all improvements, garage, on south shore of Long Island; 35 miles from New York; $400 for the season. At the end of the season, if tenant wishes to purchase, $200 of the $400 will be allowed on the payments. A., Box 72 Times.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Everything Attractive
SALE OR RENT
NORTH SHORE, L. I.
Connecticut—Westchester.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOW.
WILL LEASE 8-room bungalow; all improvements; screened porch; bathing, fishing, and boating; on south shore of Long Island; 40 minutes from New York; $500 for the season; if tenant wishes to purchase property within the year, $250 of the $500 will be allowed towards purchase; balance on easy terms. Address S E 84 Times.

Furnished Cottages—Bay Shore,
BRIGHTWATERS AND ISLIP
Terry & Brewster
Telephone 302 Bay Shore.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SUMMER HOMES
ASBURY PARK
ALLENHURST—DEAL BEACH
INTERLAKEN
and vicinity. Will rent or sell.
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
ASBURY PARK (Phone 406-407)—Allenhurst.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

BROOKLYN.
Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached, 7 rooms, steam heat, elegantly decorated; easy terms; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 6577 Cort.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

We've something in view that will appeal to you in office lighting—the new Edison Electric Lamp combined with indirect lighting. Come and see it.
41 Park Row &
147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

61 FRONT ST.
Entire Building To Let.
FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT.
Size 23.4x82.6. Possession May 1.
Rent $1,350.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

145 CHAMBERS ST.
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
Five-story, Basement and Sub-basement.
Size 25 x 75. Electric Lights, Elevator.
Rent Low. Possession May 1, 1915.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

77 MURRAY ST.
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
Five stories and basement, size 25x100.
Electric light and elevator.
Possession at once; low rent.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

521-3 West 112th St.
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.
7 Front Rooms—Foyer—2 Baths,
$960-$1,200 Per Annum.
605-611 West 112th St.
7 Large Front Rooms and Bath,
$1,000-$1,100 Per Annum.
450 Riverside Drive—At 117th St.
Ten Story Fireproof Building.
7 Extra Large Front Rooms, Foyer, 3 Baths,
$1,200-$1,600 per annum.
465 West End Av.—Cor. 82d St.
7 Corner Rooms, Foyer, 2 Baths, $2,300 per an.
12 Corner Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,000 per annum.
700 West 179th St.—Cor. Broadway
Ten Story Fireproof Building; White Service.
5 Rooms Front, Foyer and Bath, $55 per mo.
6 Corner Rooms, Foyer, 2 Baths, $70 per mo.
Charles P. L. Huston Co., Inc.
Murray Hill—6860. 15 East 40th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

BROCKTON 661 WEST 180TH ST. N. E. COR. B'WAY.
5 SPACIOUS FRONT ROOM APARTMENT.
Hardwood Floors Thru-out. Near Subway.
High Class Elevator Apt.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 B'way (181).

MANHATTAN—East Side.

DUPLEX APARTMENTS WITH LARGE STUDIOS AND MEZZANINE FLOORS
131-135 East 66th Street
The building is 12 story, modern and fireproof; all the rooms have outside light and air; and you are within easy reach of the financial and commercial district and the theatrical and hotel section.
Apartments of 10 to 12 rooms
SINGLE APARTMENTS
6 and 7 rooms—examples of attractive division of floor space.
Special concessions for 3-year leases now.
MALCOLM E. SMITH & CO.
185 Madison Avenue

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21305.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM J. MARTENS, Bankrupt.

William J. Martens was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 4, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 23, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

In the matter of general assignment of ADOLPH HIRSH to ARCHIBALD PALMER for the benefit of creditors. To whom it may concern the assignee above named will offer at public auction in the manner prescribed by him on THE 22ND DAY OF MARCH, at 10:30 A. M., at premises 65 Nassau Street, all the assets, consisting of jewelry, watches, fixtures, 2 large safes.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Assignee,
P. O. Address 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Conditions have changed but little during the last twenty-four hours, although pressure exhibits a slightly rising tendency.

There were light snows and rains in the lower lake region, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, and some snows in Western Texas, New Mexico, and Southwestern Colorado.

There were also showers in Central Arizona and on the North Pacific Coast. Elsewhere the weather was fair. Temperature changes were unimportant.

Except for scattered snows Friday in Eastern Colorado and rains or snows in Kansas, fair weather will prevail Friday and Saturday over the country, except in the North Pacific States, where rains are probable.

It will be somewhat colder Friday in New England, but as a rule temperature changes will not be of consequence.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate to fresh northwest to north; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate and mostly west.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday. Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	27	34	4 P. M.	30	43
6 A. M.	26	33	6 P. M.	30	38
9 A. M.	26	36	9 P. M.	28	34
12 M.	29	41	11 P. M.	24	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 27; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees, at 1 P. M.; minimum, 33 degrees, at 6 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.76 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:20	24 Bridge St.; Hugo Loewy	Not given
1:25	690 Hudson St.; unknown	Not given
1:30	318 3 St.; L. Lebilsky	Slight
2:20	15 West St.; George Carcus	$1,000
2:30	267 E. 78 St.; Hershkowitz & Raynes	Not given
8:00	653 W. 185 St.; J. P. McDonald	Slight
6:05	135 E. 74 St.; Joseph Du Vivier	Slight
9:20	184 Rivington St.; Sadie Kandinsli	$500
9:30	228 Pearl St.; Hamburger Bros. Co	Slight
9:35	106 Madison Av.; Mrs. — Baker	Slight
10:30	128 Monroe St.; Sarah Berkowitz	Slight
10:35	40 St. and 3 Av.; E. T. Gibbons, (auto)	$10
10:35	320 E. 22 St.; Mary Hyberg	Slight
P. M.		
12:20	492 Convent Av.; J. Schanker	None
2:30	235 E. 11 St.; Israel Kaplan	$25
2:30	225 West End Av.; Carlson Realty Co	Slight
3:20	326 E. 91 St.; Mrs. — Weissbroad	Slight
5:30	156 W. 100 St.; Sadie Horradsky	Slight
5:40	436 E. 138 St.; J. Scharzbaum	Slight
6:50	1,844 Madison Av.; B. Benjamin	Slight
7:00	201 W. 132 St.; Richard Foby	Slight
7:10	538 9 Av.; Jos. Marando	Slight
9:25	2,079 2 Av.; auto, 4344 N. Y.	Slight
9:30	1,882 2 Av.; Refinishing Bed Co.	Slight
10:00	203 E. 116 St.; Harry Hundert	Slight
11:40	240 E. 79 St.; S. Deutsch	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Capt. J. J. Kingman, Corps Engrs., and Capt. J. N. Hodges, Corps Engrs., detailed as members of Examining Board at Washington Barracks, D. C., appointed Feb. 3, vice Capts. H. C. Jewett and W. Willing, relieved.

Following officers of Corps of Engrs. will report to Maj. A. P. Wooten, Corps of Engrs., President of Examining Board at Washington Barracks, for examination for promotion: 2d Lieuts. G. F. Lewis and H. Brand, Jr.

Capt. E. C. Kilbourn, C. A. C., to this city about April 6 for duty.

Maj. S. J. Dutton, Q. M. C., report to commanding officer, Presidio, Cal., for duty as Q. M., relieving Capt. G. F. Connolly, Q. M. C., who will be assigned to duty as Assistant to the Quartermaster.

1st Lt. M. Lansa, Inf., is relieved from duty as Inspr.-Instr. of the organized militia of Louisiana, May 1, then join the regiment to which assigned.

First Lieut. C. B. Hodges, 4th Inf., is detailed as Inspr.-Instr. of organized militia of Louisiana.

Chaplain J. H. Kennedy, 7th Cav., report to commanding officer, Fort Crockett, Tex., for treatment at hospital there.

Lt. Col. F. R. Keefer, Medical Corps, detailed a member of Examining Board at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., appointed Jan. 5, vice Maj. J. B. Clayton, Medical Corps, relieved.

Capt. H. L. Laubach, General Staff, to Fort Bayard Hospital, sick.

Col. S. W. Roessler, Corps of Engrs., is retired, May 1, after more than 41 years' service.

Leaves: First Lt. E. L. Field, Inf., 2 months, and 2nd Lt. J. H. Carruth, Corps of Engineers, 10 days.

Navy.

Comm. W. C. Cole, the Helena, home and wait orders via transport Mar. 20.

Ens. G. B. Junkin, radio station, So. Wellsfleet, Mass., to the Fulton.

Surgns. H. C. Curl, the West Virginia, to the Maryland, and J. D. Manchester, the Maryland, to home and wait orders.

P. A. Surgeon J. C. Parham, the St. Louis, April 1, to home and wait orders.

Gunners: G. D. Samonski, Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., April 1, to Fore River Shipbuilding Co. connection fitting out the Nevada, and on board when commissioned; S. C. Washington, receiving ship at Phila., Penn., to the North Dakota, and D. T. Mulvihill, the North Dakota to works of E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Des Moines, at Progreso; Annapolis, at San Diego; Nashville and Tacoma, at Guantanamo; Olympia, at Port au-Prince; Gloucester, at New York Yard; G-4, at Philadelphia, and the Raleigh, at Mazatlan.

Sailed—Culgoa, Newport for Hampton Roads; Panther, Monaghan, Perkins, Sterritt, Roe, Preston, and B. E. Smith, Key West for Guantanamo; Fulton, Boston for Newport; Terry, Charleston for Guantanamo; Cleveland, La Paz, for Mazatlan, and the Dolphin, Washington for New York.

The collier Vulcan, now at Phila., will leave about 13th inst. for the Eastern Mediterranean with a cargo of coal for the Tennessee and North Carolina.

The Baltimore, now at Charleston, has been ordered to proceed, when ready for sea, to Norfolk, and then to Pensacola, Fla. Upon arrival at Pensacola the Baltimore will be considered as assigned to duty with the auxiliary division, Atlantic Fleet.

Coast Guard.

First Lieut. B. H. Camden, to the Miami; 2nd Lieuts. J. S. Baylis, the Tuscarora, to the Manhattan, temporary duty; J. F. McGourty, the Windom, and relieved from duty on Apache, to the Miami, and W. J. Keester, the Unanga, to the Mackinac, 10 days' leave en route.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has disapproved the bill entitled, "An act to amend the Greater New York Charter in relation to the powers of the Board of Aldermen to fix salaries of officers and employes."

The Committee on High and Training Schools has still under consideration the nomination of Edward C. Zabriskie, as Principal of the Washington Irving High School.

Local school boards of Districts 2, 4, and 11 have submitted to the Board of Education semi-annual reports as required by the charter. These reports will be analyzed and referred to the appropriate officials and committees.

John J. Hogan has been appointed as an attendance officer.

The resignation of Henrietta H. Kretz, (formerly Herrmann,) as clerk to District Supt. Strachan, and to the Local School Boards of Districts 33 and 35, has been accepted, to take effect April 1, 1915.

Four rooms, not needed for elementary school purposes in P. S. 4, Queens, have been set aside as an annex to the Bryant High School.

A social and recreation centre has been established in P. S. 22, Queens, for one night a week for the remainder of the season.

The sessions of the social and recreation centre conducted in P. S. 135, Manhattan, will be extended from two to four nights a week for the remainder of the season.

The Board of Superintendents has been requested to submit to the Board of Education a definite plan for the correction of speech defects.

The indoor championship games of the Evening High and Trade Schools will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, on the evening of March 26. A special feature will be a two-mile bicycle race, handicap. Full information concerning the meet may be obtained from the general manager, John T. Nicholson, Principal of the Washington Heights Evening High School, on West 145th Street.

TELEPHONE YOUR LOSS.

Announce loss of property immediately in The New York Times. Best opportunity of recovery. Telephone 1000 Bryant. —Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Mar. 12: Patrol. E. Foley, 149 to Traf. Subdiv. A; C. Pope, Traf. Subdiv. A to 149.

Temporary assignments: Surg. M. H. Williams 9 S. D., in charge 7 S. D. in addition to his own, 2 days, 6 A. M., Mar. 12; Patrol. D. J. Foley and W. J. Enright, 1, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of 1st Deputy Comr., 10 days, noon, Mar. 10; J. Conniff, 6, to Dist. Atty.'s Office, N. Y. County, 5 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 10; S. P. Marschall, 2, to C. O., 30 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 13.

Leaves of absence: With full pay, Surg. D. J. Donovan, 7 S. D., 2 days, 6 A. M., Mar. 12, 1915, to be deducted from vacation; without pay, Patrol. J. P. Byrnes, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 15; J. G. Davis, 26, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 11; J. P. Larkin, 148, 1 day, noon, Mar. 14; C. S. Robinson, 162, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 10.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. E. Smith, 4 Insp. Dis., 10 P. M., Jan. 16, during disability; R. F. Griffin, Jr., 26, 1:35 P. M., Nov. 9, 1914, to 12.01 A. M., Nov. 14, 1914; 1:45 P. M., Dec. 3, 1914, to 12:01 A. M., Dec. 6, 1914, and from 1:30 P. M., Dec. 8, 1914, to 12 P. M., Jan. 2.

Fines imposed: Patrol. T. Hynicka, 4, (absent,) 8 days; F. H. Wilshere, 10, (absent,) 1 day; C. G. Potters, 17, (improper patrol,) 2 days; J. Devlin, 18, (intoxicated,) 30 days; J. T. Kelly, 18, (absent from fire and reserve,) 3 days; C. E. Conahan, 21, (absent,) 1 day; T. Unger, 22, (absent,) 4 days; J. McCarron, 26, (absent,) 2 days; A. G. Coonley, 28, (absent,) 4 days; W. J. Ardiff, 32, (absent,) 1 day; T. B. Fahey, 62, (absent,) 3 days; E. A. Smith, 62, two charges, (absent,) 2 days, (absent,) 3 days; F. Mulvihill, 62, (absent,) 2 days; A. Podolak, 63, (absent,) ½ day; V. R. W. Cristiano, 63, (absent,) ½ day; B. Sattig, 68, (failed to obey order,) 10 days; J. Meaney, 68, now 37, (improper language to superior officer,) 15 days; J. A. Flanagan, 69, now 15, (absent,) ½ day; J. P. Gallagher, 143, two charges, (improper patrol,) 2 days, (improper patrol,) 3 days; J. W. Hillbert, 146, (absent,) 1 day; J. Shaughnessy, 148, (absent,) 3 days; J. Burke, 149, (absent,) 5 days; W. G. Howey, 153, (improper patrol,) 3 days; P. L. Lenz, 153, (absent,) 2 days; G. Henenlotter, 153, (absent,) 5 days; T. J. Kilmartin, 158, (improper patrol, refused to comply with order,) 20 days; T. F. Laffey, 164, (absent,) 10 days; F. P. Neylon, 172, (absent,) 2 days; J. J. McLean, 285, (absent,) 3 days; W. F. Raleigh, 162, (improper patrol,) 3 days; J. F. Murphy, 167, (improper patrol,) 1 day; Frederick Carman, 172, (improper patrol,) 2 days; F. R. Fitzgerald, 281, (absent,) 1 day; George Folsey, 169, (absent,) 1 day; J. J. McGovern, 172, 2 charges, (absent,) 2 days, (improper patrol,) 2 days; D. B. McGuinness, 172, 2 charges, (absent,) 2 days, (improper patrol,) 2 days.

Suspended from duty: Patrol. J. M. Coffey, 10, 6:30 A. M., Mar. 11; W. J. M. Harte, 165, 3:17 P. M., Mar. 10.

Death reported: Patrol G. F. Kassing, 150, 6:55 A. M., Mar. 11.

Appointed Spec. Patrol.: Wm. Tubridy, with City Magistrates' Courts, Mar. 10.

Fire Department.

Death: Fireman (1st g.) John J. Finley, Eng. 8, at 5 A. M. yesterday. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 338 East 51st St., at 9:30 A. M. tomorrow. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Members of Eng. Co. 8 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers. They will report in full uniform at company quarters at 9:15 A. M.

The instructions at the Fire College will be resumed Monday. The following company officers will report at Fire College, 157-159 E. 67th St., at date and time specified. First and second sections, to consist of the following officers, will report at 10 A. M. on days designated, beginning Mar. 15, for class period of six weeks. First section to report on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; second section on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. First section: Capt. F. J. Hennessey, Eng. 265; Lieuts. H. B. Donnelly, Eng. 12; J. Brown, Eng. 13; G. A. Buchanan, Eng. 18; J. V. Stapleton, Eng. 27; W. F. Kenzel, Eng. 5; G. L. Moore, Eng. 14; E. H. Burns, Eng. 72; W. J. Head, Eng. 26; J. A. Kennelly, Eng. 84; J. F. Flanagan, Eng. 154; J. B. Griffin, Eng. 157; F. H. McLaughlin, Eng. 207; H. F. Kuch, Eng. 29; L. J. Conlon, Eng. 23; D. A. Sullivan, No. 1, Eng. 76; P. F. Leyden, Eng. 220; J. Neiderreiter, Eng. 268; C. E. Hunt, H. & L. 20; C. A. MacCready, H. & L. 16; J. R. Gill, H. & L. 21; E. Gallagher, No. 2, H. & L. 25; B. Parcell, H. & L. 33; G. F. Browne, H. & L. 131; G. C. Strauss, H. & L. 115.

Second section: Capt. L. M. Shaw, H. & L. 105; Lieuts. D. C. Sullivan, Eng. 31; H. Schoener, Eng. 15; T. O'Connor, Eng. 27; J. P. Shannon, Eng. 30; G. R. Moje, Eng. 8; J. J. Brennan, No. 1, Eng. 14; C. J. Murphy, Eng. 26; E. A. Harmon, Eng. 91; H. M. Siegel, Eng. 93; A. J. Metzler, Eng. 159; J. V. Sheehan, Eng. 251; J. F. Finnell, Eng. 90; A. H. Hodge, Eng. 239; T. J. Smith, Eng. 226; J. H. Corr, H. & L. 33; J. Kerwin, H. & L. 42; W. H. Roche, H. & L. 20; P. J. Sullivan, No. 6, H. & L. 3; H. J. Joyce, H. & L. 16; M. J. Walsh, H. & L. 4; J. J. Tait, H. & L. 40; J. J. Porter, H. & L. 46; J. P. Hederman, H. & L. 147.

Penalties imposed: Fire. G. W. Chadwick, Eng. 55, (absence,) seven regular leaves withheld and warned; Fire. J. A. Lynch, Eng. 59, (neglect of duty,) seven regular leaves withheld and warned.

Charges dismissed: Fire. F. E. Boylan, Eng. 54; Fire. J. B. Corigan, H. & L. 4.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Commission has decided to reduce the minimum height for firemen in the coming examination to 5 feet 7½ inches. The chest expansion has been increased from 36½ to 37 inches, the mobility remaining the same—3 inches. The same weight—140 pounds—also remains.

United States.

The commission announces for March 17, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for assistant in city marketing investigations, for both men and women, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $1,400 to $1,800 a year. The duties will be to assist in carrying on investigations of problems peculiar to the provisioning of urban populations as well as those connected with the various agencies and methods concerned in the distribution and marketing of farm products in the cities.

Competitors will be examined in practical questions, theses or discussion, education and experience. Graduation from a four years' course in a college or university of recognized standing, and at least one year's experience in some phase of marketing work connected with the handling or distribution of farm products in the larger cities, or for persons lacking a degree, a four years' high school course and at least four years of such experience are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$2,000,000 building loan money; 33d to 59th, Lexington to 7th Av. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A superb dwelling; electric light; parquet floors; finest plumbing; private street in eighties; bargain; might trade. M. M. Hayward & Co., Broadway and 100th St.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

39 East 31st St. for price of land, $53,000. L. N. Slade, 223 E. 17th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

162d St., 519 West.—Eleven dooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; $75 monthly.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure; give details. G. Rampolla, 192 Bowery, New York City.

Wanted—Small cottage or bungalow to rent for season, commuting distance. Levison, 473 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

CORNER BUILDING, 46,000 SQ. FT.

Splendid light, complies with factory laws; sprinkler system, two large electric elevators; store street level; two driveways; steam heat; long lease; near Canal and Hudson Sts.
RENT, 30c. A SQ. FT.
Write for particulars.
G 376 Times Downtown.

BROOKLYN FACTORY.—Convenient location; two-story; light all around; suitable any manufacturing; over 11,000 feet floor space; rent $140 month. Trustee, X 271 Times Annex.

Have YOU a lease on your hands to dispose of? We specialize in sub-leasing offices and lofts and can doubtless relieve you. The SUB-LEASING COMPANY, 1,472 Broadway. Bryant 5785-5786.

Sublet very reasonable, office at 92 William St.; 975 square feet; modern corner building; good light. Apply to Greenbaum & Greenbaum, 115 Broadway.

Deskroom—Woolworth Building; stenographic, phone; references; $15. S 325 Times Downtown.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building.
OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT.
Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

BALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING,
LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

354 4TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.
Floors, offices, and show rooms.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Mount Vernon.

ALL GOOD HOUSES AT
MOUNT VERNON.
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANDERSON REALTY CO. TEL. 585.
OPPOSITE NEW HAVEN STATION.

Scarsdale.

Scarsdale.—Ideal country home for rent, unfurnished; 12 rooms; modern improvements; garage; outbuildings; extensive grounds. Henry Franck, 141 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

HALESITE-ON-HUNTINGTON BAY.
Completely furnished, beautifully situated Summer cottage, "Greenbrier"; 5 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' bedrooms, bath; large hall, living room, den, open fireplaces; steam heat; servants' dining room and laundry; 1½ acres ground; shade trees, garage; glorious, unobstructed view Huntington Bay; $5,000 cash, balance 6 p. c. mortgage. George Taylor, 7 East 48th St. Phone Murray Hill 2652.

HALESITE-ON-HUNTINGTON BAY.
Summer home, six bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch; two acres high ground; beautiful view; pergola, garage, tennis court, Summer house; pool and fountain; flowers, vegetables, fruit trees; near yacht and country clubs; extremely complete and desirable country home; $1,000 cash, balance liberal terms. George Taylor, 7 East 48th St. Phone Murray Hill 2652.

HALESITE-ON-HUNTINGTON BAY.
Summer home; 6 bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch; 2 acres high ground; beautiful view; pergola, garage, tennis court, Summer house, pool and fountain; flowers, vegetables, fruit trees; near yacht and country clubs; extremely complete and desirable country home; $1,000 cash, balance liberal terms. George Taylor, 7 East 48th St. Phone Murray Hill 2652.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown Street, two blocks north L. I. R. R. Sta., Jamaica.

If you are looking for a little house and a large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. D., store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CORNER PLOT, 40x100.—9-room house, stucco or shingles; all improvements; hardwood trim; $4,200. C. G. Stewart, Bellaire Park Gardens, Queens, L. I. Phone 6123W Hollis.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Farm, 95 acres; house, 18 rooms, bath; ample outbuildings; 40 sheep, 9 cows, 4 horses, 10 sows, 250 fowls, wagons, implements, and tools, all for $5,000; $1,500 cash; balance terms. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; select residential district; also lot; all improvements; terms. Free transportation any day. Call or write Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

FOR RENT—House in MONTCLAIR; nine rooms and bath; steam heat; all modern improvements; newly decorated; ten minutes from Lackawanna Station, half block from trolley. X 262 Times Annex.

Rare opportunity, lot 70x550; new house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, oak floors, fireplace; 20-mile view; select neighborhood; near station; $5,000; terms. Smith-Singer, Ridgewood, N. J.

10-room new house, all improvements; 2 baths; large lot; 5 minutes railroad station; block to trolley; 12 miles out; terms easy. Inquire M. C., 138 East 31st St.

Two acres, fine seven-room house; improvements; main road. Write John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J. Thirty minutes out by express.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Summer homes, cottages and bungalows, fully furnished, at moderate rentals, at Sound Beach, Conn.; fine drives, bathing, boating and golf; open for inspection on Sundays. Percy T. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.; or New York, phone 3934 John.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 14-ROOM HOUSE, on water front at Riverside, Conn., cheap. H. W. HOPTON, 542 5th Av., New York City.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

One thousand acres mountain and valley, southern New Hampshire; good farm, good buildings; herd of registered Guernseys; an opportunity. J. B. Jameson, Concord, N. H.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Woodridge, 1st St., house, 16 rooms; acre ground; stable; $50 month; $8,000; $250 down. Englewood, Genefee; $20 month; $3,500. Rippleedge house, 2 acres, $35. Brooklyn, 536 2d St., three-story fine residence, $50 month; $13,500; $250 down. 300 Macon St., $45. Seashore, Tottenville, $250. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St., N. Y.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lake Champlain.—Six-room furnished cottage; on shore; south of Essex; $150 season. E. W. Leaning, Loudonville, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—On the north shore of Long Island, in the Glen Cove-Piping Rock district, 5 to 10 acres of land, with trees, shrubbery, and garden; house 12 rooms, 2 baths; garage or stable, with necessary outbuildings. J. E. Hulshizer, Room 773, 200 5th Av., New York City.

Wanted.—10-room house, all improvements; barn, 3 to 5 acres land; within 1½ hours New York; Long Island preferred; rent up to $800 a year. N 18 Times.

New homes; sale and rent; bargains. Grant, 14 South 5th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let—Furnished.

Elegant furnished floor by the season; open for inspection. Morris, 14 N. Beach, 87th St., Holland Station, Rockaway Beach.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 2 AND 3 ROOMS,
with private bath and kitchenette,
nicely furnished, $40-$55 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $45 up. | By month
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $55 up. | or year
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.
Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, at 70th.—Light corner apartment, two large rooms and bath, to sublet until October; attractively furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at hotel or phone W. P. Smith, 8240 Morning.

St. Nicholas Av., (Northwest Corner 127th.)—Unusually attractive furnished suites 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, shower baths; special low rents to desirable parties.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner; elevator; 5 delightfully large rooms; ideally furnished, every detail; complete housekeeping; immaculate home. Markham. Phone Audubon 3610.

Six-room apartment; handsomely furnished; box-springs and hair mattresses; every convenience; references; would divide. Phone Schuyler, 4,818.

70th, 226 West.—Completely furnished, 4 room and bath apartment; 1 living room, 2 bedrooms, and large outside kitchen; new building; up to date. Apply Superintendent.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Two rooms and bath; charmingly furnished; southerly exposure; 8 windows; 'phone, electricity.

Attractive two-room, kitchenette, bath; new building; most livable quarters for gentlemen; centrally located. Maye, 301 West 57th.

146th, 600 West.—Light corner apartment, 7 rooms, well furnished; overlooking Hudson; near Subway. Telephone Audubon 2440.

121st, 509 West, (Columbia grounds opposite.)—Beautiful, sunny apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished complete. See Yetman.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Four-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet. Inquire office.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments, 4 to 10 rooms and bath. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th and Broadway.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; reasonable; long lease. Mrs Meek, Apt. 6B.

Very choice, attractively furnished, Fifth Av. apartment to rent. Apply 20 Fifth Av.

44th St., 25 West.—Two newly decorated rooms, bath adjoining; five with kitchen.

136th, 502 West.—Four-room front apartment, furnished; one flight; piano; $45. Schofield.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.

To Sublet.—2 rooms and bath, Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th; 9th floor. Telephone Plaza 7370, 11-1 P. M.; 4-6 P. M.

32d St., 9 East.—Attractively furnished two-room apartment; complete bath; kitchenette; electricity; elevator; $50 monthly.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Bachelor apartment, furnished; linen, maid service; west side, between 70th and 96th Sts. Give full particulars. Reasonable, H 221 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Manhattan Av., 240, 246, 254, (320 West 111th St., opposite Morningside Park.)—Beautiful apartments of 4, 5, 6 rooms; $28 to $50; phone service; half block from 110th St. "L" Station.

Desirable one-room and bath apartments; Right off Fifth Avenue.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises,
25-27 West 36th St.

Party leaving city will sublet high-class apartment; big concession; seven large, airy rooms, overlooking river; phone 9400 Riverside.

100th, (corner Broadway.)—Three rooms, facing street; private bath; sitting room; bargain; $50. Address Desirable, 2,732 Broadway.

Eight sunny rooms, outside exposure, suitable furnished rooms; at Subway, elevated stations; elevator; references. 59 West 65th St.

Attractive 6 room and 2 bath corner apartment; elevator; fireproof building; northeast corner Broadway and 80th St.

A large five-room apartment to sublet; all modern improvements; one block from Columbia: rent $59. 414 West 121st St. Apt. 41.

Sublet at sacrifice, 6 rooms; bath, elevator, telephone; first-class, modern house; $55 monthly. Apt. 43, 128 West 11th St.

180th, 804 West, corner Pinehurst Av.—Beautiful seven-room elevator apartment; improvements.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 159th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms; $30, $60; river views.

202 West 130th St.
Modern apartments; seven large, light rooms; $45-$55.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th Subway.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; $22.

110th, 137 West, (Semiramis.)—Facing Park; 6, 7 rooms; $55-$70; concessions.

West End Av., 225.—Five sunny rooms; unfurnished. Apply Apartment 26.

106-110 Central Park West, south corner 71st—Six to nine rooms, $1,300 up.

1,090 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $45 to $55.

Specially desirable, unfurnished Fifth Av. apartment to rent. Apply 20 Fifth Av.

East Side.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS in Modern Fireproof Building.
3 TO 8 ROOMS.
at moderate rentals.
Apply to Superintendent,
39-43 East 27th St.

34th St., 60 East.—Sitting room, with foyer, open fireplace, bedroom, bath, and dressing room; ideal situation, near Hotel Vanderbilt. Inquire on premises of Onteora, office or housekeeper.

Studio Apartment.—Large, sunny room and bath. 10 East 50th St.

Bronx.

800 East 173d St., (near 174th St. Subway Station.)—Choice 5-room apartments; each room by itself; all modern improvements; also 4 rooms.

Franklin Av., 1,321, (169th.)—Elegant 4-5 room apartments; every improvement; select tenants.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Apartment of six or seven rooms, below 59th St.; must have open fireplace and light and airy rooms; rent not to exceed $100. Answer Box X 269 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table board. Stuyvesant 4275.

34TH, 117 and 119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single with board.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant large room, with bath; electricity; $10; telephone.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Large and small rooms with table board; Southern cooking.

53D ST., 37 AND 52 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

MADISON AV., 165.—Small room; also large room to share with musical students.

West Side.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; excellent board. Phone 4589 Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table board.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny, front hallroom; running water; excellent board; references; phone.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room; private bath; electricity; southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners; families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting private bath; table guests; reasonable; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private bathroom; well appointed house; references exchanged.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

73D, 118 WEST, (The Wilga.)—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms, excellent table; Subway, express, "L," surface cars.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—20th year.
Sunny rooms; excellent table; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house offers second-floor double and single room; superior table; electricity; table guests; phone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Beautiful warm, large and small rooms; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium sunny front rooms; continuous hot water; moderate; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cuisine; permanent guests; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; also small rooms; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house; sunny hallroom; conveniences; $8; superior board.

83D, 11 WEST.—Light outside rooms; private baths; quiet, homelike surroundings; moderate.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Exclusive private-home block; large, beautiful, sunny front room, dressing room, adjoining bath; modern; abundant table, unusual cuisine; references. Murray Hill 358.

92D ST., 214 WEST.—Private family offers outside room to guest; exclusive house. Apartment 4C. Phone 2709 River.

92D ST, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room, breakfast, dinner, $10; references. Apartment 65.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; homelike; park; "L"; board optional; phone.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Two large rooms; conveniences; refined people; private house; home cooking.

94TH ST., 142-144 WEST.
Desirable rooms; table guests.

103D, 250 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable accommodations, well appointed home; excellent table; references.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; references; reasonable; Southerners.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

COUPLE having Riverside home, choice two rooms; one with bath; reasonable. Audubon 4570. Apartment 6B, 740 Riverside Drive.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

Gentleman may have ideal home life; cultured family; exclusive surroundings. X 270 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, superior board; $12 weekly. 4960—Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

ORANGE, N. J.—Nice, bright, warm rooms; six minutes from Highland station; references. Address, 211 Lincoln Av., Orange.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable, large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room, suitable for two; running water; also smaller.

28TH, 111 EAST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor to rent; suitable for professional or business.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Also 13 Park Av.; large, handsomely furnished rooms; $4 up.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family; beautifully furnished room for business lady or gentleman; connecting bath; separate entrance; near Grand Central; references. First bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

64TH, (Lexington Av., 858.)—Double, single rooms; private bath; Summer prices; private residence.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Reduction to monthly tenants; desirable rooms; French teacher. 7983 Plaza.

93D, 31 EAST.—Private house; attractive double; single single room suitable couple, gentleman; reference.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 E. 38TH ST.
FOR BACHELORS.
The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. New 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge. No tipping. Running water in every room. Single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $4 weekly each.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 834, (63d St.)—Front and back parlor; conveniences; private residence; telephone.

West Side.

9TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; conveniences; references.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—Select, large and small rooms; private bath; steam, electricity; telephone.

32D ST., off B'way, New Hotel Strand; large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week. Same rate for one or two people in room. Some rooms at $7 per week.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant large front room; elegantly furnished with magnificent bathroom connecting; for particulars, inquire, Rose, 49 W. 37th St. (Store.)

54TH ST., 7TH AV.—Sunny outside room, with or without board; hotel service; reasonable. Oregon, Mrs. Anderson, Apt. 5-A.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome, large room, private bath; constant hot water; electricity, 'phone; also desirable single rooms; moderate.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid large front room, private shower bath, electricity, steam; select.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Square, well furnished rooms, near bath; house desirable; well kept.

51ST, 70 WEST.—One and two rooms; suite; bath; electric lights; all improvements.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; gentleman; references.

56TH, 314 WEST.—Hall room; newly decorated; private residence; moderate; telephone.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; select location; all conveniences.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Large room, bath; steam; small room; reasonable; private family.

70TH, 267 WEST.—Large, exquisitely furnished, sunny rooms; bath; luxurious; parlors, pianola, victrola; breakfast optional; reasonable; references. Columbus 9442.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; shower; conveniences; elevator; exclusive neighborhood; moderate.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Bright, newly renovated rooms; hot and cold water; business people; references asked; house under new management.

71ST, 115 WEST.—Large room, private bath; gentleman; private apartment. Col. 10106.

72D, 138 WEST.—New York's most fashionable and convenient locality; house is newly and beautifully furnished; rates moderate.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, running water, electricity, telephone; subway express.

73D, 272 WEST.—Newly furnished double room; also single; west of B'way; electricity.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; adjoining bath; private house; telephone; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; private bath; high-class references. Owner.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

75TH, 141 WEST.—Superior rooms; suite, singly; electricity, phone; private house; meals optional.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; southern exposure; water; modern private house; references.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; living room and bedroom.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive second-story, front room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; bath, phone. Inquire boy, one flight.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $5 up.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, well furnished, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

85TH, 330 WEST.—Beautiful front suite; piano; connecting rooms; conveniences; breakfast served. Young.

88TH, 64 WEST.—Handsome rooms; fine beds; reasonable; references. La Salle.

93D, 131 WEST.—Attractive room, with alcove; private house; single rooms. Riverside 2054.

95TH, 122 WEST.—FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED; 3 WINDOWS; $4 WEEKLY; CONVENIENCES; SUBWAY.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single or en suite; moderate; meals exceptional. Mrs. Fick.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished; southern exposure; conveniences. Phone, 7296 Riverside.

104TH, 132 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; stationary washstand; ample closet room; private family; four adults; reasonable. Dillan.

104TH, 140 WEST.—Elevator apartment; single or connecting rooms; conveniences; transportation. Payne.

105TH, 166 WEST.—Private residence; well-furnished, sunny room; running water; telephone.

105TH, 248 (B'way).—Handsome, sunny front room; private family; select apt. Phillips.

105TH, 151 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; exclusive elevator apartment; privileges; reasonable. Moore.

110TH, 207 WEST.—Two front rooms, beautifully furnished, facing Central Park West; business gentlemen; telephone, electric lights; private family. Apt. 20. Mrs. A. White.

110TH, 207 WEST.—A nicely furnished, light room to let; telephone, electric light; private family. Mrs. A. White.

114TH, 610 WEST.—KITCHENETTES, PRIVATE BATHS; OTHER ROOMS.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Fine room, lavatory, bath adjoining; elevator apartment; reasonable. Sanders.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Apt. 21; pleasant, sunny rooms overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; opposite Columbia; kitchen privileges; (1B.)

122D, 515 WEST.—Furnished rooms, apartments; elevator. Carlsen, Telephone 5540 Morningside.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ATTENDANT, SECRETARY, or managing housekeeper; neat sewer; references. M 171 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of typewriting; experienced, accurate; A1 references; salary moderate. G 365 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—4 years' experience; double entry, trial balance; reliable; $11. H 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, well educated, desires position. Esther Dossik, 876 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; expert; trial balance, controlling accounts; modern methods; $12. N 29 Times.

COLORED GIRL.—Day's work, $1.25; laundry, 75 cents dozen. Hedley, 210 W. 69th.

COMPANION, trustworthy, cheerful; English; excellent references. X 264 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKING; reliable; English; out by day, $4; home preferred. 1,366 St. Nicholas Av. Telephone 5880 Audubon. Morris.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out; telephone 6416 Audubon. 3,575 Broadway, southwest corner 147th.

DRESSMAKER.—competent dressmaker makes and remodels; reasonable. 2280 Stuyvesant. 126 East 12th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Young German woman wishes washing; good ironer; best reference. Florence, 506 East 81st St.

NURSE, graduate, desires position as nurse or companion to travel. Address M. G., 713 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—10 years with one firm; efficient, dependable, conscientious; possessing desirable and essential qualifications; nice appearance; excellent references; salary, $15. Valuable, Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Export, import 5 years; accustomed rapid dictation; Standard operator; quick figurer; highest credentials; $12. G 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriter, capable; plain girl; American; six months' experience; rapid, careful, neat; no agency; $6. Miss G., 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate of good business college, desires position; will start low. Frances Schwartz, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, 18 years old, desires morning position; at present studying law. Henrietta Brown, 1,358 Lexington Av. Phone Lenox 3032.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; reliable; good grammarian; charge correspondence; best references; $8. H 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 2¼ years' experience; accurate, neat. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av.; telephone 1060 Audubon.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years general office experience; dictaphone operator; $10. Lauer, 31 West 112th.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian; competent; year's experience, wishes permanent position. H 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' business experience; bright, neat appearance; salary $10. H 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy, quick apprehension, common sense; good grammarian; $10-$12. N 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, beginner; obliging; accurate; no clock watcher; $6-$8. N 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, take charge of correspondence; willing worker; $10. N 42 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT STENOGRAPHER WANTED.—Neatness, speed, accuracy indispensable; must give good references. Apply by letter only, A. A. Company, B 18 Times Annex.

DESIGNER on underskirts and house dresses wanted; must be thoroughly experienced in both lines; steady employment; good salary. Apply Montreal Underskirt Mfg. Co., 339 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que.

EXPERIENCED motion-picture film joiners wanted. Apply American Film Laboratories, Inc., 69 West 90th St., N. Y.

LAUNDRESS: Woman to do washing half day, Monday of each week; steady employment; personal city references required. Call before 10:30 A. M. and after 5 P. M., Apartment 8-E, 318 West 100th Street.

MODELS.

TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES
FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKING
ESTABLISHMENT; LONG SEASON.
CALL AFTER 9 A. M.

FARQUHARSON & WHEELOCK,
724 5TH AV.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH ST., WEST.,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
IN GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
APPLY SUPT'S OFFICE BEFORE 10:30.

WE NEED three women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years, to join company of ladies specializing in selling high-class educational work; commission basis; traveling expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 10 and 12. Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
30 Church St.
STENOGRAPHER.—Must be high-school graduate and have at least 2 years' stenographic experience; $50 monthly.
SPANISH AND ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER.—Position in Chile; $1,200 to $1,400 yearly.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law experience, $20; other positions open. Call Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A. THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL, 405 Lexington Av., at 42d St., N. Y. The only Secretarial School conducted by College Professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. MEAGHER, M. A., (London Univ.,) Dir. Apply for catalogue.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

128TH, 40 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator, phone, light, airy; business people only.

140TH, 608 WEST.—Desirable front suite or single room; reasonable; Subway. Apt. 44.

149TH, 512 WEST, (near 145th Subway.)—Select neighborhood; private house offers entire second floor suite, two magnificent, large rooms, private bath, $15 per week or separate; references. Tel. 2758 Audubon.

179TH ST., (1,366 St. Nicholas Av.)—Room, suitable married couple or two gentlemen; use parlor; elevator; Subway, (181st.) Morris.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (corner 145th.)—Large, outside room; southern exposure; elevator apartment; small American family; no other roomers. Parker.

BROADWAY, 2,030.—A handsome single room for business gentlemen or couple; southern exposure. Railing.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th.)—Large, sunny room, $4.50; private residence; references; telephone.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, and $12 per week.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE 44, (corner 115th.)—Sunny room; light housekeeping; Broadway Subway. Henry.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside front rooms; single, en suite. Apt. 92.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

Bronx.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Large front room; bath, phone, kitchen; suitable one or couple.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West End Av., 794.—2 rooms, private bath; maid service; $35 up.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANT light, clean, comfortably furnished room, private bath, west of Broadway in seventies; board optional; will pay $5 weekly; full particulars. N 35 Times.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT,
29 years of age, has varied business experience of 14 years; of highest character, absolute integrity; possessing initiative and executive ability; ready to assume responsibilities immediately; unquestionable references. N 47 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, age 30, broad training, industrial, commercial, financial, corporations, exceptional ability; credentials. William A. Smith, 125 Wadsworth Av.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, (30;) thorough executive, office manager, systematizer; experienced credits and collections, with judgment and initiative. N 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 18 years' experience, take full charge; monthly trial balance, financial statements, &c. H 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; monthly trial balances; best references; no objection going out of city. Martin, 254 West 132d St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, office man, correspondent, thoroughly experienced; highly recommended. Refined, H 223 Times Downtown.

BUTLER or VALET.—Japanese, desires position in small family or respectful gentleman; best references. Temple, 340 W. 58th.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 8 years' experience; 4 years garage work, 4 years driving; good references. R. M., 186 West 101st.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; best of references; city or country. N 7 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, (19;) clerk office; high school graduate; knowledge stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, general office work; 3 years' experience; excellent references. W. W., 331 3d Av.

MASSEUR.—European; treats ladies or gents at their residence only. Rubi, 524 East 79th.

PARTY VISITING every city of 100,000 or more on personal business, just leaving for Pacific Coast and South, will consider representing first-class firm any line, or conduct sales investigation for same; thoroughly competent; interview desired; references exchanged. Address E. F. O., 802 Times Building, City.

SALESMAN.—Crackerjack salesman wishes to handle coats, suits or dresses. M 157 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man desires position as private or business secretary; is well connected, has had excellent training, and can furnish best references. N 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, finished thorough course; American boy; intelligent worker, plain penman; no agents; $8. G 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, (17,) experience, reference, desires permanent position. Brier, 703 5th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wishes position as stenographer and typewriter. N 40 Times.

WORK WANTED

for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.

WALL STREET EMPLOYEES'
RELIEF COMMITTEE,
20 Broad Street.
Room 109. Tel. 3099 Rector.

YOUNG MAN, (27;) thoroughly experienced collecting, renting, repairs, &c. Credentials, H 222 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ERNEST WILSON, late Y. M. C. A., Underwood Company, solves employment problems. Call 299 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of experience in the financial field wanted to develop department in a magazine; commissions; liberal opportunity as to accounts. X 276 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT wanted for corset manufacturing company; must be expert designer and have a thorough knowledge and experience in the manufacturing of same; furnish references, give experience and full information, salary expected; good opening for right man. Address "T," 305 Jenkins Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

EXPERIENCED motion-picture film joiners wanted. Apply American Film Laboratories, Inc., 69 West 90th St., New York.

GAS MOTOR TRUCK SALESMAN wanted; experience; preferable now working successfully for a prominent motor truck concern; drawing account against commission. Apply by letter only, H 224 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, by publishing house; must write a good hand and have business education. Address, stating salary desired, in own handwriting. H 219 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man for office of trim manufacturing concern; one who has had charge of chipping preferred; state experience and give references. N 20 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man for office work; one who is stenographer and typewriter preferred; state experience and salary. N 19 Times.

RIBBON SALESMAN wanted; one who has a following; experienced only; on commission basis. Address by mail, Phoenix, 118 East 28th St.

SALESMAN TO SELL BOTTOM DUMP AND FARM WAGONS TO DEALERS AND CONTRACTORS; EXCEPTIONAL LINE; GOOD SALARY AND PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR EXPERIENCED MEN WITH GOOD RECORDS; STATE FULL PARTICULARS AND REFERENCES IN FIRST LETTER; IF YOU HAVEN'T PREVIOUSLY HELD A GOOD SALARIED POSITION, DO NOT ANSWER. S 323 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—LIVE, UP-TO-DATE SALESMAN TO HANDLE ATTRACTIVE LINE OF DOLLS AND TOYS FOR LARGE MANUFACTURING FIRM; STATE FULLY EXPERIENCE; SALARY OR COMMISSION. N 11 TIMES.

SALESMEN to sell perfumery and toilet articles to retail drug trade in New York and adjacent cities; salary and commission; opening for drug clerks with selling ability. Address in confidence, with full particulars, N 50 Times.

SALESMAN.—Up-to-date salesman to handle silverware and fancy boxes; state experience, salary, or commission. Address S. V., Box 139 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR, experienced, on spring water; commission basis. S 33 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, experienced stenographer and typist; one who can assist in office work; state lowest salary, references. Address, in own handwriting, N 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, experienced stenographer and typist; one who can assist in office work; state lowest salary, references. Address, in own handwriting, N 45 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Well educated, thoroughly experienced man, of good appearance as superintendent for first-class apartment property; A1 reference as to character and habits required; must also have record showing experience and capacity in renting work and prospects of the best class; state where and when and with whom experience was obtained and salary expected. Address Real Estate Office, Box 340 Times.

WORKING FOREMAN for commercial plant; good executive with general knowledge of cylinder and job presses, imposition, and stone work; give references. H 226 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.
DRAUGHTSMEN.—Must be an expert at lettering on single-line letters; salary $18-$21 weekly; capable of designing electric signs, salary $12 to $21 weekly.

Instruction.

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL. 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Learn photography, photo-engraving; earn $25 to $100 weekly; practical course; installments. N. Y. Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 598 Madison Av.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Well-preserved office and showroom fixtures, Room 1,107, 347 5th Av.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,005.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Wednesday morning, between Hudson Terminal and Dey St. Subway Station, small diamond ring. $10 reward for return to L. Tyler, Room 3,840, Grand Central Terminal 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Phone Murray Hill 3600.

LOST—Between 116th St. and 142d St., on Broadway or 10th Av. car, small diamond flexible bar pin, sixteen diamonds; liberal reward. M. Lipsky, 1,717 Hoe Av., Bronx.

LOST—March 10, wash room, Hotel Manhattan, lady's diamond ring. Finder please return 101 Park Av.; liberal reward. Paul T. Frankl.

LOST—Carnelian stone setting of watch seal, initials "D. Z."; valued for association; liberal reward. Call or address L. B. Z., 126 Front St.

LOST—Diamond ring, Flatbush Av., Parkside to Snyder, or Parkside or Woodruff Avs.; suitable reward. Beach, 33 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Oval ring, containing five pearls, surrounded by diamonds, probably near 58th St. and Sixth Av.; liberal reward will be paid to finder. Address A. P. W., 36 Times.

LOST.—In Central Park, between 59th and 96th Sts., on Monday afternoon, a tiger skin neckpiece. Suitable reward will be paid upon its return to Hetzler, 530 Fifth Av.

LOST—At Hotel Plaza, March 9, one diamond and onyx pendant earring. $100 reward for return to Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Avenue.

LOST.—Platinum bar pin containing 22 small diamonds and pearl ends; liberal reward. Lauterbach, 2 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Tuesday, round silver vanity case. Return Pinks, 149 Broadway. Full value reward. Personal associations.

LOST—Sealskin skunk neckpiece, Casino Theatre, Tuesday; liberal reward. Apartment 5, 306 West 51st.

Kates and Co., 17 State St.—Brooch with emeralds. Mrs. Kates anxious for return of brooch. Call again; will come to understanding as to reward. No questions asked.

REWARD.—Silk wrist bag; money, keys, papers, cards. Address Parker, 102 W. 93d.

$200 REWARD
for diamond pendant, a pear-shaped hoop, set with diamonds, three diamonds swinging in the centre, lost Wednesday evening from taxi into Sherry's. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Two English white setters, one spotted black, the other with orange spots; male and female; reward. John J. Quinn, 12 Reade St. Phone 1173 Worth.

LOST—Boston terrier, white markings, Broadway and 157th; suitable reward. Taylor, 614 West 157th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-48.
Seven-passenger touring, 1913; just overhauled and painted by Pierce Company; exceptional opportunity to obtain a Pierce that looks and runs like new at a low price; complete equipment; will demonstrate anywhere; owner must sell at once; can be seen by appointment only. Telephone 2791 Riverside. N 48 Times.

National, 4-cylinder, latest model, toy tonneau, stream line body; has been run about 1,000 miles; owner going away on account of ill-health; cost $3,500 with equipment; will sell for $2,500. Apply to Charles Goddard, 282 Prospect Av., Hackensack, N. J. Telephone Hackensack 458W.

PIERCE ARROW LANDAULET. | Little "6," 36; handsomely equipped; must be seen to be appreciated; perfect in appearance and mechanical condition; $725. Mutual, 317 W. 50th.

Cadillac 5-passenger touring; purchased 1913; elegantly equipped; practically new; electric lights, self-starter; need cash; $650. Mrs. Stroub, 442 St. Nicholas Av.

MERCER 1913 | Touring; electric lights and self-starter; extra runabout body and top; $1,300. Mutual, 317 West 59th.

Packard (1915) landaulet, 48 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packards.—Late models, hour, day, monthly; prices reasonable; also small limousine town car; $2 per hour. Williams, 57 East 88th St. Phone Lenox 8282.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem, 156 East 120th St.

Beautiful, newest six-cylinder Peerless; hourly, daily, monthly; reasonable. Tymoff, 4420, 1160 Schuyler.

Packard landaulet; monthly, weekly, daily, hourly; shopping. Gilbert, 1780 Circle.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto painting, repairing, tops, slip covers, overhauling a specialty. Universal Auto Painting Co., 602 West 52d. (4425 Columbus.)

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A GOING BUSINESS AT A BARGAIN.
Manufacturer of high-class dresses and costumes, best location in New York, desires to sell entire plant, fixtures, machinery, business, good will, and stock; excellent three-year lease. Address L. E., Box 129 Times Downtown.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

Wanted.—Man with executive ability and capable of taking entire charge of a growing and profitable business; must have $50,000; ample security. B 20 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Moving-picture theatre; profitable; bargain; good location; investment practically guaranteed returned besides profits. S 312 Times Downtown.

Wanted—General manager for live proposition and money maker; must collect and carry your own accounts. Apply Secretary, Room 1,009, 305 5th Av.

Good opportunity for business man with $5,000 to $10,000 in money-making proposition; convince yourself before investing. B 19 Times Annex.

High-class, established millinery business for sale; exceptional location. X 274 Times Annex.

Half interest growing monthly magazine for sale; $750 to assistant manager. N 38 Times.

Beautiful parlor floor for physician, suitable high-class business; splendid location; moderate terms. W. H., office, 211 Columbus Av.

If hard pressed by creditors, consult the reorganization expert; your failure may be avoided. Confidential, Times Downtown.

Prosperous manufacturing business desires treasurer; Dun's, Bradstreet's references; investment required. X 235 Times Annex.

Patent lawyer and solicitor will sell outfit, good will, on percentage. M 62 Times.

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"The Best Way."

March 10, 1915.

The New York Times:

Through the good services of the "Lost and Found" column in The New York Times and a small advertisement which appeared therein, upon the occasion of the loss of a much-prized fox terrier, same was returned safe and sound, and I take pleasure in writing you, commending The Times as a "Lost and Found" medium.

(Signed) E. M. MOORE,
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Telephone your advertisement to
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Bryant 1000

MRS. ANGLE CARRIED BALLOU OUTSIDE

Told Police Chief That She Expected Injured Man to Revive in the Open Air.

SAID THAT BALLOU FELL

And, Not Knowing of His Death, Wanted Him to Tell Story—Defendant Weeps in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, March 11.—William H. Brennan, Chief of Police of Stamford, was on the stand most of today at the trial of Mrs. Helen M. Angle, who is charged with causing the death of Waldo R. Ballou. Brennan testified that Mrs. Angle told him that Ballou had received his injuries on the night of June 23 by a fall down the stairs in the Rippowam Building in Stamford and that she afterward carried the injured man outside the building where he was found, in the hope that the fresh air would revive him.

While relating his story, especially that part in which he was telling of the admissions Mrs. Angle made to him, Brennan often alluded to Mrs. Angle as "Helen," and said that she called him "Bill."

Several times during the day Mrs. Angle with difficulty repressed her emotions, and once, when the witness was telling of the manner in which he had announced Ballou's death to her after learning of it over the telephone from the hospital, an audible sob escaped her. Her father, Leonard Blondell, who has sat close beside her in the court room throughout the trial, put his arm about her shoulder and drew her toward him. After a moment she recovered her self-possession and listened composedly to the testimony.

Chief Brennan testified that he knocked at Mrs. Angle's rooms for admittance a short time after he was told of the finding of Ballou's body on the sidewalk. There was no response at first, and he kept knocking, when a voice behind the door asked who it was. He replied that it was the Chief of Police. Then the voice in the room said: "Is that you, Bill?" On opening the door she said to the witness: "Can I see you alone, Bill?"

Mrs. Angle was very much excited, Brennan said, and asked: "What does all this mean?"

"I asked her if anything had happened between her and Ballou," Brennan continued. "She replied that nothing had happened, cross my heart. I asked her why she told me that when all the evidence pointed the other way. She wanted to know what had happened, and I told her that Mr. Ballou had been seriously injured and taken to the hospital. I told her to tell me everything that happened. Then she said: 'For God's sake, call up the hospital and find out his condition.'"

The Chief said that he did go to the telephone and came back with the news that Mr. Ballou was dead. When he told Mrs. Angle of Mr. Ballou's death she exclaimed: "Won't he tell it? Is Mr. Ballou dead? You don't mean to say that he will not tell the story."

The witness related in detail all the conversation that occurred at that time, but said that at no time would Mrs. Angle make any statement as to the cause of the injury to Mr. Ballou. She kept repeating, "Nothing happened," but she was very anxious to know what they would do to her, and if they would send her to prison.

During the time that the Chief was talking to Mrs. Angle one of the policemen found a battered and bloody straw hat in a covered box in her bedroom. The Chief said he asked Mrs. Angle how the hat came to be in her room, and she said that Mr. Ballou was overcome with a weakness Sunday night and left the hat with her to clean.

Chief Brennan said he told Mrs. Angle that he did not believe her story, as the blood which was on the hat was fresh, and Mrs. Angle said in reply: "You know, Bill, that this is the result of drink. Ballou was drunk and he fell down the stairs, and it was all the result of a fall."

The policemen who had been searching her rooms at the time, the Chief said, found a white silk shirtwaist that was covered with blood about the neck and left shoulder and a black skirt that was also spattered with blood. They were both hanging over the back of a chair in the bedroom.

Chief Brennan said when he showed the garments to Mrs. Angle she denied that she had been wearing them that night.

Chief Brennan was still on the stand when the court adjourned for the day.

Chickering Hall
Lord & Taylor Music Rooms
Saturday, March 13th
At 3 P. M.
Paul Dufault
Tenor
Admission Complimentary
Lord & Taylor
38th Street Fifth Ave. 39th Street

Princess Theatre, Next Tues. Aft. at 3:30.
Recital by the Eminent Swiss Pianist,
RUDOLPH GANZ
Tickets $2. Boxes $8. At office of C. L. WAGNER, 1451 B'way. (Steinway Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL, Monday Aft., March 15, at 3. Second Piano Recital by **COPELAND**
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & TUESDAY 2:15.
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT **HELLO BROADWAY**
With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
ON TRIAL 50C Good Seats in 1st Balcony 50c., 75c., $1.00.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evs 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Polygamy POP. PRICE MAT. TO-M'W. BEST SEATS $1.50
Preceded by 1-Act Comedy, THE DICKEY BIRD.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH. Evenings 8.30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
Inside The Lines

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Matinee Tomorrow.
A PAIR OF SIXES, with RALPH HERZ.
NextWeek—JOHN BUNNY (in Person) & Big Co.

LYRIC 42 St., B'way **CHARITY BENEFIT**
Theatre—United Krakauer Charity Aid Society
SUNDAY NIGHT, 8 SHARP.
PROCEEDS DEVOTED TO JEWISH POOR. IRVING BERLIN, BERNARD GRANVILLE, BELLE BAKER, CONROY & LE MAIRE, FOX & DOLLY, BLOSSOM SEELEY, HARRY CARROLL, THURSTON HALL, BERT LESLIE, BELLE BLANCHE, LILLIAN SHAW, HARRY TIGHE, LEO CARRILLO, RITA GOULD, LONEY HASKELL, R. L. GOLDBERG, BILLY GOULD, ANDY RICE, ROZISKA DOLLY. MANY OTHER STARS. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

B. F. KEITH'S **PALACE** B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c.
Mme. Emma CALVE
LULU GLASER, Belle Baker, Claude Gillingwater-Edith Lyle & Co.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c.
HELEN WARE & CO., Lillian Shaw, Ernest Ball, Wm. Pruett & Co., etc.

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Vaudeville Jubilee 15 Wonderful Acts

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(CENTURY LYCEUM) Entrance 62d St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats, 50c to $2.50.
LE MONDE ou l'on s'ennuie
Today Mat. at 3:15, Les Vivacites du Capitaine Tic.
Every Sunday Night Parisian Cafe Chantant.

NEWMAN 'BERLIN'
TRAVELTALKS PRICES, 50c to $1.50.
SUNDAY NIGHT, 8:30, CARNEGIE HALL, 57 St.
Thurs. Mat., New Amsterdam, "War Capitals."

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way.
THE CLEVER ONES
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Saturday. 2:30.

Weber's Theatre, B'way at 29th St. Twice Daily, 2:30—8:30. Now

Dramatic Story of Adventure in an Unknown Land.
SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON
HIMSELF
Thrilling Motion Pictures That Startle and Amuse.
1,000,000 Penguin Actors.
All Comedians.
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Today and Saturday. BLANCHE SWEET in "THE WARRENS OF VIRGINIA"
Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed. LOIS WEBER in "SUNSHINE MOLLY"
AND OTHER SELECTED PHOTO PLAYS.

81 st. Thea., on B'way, NOW, Blanche Sweet in "The Warrens of Virginia" & Chas. Chaplin in "The Champion." Mon., Tues. & Wed., Marshal Neilan in "The Country Boy."
Best Vaudeville, 1:30 to 11 P. M., 10, 15, 25c.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
This Week & Next, THE JUGGERNAUT. and 4 Special Comedy Pictures.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c.
ELSIE JANIS, "The Caprices of Kitty." Strand Orch. & Soloists.
Next Week, "The Governor's Lady."

IRVING PL. THEATRE Every Afternoon, War Pictures.
Every Eve. & Sat. Mat., "IMMER FESTE DRUFF"

HAMMERSTEIN'S—EDDIE FOY & 7 Little Foys, Ben Welch, Willa Holt Wakefield, Bert Leslie & Co., Mr. Hymack, Nonette & 8 Big Acts.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Burlesque. Evgs. 8:15. 20th CENTURY MAIDS.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. THE ROSELAND GIRLS. Mat. To-day

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC LAST MATINEE SATURDAY. Best Seats $1.00.
THE BIRD OF PARADISE
Nxt.Wk, Marie Dressler, 'The Mix-Up.' Seats Selling

LECTURES.

Dr. Daniel A. Huebsch offers three illustrated art lectures at Delmonico's, (9 o'clock evenings):
March 15, Beauty a Civic Asset;
March 18, The Art of Seeing Art;
March 22, The Elements of a Masterpiece.
Course tickets, $5. Single lecture, $2.

HIPPODROME
6th Ave., 43d to 44th Street. Daily Mats.
LAST 2 DAYS **WINTER CIRCUS**
1,000 Main Floor Orch. Seats, $1.00. 1,500 First Balcony, 50c; Entire Gallery, 25c.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2.
FAREWELL SATURDAY NIGHT
LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
In order to secure release to play London next Fall, "LIFE" must go to Chicago Auditorium Now. Last chances to see it here.

NEXT MONDAY **BLUE BIRD** Farewell to New York.
Children's Mat. Wed. & Fri. at 3:30 & Sat. at 2:15

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15.
SINNERS
BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

COMEDY 41st. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Tues. 2:15.
MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15.
THE WHITE FEATHER
Thrills. Laughs—No Violence.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Thursday 2:15
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Most Wonderful Play in New York. **EXPERIENCE**
Best Balcony Seats, 75c and $1.00.

BOOTH. Evenings 8.30. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
Mr. Holbrook BLINN in **THE TRAP** with Miss Martha Hedman.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
LAST 4 WEEKS
London Gaiety Co. in **To-night's the Night**
Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton.
ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20
The Play That Has Everything
UNDER COVER

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 7:30. Meistersinger. Hempel, Mattfeld; Sembach, Weil, Goritz., Reiss, Braun. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Scotti, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $3). Lohengrin. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
Sun. at 8:30. Concert (50c to $1.50). Van Barentzen, Pianiste; Frieda Hempel, Luca Botta and Orch.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Rossi, Leonhardt, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss. Cd., Hertz.
Thurs. Mat. at 1:45 ($1 to $5). Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 7:45. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Next Tues. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober, Sparkes; Martin, Tegani, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore,
THIS MORNING AT 11:30.
JOHN **McCORMACK**
The Celebrated Irish Tenor.
MABEL **GARRISON** Soprano
LUCILE **ORRELL** 'Cellist
Reserved Seats now at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston.
Mr. McCORMACK will sing "The Snowy Breasted Pearl," "Mavis," "Agnus Dei."

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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
This Afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
Soloist, Percy **GRAINGER** Pianist
SCHUBERT, Symphony C major; STRAUSS, "Love Scene" from "Fuersnot"; GRIEG, Concerto for Piano & Orchestra; DVORAK, Overture "Carneval."
To-morrow (Sat.) Evg., 8:15, Carnegie Hall.
Third Saturday Eve. Concert
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Tschaikowsky Program
Including SYMPHONY "PATHETIQUE."
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Last Concert of the Season.
Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Aft., March 16 at 3.
All Tschaikowsky Program
SOLOIST OSSIP **GABRILOWITSCH**
Symphony No. 5; Piano Concerto B flat.
Seats 35c. to $1.50. Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Will donate the entire receipts of his six EXPLANATORY RECITALS AT THE PIANO ON Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy to the Vacation War Relief Committee.
Second Lecture This Afternoon at 3 on "WALKUERE."
Tickets 50c. to $1.50, at Box Office Aeolian Hall.

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EMILY **GRESSER**
Tickets 50 cts. to $1.50, Box Seats $2, at Box Office.

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MARK **HAMBOURG**
Seats 50c to $2, at Box Office. Knabe Piano.

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VIOLIN RECITAL—ALBERT
SPALDING
Andre Benoist, Accompanist. (STEINWAY PIANO).
Tickets 50c to $2 at Hall. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Eve., Mar. 16, at 8:15.
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Mgt. M. H. HANSON. (Steinway Piano.)

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McCORMACK
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

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Phyllis Neilson-Terry The Adventure of Lady Ursula.

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Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
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LOU-TELLEGEN in Taking Chances, New Comedy.

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HIS WONDERFUL MOTION PICTURES,
Through Central Africa
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By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

WEST END Mats. Tuesday and Thursday. All Seats 25c.
Mat. Saturday 25c & 50c. Eves. 25, 50c, 75c.
JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. | This Week, "Passing of The Third Floor Back."

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Next Week—Wm. Faversham in "The Hawk."

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LAST 3 WEEKS **ETHEL BARRYMORE**
in Her Triumph, "The Shadow."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Eves. at 8.20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. at 2:20
ELSIE FERGUSON
in **OUTCAST** LAST 3 WEEKS

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
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DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
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RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
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"Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun.
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MATINEES TOMORROW & Wed. 2:20. **TWIN BEDS**

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ILLINGTON IN **THE LIE** by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
Tonight 8 sharp; Sat. Mat. 2 sharp; also Mar. 19 & Mat. Mar. 20 | A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
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The Song of Songs

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THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK
"KICK IN"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2.15.
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1st Balc...75c, $1, $2	1st Balc....50c & $1
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CONTINUOUS CABARET beginning Dinner to Close ALL STAR ACTS
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MENU:—Olives. Radishes. Celery. Steamed Lynnhaven Bays, Harvey. Virginia Pepper Hash. Dixie Biscuits. Luscious Steak. Baked Potato. Thick, Juicy Lamb Chop. Alabama Waffles. Coffee.
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Superior Service Moderate Prices
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Dinner, $1.25. Luncheon, 60c.
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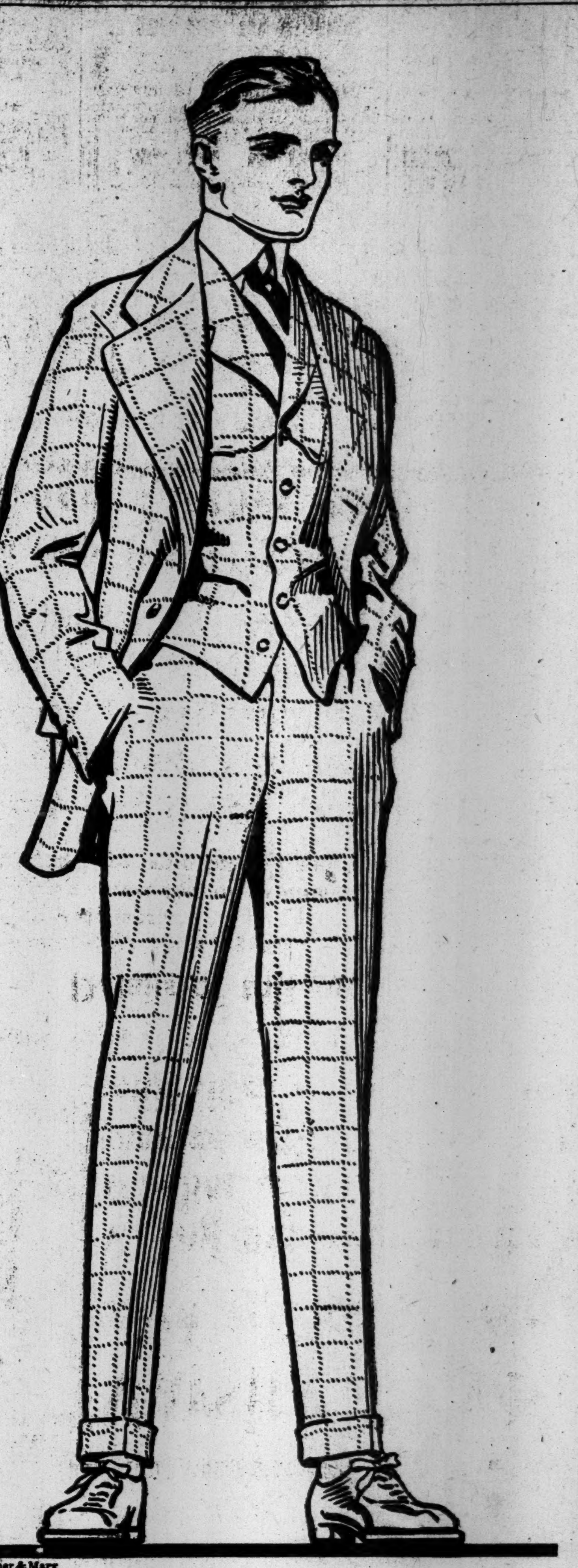

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with soft roll collar vest

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Details of this suit:

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